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# QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK 1937



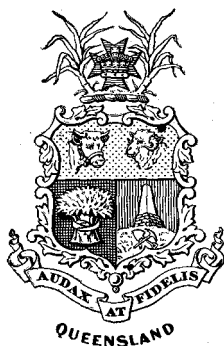
GOVERNMENT  
STATISTICIAN

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THE  
QUEENSLAND  
YEAR BOOK  
1937



*Issued by*  
THE GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN  
BRISBANE

## Preface.

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*The main object of this book is to present to the people of Queensland a concise statement of their own statistics, together with such Commonwealth and other statistics as have a special interest in this State. Other information is included with the further objects of explaining the statistics themselves, and of describing the more important activities of the community. How far may these objects be achieved in one small volume? The following pages represent an attempt to do what is practicable. It is intended to improve the book in future issues. Its authors are aware of many of its imperfections and omissions, and will become aware of others in due course, but an adventure of this kind is either taken with some risks or it is not taken at all.*

*It is the function of this Office to collect and to distribute information. It is not its function to discuss the significance of any information beyond certain limits, which must be established definitely. To publish baldly the results of statistical computations is to "play for safety" but it is also to deprive the public of the value of much of the work done, and sometimes to mislead. On the other hand any discussion of the significance of particular facts is liable to be read as indicating praise or blame, by implication if not directly. The endeavour throughout these pages has been to supply the service of enlightenment whilst avoiding what to this Office would be the error of comment. It would be unfortunate if such a service cannot in fact be supplied, and the endeavour is worth the making.*

*If the information here given is to be used wisely, the text on each table will be read with care, and all of the accompanying notes. It is all highly condensed, and sometimes a line might be expanded into a chapter before the subject had been covered adequately. The book is a sort of skeleton, requiring intimate knowledge and much disciplined imagination to clothe its dry bones with the flesh and blood of Queensland life. The actual use made of the data will vary with the readers themselves.*

*Further detailed information on most of the subjects treated is available in the "Statistics of Queensland." This Year Book takes the place of the old "A.B.C.," the alphabetical order of which has outlived its usefulness. It is to be published earlier in future years.*



*I have pleasure in acknowledging the improvements that have taken place in the returns of statistics used in these records, and the ready response of many individuals, both private and public, in supplying the information here outlined. To my fellow Statisticians in other States and to the Commonwealth Statistician much is due, and indeed their co-operation each with the others is a notable feature of an Australian-wide information service which is perhaps too much taken for granted.*

*The actual preparation of this book is the work of a zealous staff under Mr. S. E. Solomon, the Chief Statistical Officer, with assistance from Bureau of Industry Officers. Mr. W. C. Ogilvie is the Senior Statistical Clerk and in charge of "Production." Mr. A. F. Trueman is Editor of the Year Book and in charge of "Public Finance."*

J. B. BRIGDEN,

Government Statistician

The Bureau of Industry,

3rd August, 1937.

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## CALENDAR 1937.

	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.
SUN.	31 3 10 17 24	. 7 14 21 28	. 7 14 21 28	. 4 11 18 25
Mon.	. 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 ..	1 8 15 22 29	. 5 12 19 26
Tues.	. 5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 ..	2 9 16 23 30	. 6 13 20 27
Wed.	. 6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 ..	3 10 17 24 31	. 7 14 21 28
Thur.	. 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 ..	4 11 18 25 ..	1 8 15 22 29
Fri.	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 ..	5 12 19 26 ..	2 9 16 23 30
Sat.	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27 ..	6 13 20 27 ..	3 10 17 24 ..
	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.
SUN.	30 2 9 16 23	. 6 13 20 27	. 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
Mon.	31 3 10 17 24	. 7 14 21 28	. 5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
Tues.	. 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	. 6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31
Wed.	. 5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	. 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 ..
Thur.	. 6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 ..	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 ..
Fri.	. 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 ..	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27 ..
Sat.	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 ..	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28 ..
	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
SUN.	. 5 12 19 26	31 3 10 17 24	. 7 14 21 28	. 5 12 19 26
Mon.	. 6 13 20 27	. 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	. 6 13 20 27
Tues.	. 7 14 21 28	. 5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	. 7 14 21 28
Wed.	1 8 15 22 29	. 6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 ..	1 8 15 22 29
Thur.	2 9 16 23 30	. 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 ..	2 9 16 23 30
Fri.	3 10 17 24 ..	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 ..	3 10 17 24 31
Sat.	4 11 18 25 ..	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27 ..	4 11 18 25 ..

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Mon.	31 3 10 17 24	. 7 14 21 28	. 7 14 21 28	. 4 11 18 25
Tues.	. 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 ..	1 8 15 22 29	. 5 12 19 26
Wed.	. 5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 ..	2 9 16 23 30	. 6 13 20 27
Thur.	. 6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 ..	3 10 17 24 31	. 7 14 21 28
Fri.	. 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 ..	4 11 18 25 ..	1 8 15 22 29
Sat.	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 ..	5 12 19 26 ..	2 9 16 23 30
	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.
SUN.	1 8 15 22 29	. 5 12 19 26	31 3 10 17 24	. 7 14 21 28
Mon.	2 9 16 23 30	. 6 13 20 27	. 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
Tues.	3 10 17 24 31	. 7 14 21 28	. 5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
Wed.	4 11 18 25 ..	1 8 15 22 29	. 6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31
Thur.	5 12 19 26 ..	2 9 16 23 30	. 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 ..
Fri.	6 13 20 27 ..	3 10 17 24 ..	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 ..
Sat.	7 14 21 28 ..	4 11 18 25 ..	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27 ..
	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
SUN.	. 4 11 18 25	30 2 9 16 23	. 6 13 20 27	. 4 11 18 25
Mon.	. 5 12 19 26	31 3 10 17 24	. 7 14 21 28	. 5 12 19 26
Tues.	. 6 13 20 27	. 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	. 6 13 20 27
Wed.	. 7 14 21 28	. 5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	. 7 14 21 28
Thur.	1 8 15 22 29	. 6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 ..	1 8 15 22 29
Fri.	2 9 16 23 30	. 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 ..	2 9 16 23 30
Sat.	3 10 17 24 ..	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 ..	3 10 17 24 31

NOTE.—Dates of Good Friday :—26th March, 1937, and 15th April, 1938.

## QUEENSLAND SEASONAL CALENDAR.

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### FIRST QUARTER (JANUARY TO MARCH)—

This is the period of greatest rainfall, Brisbane's average aggregate for the three months being  $18\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Dairy production is high, though slowly declining. Maize is planted on the Atherton Tableland in January. The banana and pineapple planting season, commenced in September, ends in February, and the summer crop of pineapples is harvested throughout the quarter. The autumn crop of potatoes is planted in February.

### SECOND QUARTER (APRIL TO JUNE)—

Rainfall declines sharply, Brisbane registrations aggregating only half of the January to March total. Dairy production falls steeply to about 65 per cent. of the first quarter's volume. Sugar-cane is planted during April and May, and the crushing of the mature cane commences in June to continue to December, the northern mills generally being the first to operate. The main tobacco harvest is in this quarter, and the marketing of citrus fruits commences. Cotton picking is in full swing throughout the quarter. The principal maize harvest commences in May and continues to July, and the autumn crop of potatoes is lifted in May and June.

May and June are the chief months for wheat planting, but late sowings are made in July. Early sowings are made in April for fodder, the second growth being harvested for grain.

Operations at meat works are at their peak in May and June. Southern and central district works operate practically throughout the year, but the season commences after Easter and ends in August in the North. The wool-selling season closes at the end of June.

### THIRD QUARTER (JULY TO SEPTEMBER)—

This is the period of lowest rainfall, the average three-monthly aggregate for Brisbane dropping to  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Dairy production reaches its lowest point in July, and the increase in August and September is only slight. Output for the three months is little more than half of the total for the first quarter. July is a busy month at meat works.

Sheep shearing reaches its peak in August and September. This work is carried on throughout the year, though December and January are very light months. July is busy in northern and south-western districts. Generally speaking shearing is done earlier in the North than in the South. The wool-selling season opens in September.

This is the height of the sugar crushing season. Late maize and cotton are harvested, and winter pineapples, and there are spring plantings of cotton, potatoes, bananas, pineapples and other fruits.

### FOURTH QUARTER (OCTOBER TO DECEMBER)—

Rainfall increases steadily as the wet season approaches, and Brisbane's average aggregate for the quarter is  $11\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Dairy production rises steeply, and the output for the three months is not much below that for the first quarter.

Tobacco, southern district maize and late cotton are planted in November and December. Wheat is harvested in November. Spring potatoes are lifted in December, and in this quarter the banana crop is heaviest and the sugar season ends.

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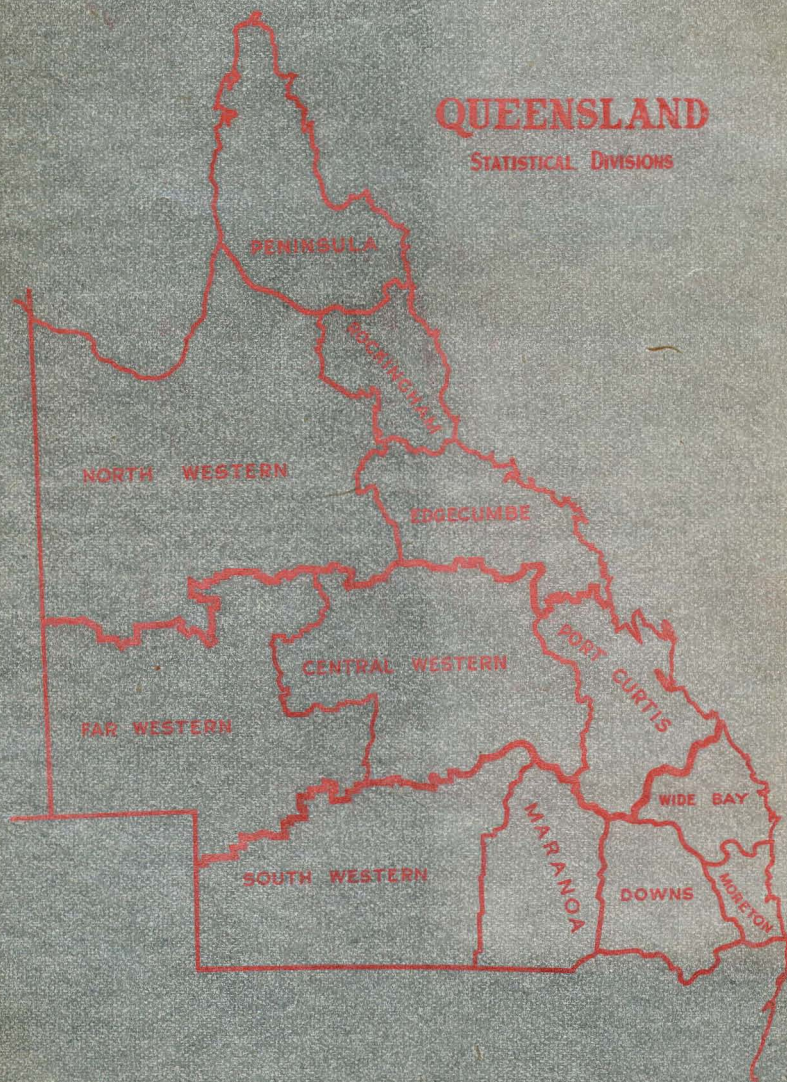
The first quarter is the quietest and the third the busiest time of the year.





# QUEENSLAND

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS



# THE QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK 1937

## Chapter 1.—GENERAL INFORMATION.

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### 1. GEOGRAPHY.

The area of Queensland is 670,500 square miles. It has 3,000 miles of coastline. From north to south its greatest distance is 1,300 miles and from east to west 900 miles. The area is 22½ per cent. of the Australian continent, and the occupied area 30 per cent. of the Australian total, being about 50 per cent. more than the occupied area of Western Australia, the State with the largest territory. Less than 12 per cent. of the huge area of Queensland is unoccupied either for private production or for public reserves, and is mainly in the north of Cape York Peninsula. The area leased for pastoral and similar purposes is 70 per cent. of the whole Territory.

The area within the Tropics is 359,000 square miles, being 53 per cent. of the whole. Because of its physical, climatic, and living conditions this vast area is relatively immune from diseases and other disabilities commonly experienced in other tropical areas. Rainfall is frequently deficient inland, but artesian water is available over the greater part, including the sub-tropical hinterland which is part of the great Australian sheepland. The boundaries of the State are shown on the accompanying map.

The western boundary roughly coincides with the limits of profitable occupation of Central and Northern Australia other than the pastoral country in the north-west of the continent. The most notable exception is the Barkly Tableland, which is an extension of the elevated pastoral country south and west of Cloncurry.

*Physical Features.*—That outstanding feature of Australian topography known as the Great Dividing Range continues from the New South Wales border to Cape York Peninsula, with numerous tributary ranges, very broken and irregular in its distance from the coast. The highest elevations are in the north, where the Bellenden-Ker Range rises to 5,438 feet in Mount Bartle Frere and is close to the coast. The Atherton Tableland is a large triangular area 12,000 square miles in extent and 2,000 feet high, inland of this Range. Three smaller plateau areas attain 2,000 feet—one behind Mackay, another more inland and south of the Tropics, the third being the Darling Downs. The Dividing Range is for the greater part of its length a broad belt of pastoral country over 1,000 feet high, extending inland from north of the Darling Downs, contracting but still extensive in the central portion of the State, and widening again in the north until it diminishes to negligible proportions in the Peninsula.

The vast western plains extend with an elevation of 500 feet or more for about two-thirds of the distance from the coast, except in the south-west where the elevation falls towards the lowlands of the interior, and in the central-west, where the elevation continues until it rises again to over 1,000 feet south and west of Cloncurry. The country north of this westward extension and around the Gulf is low-lying. Most of the coastal areas are well below 500 feet in elevation.

The Great Barrier Reef extends along the whole tropical coast, a distance of 1,200 miles, to the coast of Papua. At the Tropics it is about 150 miles from the Queensland coast but approaches much closer further north, where its many islands afford shelter and picturesque passages. The southern end of the Reef is east of Bundaberg.

Thursday Island, close to the mainland north-west of Cape York, is only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles long. The Gulf of Carpentaria is shallow, but Torres Strait offers a good trade route. The oversea ports are Brisbane, Gladstone, Port Alma (near Rockhampton), Bowen, Townsville, and Cairns.

*East Coast Rivers.*—Queensland is relatively well watered, but the rivers are rarely navigable. The Fitzroy with its tributaries has the most extensive watershed, draining the largest (and central) coastal basin through Rockhampton to Keppel Bay. The Burdekin and its tributaries drain another large basin further north through Ayr and Upstart Bay. The smaller Mary and Burnett Rivers further south drain smaller areas into Hervey Bay. The Brisbane River and its tributaries drain the large hinterland of the capital city into Moreton Bay, with the Logan and Albert Rivers rising from the Border Ranges.

Among the notable shorter rivers are the Pioneer, arising from the highlands around Mackay, and the Johnstone and others in the narrow strip of coast south of Cairns.

*Westward Rivers.*—Most of the rivers arising from the inland watersheds are channels for flood waters, with natural reservoirs determining stock routes, and flows depending on the seasons. In the south the Condamine, Maranoa, Warrego, and other tributaries of the Darling drain the western slopes of the Darling Downs and the central highlands, giving their names to rich pastoral districts. The Barcoo, and Thomson Rivers, Coopers' Creek, and the Diamantina drain flood waters from the elevated plain of the central-west towards Lake Eyre beyond Queensland, and the Georgina similarly from the western tableland. Several rivers flow into the Gulf from the northern and western slopes of the highlands, varying (like other western rivers) according to the season, from dry beds with water-holes to flood torrents.

*Artesian Water.*—Practically the whole of the area west of the Dividing Highlands is situated in the world's largest artesian basin, except that it

extends no further north than the Gulf, and does not include the highlands west and south of Cloncurry. The water varies in quality, but its use renders huge areas productive that otherwise would be too dry.

*Natural Resources.*—While the extent of territory is itself no guide to actual resources, the huge area under effective occupation in Queensland demonstrates its remarkable suitability for productive purposes. The best evidences of natural resources are in the production of an intelligent and energetic people, after generations of enterprise and initiative, and in their brief history. In that history minerals and timber have been determining elements; minerals are still widespread along and around the dividing highlands, and on the highlands extending westwards. Native pine timbers are still prevalent in the southern highlands, and in the north there are also large forests of tropical hardwoods. The Barrier Reef and its fisheries are important productive assets. Land suitable for agriculture and dairying is not a large proportion of the whole, being limited by rainfall and its seasonal distribution, but its aggregate area is large, and has a great variety of production. There are rich soils together with adequate rainfall on the Darling Downs, the Atherton Tableland, and in many of the river valleys along the eastern coast. The pastoral country is as large as Western Europe.

Production is duly recorded in chapter 7. While pastoral and agricultural productions are both liable to fluctuate in volume with good and bad seasons, the area is so large that extreme variations in total production are rare.

## 2. METEOROLOGY.

*Rainfall and Climate.*—This is of the summer tropical type, the "wet season" occurring generally during January, February, and March. The main source of rainfall is the south-east trade winds, and the heaviest rains are in the mountains and on their coastal slopes, particularly in the north where the ranges are high and near the coast. This is supplemented by anti-cyclones arising from the movement of air overland from warmer to cooler latitudes, which causes precipitation without high land elevations. Isolated summer storms are common. The normal condition of the western country is dry, and evaporation is an important element. The seasonal distribution of rainfall is more important than the total in any period for agricultural land, and this distribution is better in the sub-tropical than in the tropical areas.

Queensland summer temperatures are not as high as some of the latitudes would suggest, being generally lower than those of similar latitudes elsewhere. Extremes are moderate, but naturally increase inland.

The following tables show rainfall, mean temperature, and mean humidity for six typical stations. (See graph, page 5.)



## METEOROLOGY FOR TYPICAL STATIONS.

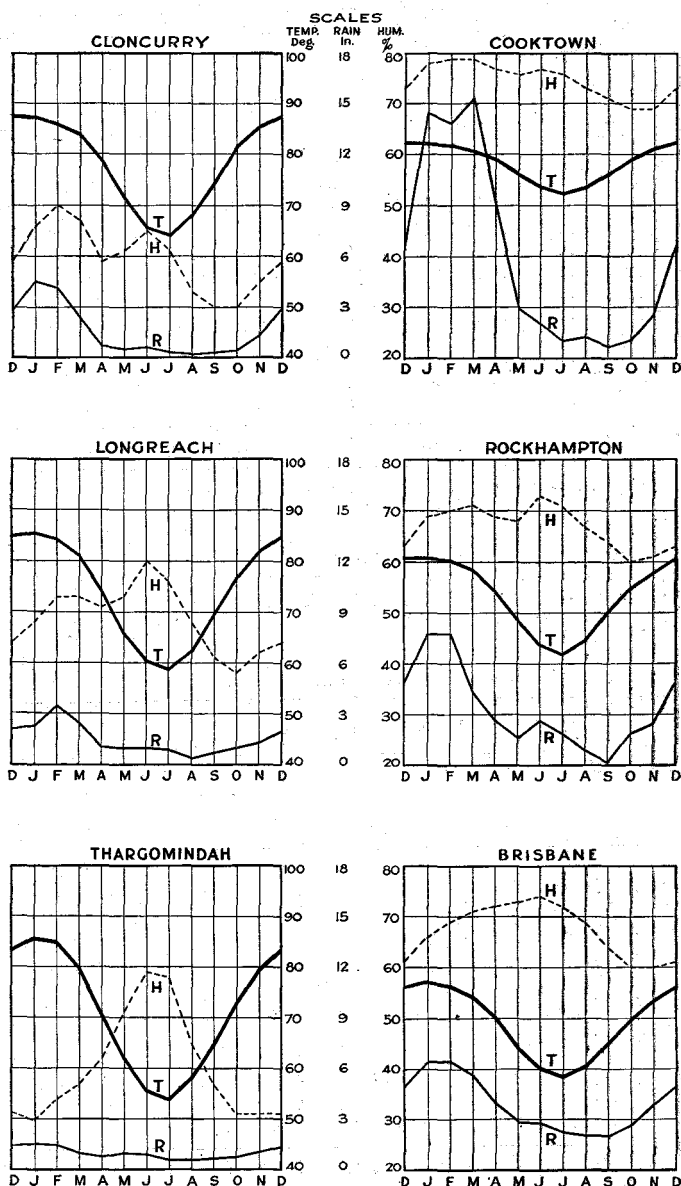
## 1. TWO NORTHERN STATIONS.

Period.	Cloncurry (Inland).			Cooktown (Coastal).		
	Rainfall.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Humidity 9 a.m.	Rainfall.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Humidity 9 a.m.
1936.	In.	Deg.	%	In.	Deg.	%
January .. ..	7.38	88.6	42	10.01	81.0	78
February .. ..	4.58	86.6	54	22.61	80.0	75
March .. ..	4.82	80.0	60	14.48	79.3	85
April .. ..	2.71	74.4	42	18.66	76.0	80
May .. ..	3.16	71.6	46	3.28	74.2	79
June .. ..	..	62.7	46	4.29	71.5	80
July .. ..	0.20	65.9	47	1.45	73.9	77
August .. ..	..	71.6	24	0.32	74.4	76
September .. ..	0.27	74.6	24	0.68	77.5	71
October .. ..	0.03	83.8	22	0.15	78.9	68
November .. ..	0.50	85.6	24	1.91	81.4	68
December .. ..	1.46	87.7	37	7.53	82.2	78
Total, 1936 ..	25.11	77.8	39	85.37	77.5	76
Average Annual	18.18	78.0	40	70.16	78.1	75

## 2. TWO CENTRAL STATIONS.

Period.	Longreach (Inland).			Rockhampton (Coastal).		
	Rainfall.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Humidity 9 a.m.	Rainfall.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Humidity 9 a.m.
1936.	In.	Deg.	%	In.	Deg.	%
January .. ..	4.32	86.7	49	5.98	80.3	72
February .. ..	0.57	86.4	55	4.69	79.5	72
March .. ..	12.74	78.3	67	5.10	76.3	78
April .. ..	0.48	70.4	54	0.20	72.3	69
May .. ..	1.80	66.6	59	1.06	69.8	74
June .. ..	0.69	58.4	67	4.67	64.0	74
July .. ..	1.26	60.3	66	0.40	64.2	74
August .. ..	0.10	65.6	40	0.03	68.0	71
September .. ..	0.49	69.4	39	0.13	70.8	64
October .. ..	0.18	79.2	29	0.86	78.1	61
November .. ..	0.29	82.0	33	2.46	78.8	61
December .. ..	1.28	84.9	50	2.64	79.3	70
Total, 1936 ..	24.20	74.0	51	28.22	73.5	70
Annual Average	16.38	73.8	49	39.33	73.0	67

## Meteorology for Typical Stations



The above graphs show, for six typical stations, average monthly mean temperature (T), average monthly rainfall (R), and average monthly mean 9 a.m. humidity (H). Figures for 1936 are shown on pages 4 and 6.

## 3. Two SOUTHERN Stations

Period.	Thargomindah (Inland).			Brisbane (Coastal).		
	Rainfall.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Humidity 9 a.m.	Rainfall.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Humidity 9 a.m.
1936.	In.	Deg.	%	In.	Deg.	%
January .. .. .	3.22	86.6	45	5.73	75.7	70
February .. .. .	1.36	85.6	51	1.27	75.8	65
March .. .. .	2.22	76.8	58	5.96	72.8	74
April .. .. .	..	67.5	46	0.21	68.9	64
May .. .. .	0.68	62.8	49	1.14	65.0	73
June .. .. .	1.03	51.7	68	1.90	59.7	72
July .. .. .	0.28	55.1	66	1.31	59.8	72
August .. .. .	0.75	60.4	52	0.10	62.8	59
September .. .. .	0.31	63.2	36	0.84	65.0	61
October .. .. .	0.60	73.6	26	0.16	73.0	55
November .. .. .	..	79.6	19	1.35	74.1	55
December .. .. .	4.84	82.8	42	1.80	76.6	57
Total, 1936 .. .. .	15.29	70.5	46	21.77	69.1	65
Average Annual .. .. .	10.75	70.9	40	45.04	68.9	68

The following table gives more detailed information of weather conditions in Brisbane during 1936. The year was particularly dry over the Southern coastal portion of the State, the rainfall at Brisbane being 21.8 inches compared with an annual average of 45.3 for 84 years ending 1935.

## METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1936.

Month.	Mean Barometer, <i>a</i> 9 a.m.	Shade Temperature.					Rainfall.		
		Mean.	Absolute Maximum	Absolute Minimum.	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum.	Total.	Wet Days.	Average for 84 years.
January ..	In. 29.91	Deg. 75.7	Deg. 97.1	Deg. 62.3	Deg. 83.6	Deg. 67.8	5.73	15	6.44
February ..	29.97	75.8	92.1	63.3	84.0	67.5	1.27	15	6.41
March ..	30.01	72.8	88.0	60.6	79.3	66.3	5.96	15	5.59
April ..	30.10	68.9	83.6	49.8	78.3	59.4	0.21	6	3.86
May ..	30.17	65.0	80.2	51.0	73.0	57.0	1.14	11	2.76
June ..	30.16	59.7	79.2	41.5	68.3	51.1	1.90	8	2.72
July ..	30.21	59.8	74.8	39.9	68.5	51.0	1.31	8	2.24
August ..	30.09	62.8	86.2	44.8	75.0	50.7	0.10	2	1.98
September ..	30.16	65.0	87.3	49.5	76.0	54.1	0.84	5	2.04
October ..	30.00	73.0	99.0	56.4	83.1	63.0	0.16	4	2.57
November ..	29.99	74.1	95.0	55.4	83.7	64.5	1.35	4	3.77
December ..	29.95	76.6	95.1	63.5	84.9	68.4	1.80	8	4.93
Year ..	30.06	69.1	99.0	39.9	78.1	60.1	21.77	101	45.31

*a* Mean Atmospheric Pressure corrected to 32° F. Mean Sea Level and Standard Gravity

### 3. ECONOMIC HISTORY.

The economic foundations of Queensland, as of New South Wales, were established by the discovery of its inland pastoral resources. From the short convict period, 1824-1840, little more of permanent value was derived than the establishment of Brisbane as the capital. In 1847 the town of Gladstone was founded as another penal settlement, and because of its harbour it was to have been the capital of "North Australia," but this was an even briefer episode. The continuing history is a record of an overflow of adventurous squatters spreading from New South Wales to the Darling Downs, over the central highlands, and to the north and west. Later a similar wave of miners overflowed from the "gold rush," exploited rich areas scattered from Gympie to the far North, and established incidentally the towns of Rockhampton and Townsville as the chief ports and commercial centres for the Central and Northern districts. More intensive settlement in the Brisbane hinterland was promoted by the existence of pine timber.

During the twenty years before Queensland became a separate colony practically the whole of its productive territory had been explored and occupied. Progress had been remarkably rapid despite natural obstacles, occasional droughts and floods, conflicts with aborigines, shortage of labour, and primitive transport conditions. When Burketown was visited by a trading vessel in 1865 the first stage of economic development was virtually completed.

*Separation:* The Fifties saw the establishment of the colonies with their own systems of government. Both before and after separation from New South Wales there was agitation to include the Northern Rivers districts of New South Wales in the new colony of Queensland.

Later, and until Australian Federation became a probability, there were recurrent demands for a separate colony in the North. The tropical area had as much reason for separation as had the sub-tropical in 1859. Its labour problems were more serious and seemed to require coloured labour. Convicts were not available, Chinese had been found too expensive, and the aborigines were too few or too hostile. In 1863 Towns introduced Kanakas from the South Sea Islands, and as the sugar industry spread northwards their numbers increased. Some 57,000 were transported to Queensland during the colonial period, but the procedure was a century behind its time.

The merits of further territorial division were confused by this issue, by the absence of a single dominating centre for the whole of the area, and by demands from the central district for separation from both north and south. The chief results were to establish three distinct railway systems, and to increase the volume of public works.

Details of the separation in 1859 and of divisions of the State are given in Chapter 2. Queensland was granted representative government with a liberal franchise at once, and proceeded immediately with an active policy of public development. In the first seven years the population increased four-fold, and reached its first 100,000 in 1868.

*The Sixties:* Development commenced at too rapid a pace for continuity. The Government was active in public works and in promoting agriculture and immigration. A railway from Ipswich to Grandchester was opened in 1865. Land sales provided revenue and expansion was general. Bank and other loans to pastoralists increased rapidly, and total bank advances increased four-fold in five years to over £2 millions in 1865. In 1866 government loan expenditure was £965,346; a prodigious figure for the population at the time. Over £3 millions were borrowed in London.

In 1866 a London failure precipitated a crisis. Works had to be curtailed, and there was a march of unemployed. Emergency finance was instituted, Treasury bills and notes both being used but with indifferent success. Loan expenditure, which had averaged £686,000 per year for four years to 1867, fell to £117,000 in 1869.

Recovery was assisted by the discovery of the Gympie gold field in 1867, and although a drought period supervened, during which large areas were forfeited, the decade ended with very great achievement. In 1870 the wool produced had increased from 5 to 38 million lb., sheep from 3½ to 8 millions, and cattle to over a million. The area under crop was 52,200 acres, of which 14,700 was under cotton, and 6,300 under sugar, which was over £30 per ton in 1868 and 1869. Cotton had been stimulated by high prices due to the American Civil War, and its substantial production at that time continued for a period of seven years.

*The Seventies:* The early Seventies were years of recovery and consolidation, and throughout this period alluvial mining became relatively more important. Charters Towers and other new fields were developing. From 1874 the gold production exceeded £1 million a year in value and both copper and tin made important additions. Some 11,500 farming selections were sold on the Darling Downs, covering an area of 4½ million acres, and rich scrub lands were cleared and occupied for sugar and other cultivation as coastal settlement spread northward from Brisbane. The legislature was much occupied with efforts to increase farming more rapidly, and although there was much disappointment, the area under crop rose to 114,000 acres. Sugar expanded, was checked by "rust" and low prices, but increased again. Bundaberg and Mackay had been established. The cattle industry made great progress, the number increasing to 3 millions, but sheep and wool production declined. Pastoral tenures were insecure until the end of this period, and squatters in the nearer areas were under constant challenge.

Prosperity had returned by 1874, and the credit of the Government having been rehabilitated, loan expenditures again increased, and exceeded £2 millions during the last two years of the decade. By 1880, 637 miles of railway had been constructed at a cost of £5½ millions. In four years the Government had borrowed £5 millions, and it was estimated that £3 millions had been invested privately from external sources. Boom conditions were again developing, especially in Brisbane, where the adult male population is said to have increased 50 per cent. in the three years to 1881.

*The Eighties:* These were boom years in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. In five years their Governments spent £37 millions of loan funds. This represents a rate of expansion which has never since been equalled. It was estimated that in the same period £12 millions were invested in Queensland on private account. In 1886 Government loan expenditure was over £2 millions, a figure not reached again for twenty-five years. In the ten years this expenditure totalled £15 millions. Railway mileage increased from 637 to 2,064. Treasury deficits were substantial, despite large revenue from land sales, and the debt charges were heavy, but current production was increasing so rapidly that they seemed of little moment. The population increased by as many people during this ten years as in the nineteen years that followed.

The invention of refrigeration gave a new impetus to the cattle industry, and the export of frozen beef became another subject of Queensland pioneering. Cattle increased by 76 per cent. At the same time, artesian bores were multiplied, and sheep more than doubled, increasing from 7 to 18 millions. The cumulative effect was not reached until 1892, when the numbers of sheep reached 21 millions, a figure above the average since then, and a peak not again reached until 1913. Wool production was 123 million lb. in the same year, and did not achieve the same volume again until 1909.

The area of alienated land increased from 4½ to 10½ million acres during the ten years, and the area under crop doubled. The price of sugar was high in the early Eighties, and large areas of suitable land were sold, the Colonial Sugar Refining Company entering the field on a large scale. The price fell again and the use of Kanaka labour under the plantation system was discouraged; nevertheless the area under sugar rose from 20,200 to 51,000 acres and extended from Nerang to Mossman.

The discovery and exploitation of Mount Morgan added further drama to a picturesque period, and the annual value of gold production, which had fallen, rose again and began to exceed £2 millions.

There was a prolonged drought in the middle of this period but it scarcely checked the ardours of expansion, and it was followed by excellent seasons. At the time, money was pouring out to Australia. Queensland bank advances increased in the ten years from £4 millions to £17 millions.

During this period the British consumption and investment markets were at their peaks of expansion. It was the hey-day of the Victorian era. In Queensland the time was notable for the rival political personalities of McIlwraith and Griffith, comparable in their more limited field to their older contemporaries in England, Disraeli and Gladstone. McIlwraith almost succeeded in a scheme for private land-grant railways on a huge scale, and his attempted annexation of New Guinea may have had bad luck because Gladstone was in power at the time. Griffith, the Liberal Leader and future Chief Justice of Australia, was among other things responsible for restraints on coloured labour immigration, and for the beginnings of regulation in the sugar industry and in employment generally.

The period was notable also for trade union activity and a ferment of political ideas. The Shearers' Union was founded and grew to strength. The vagaries of immigration policy assisted to promote organised discontent. In 1883, for example, there was a net immigration of 34,370 persons, a record never since approached. Although "works" were booming a drought followed and there was great distress. Village settlements were attempted to relieve the unemployed, but without success. William Lane, who in 1893 founded the ill-fated "New Australia" communist settlement in Paraguay, became the intellectual leader of the new radical thought and exercised an influence over the course of Queensland opinion not less powerful than that of the statesmen above mentioned. In 1885 the colony became the third largest in population.

*The Nineties:* Catastrophe overtook the colony in the early Nineties. The shearers' and maritime strikes of 1891 were themselves disasters, and they coincided with a general slump throughout Australia, following the collapse of the boom. Not only was public borrowing checked but the lavish flow of private funds stopped suddenly. In 1889 a Queensland loan of £2½ millions had been over-subscribed in London, but in 1891 for a loan of the same amount, £1 million of which was for repayment of old debt, only £300,000 were offered. Brisbane felt the effects most severely. Although the seasons continued to be excellent 1892 was a bad year. In February, 1893, the capital was devastated by floods, and later in the year bank failures brought further desolation. Once again Treasury bills and notes were both brought into use in desperate efforts to save the situation. Government loan expenditures, which had averaged £1½ millions a year, fell from lack of funds until the total in 1894 was only £185,000.

Meanwhile the boom in the pastoral industries was checked by influences other than droughts. Export prices had been falling slowly since the early Seventies, and with more acceleration in the late Eighties. Wool had been stable at a little over 12d. per lb. from 1875 to 1885; after which it fell to about 9d. but without causing any check to expansion. Large capital investments were made, and artesian bores were increased. However, the slump of the Nineties was of oversea origin and markets contracted. The price of wool fell steadily to 6½d. in 1894, and export prices generally were only about half of what they had been twenty years previously.

The cattle industry had commenced the decade with rapid expansion, and three large freezing works were established. Meat exports were exceeding £1 million a year after 1894. In that year the numbers of cattle exceeded 7 millions, a figure attained only once since that time—in 1921, after the stimulus of war prices. In 1900 the number of cattle was only 4 millions. While low prices, and in later years drought, were in part responsible, a serious menace developed in the spread from the Northern Territory of the cattle tick, which swept over Queensland during the Nineties. At this time also, prickly-pear was becoming a serious pest.



By the middle of the Nineties the general depression in finance and employment had spent its force. The credit of the colony had again revived, and public works expenditures were renewed at a more modest level of about £1 million a year. There were Treasury surpluses instead of heavy deficits. In 1895 the Government was able to borrow £1½ millions in London at 3½ per cent. at over par, and the loan was over-subscribed five times. By 1897 the colony was enjoying a sober prosperity, with better export prices. However the recovery was short-lived, for 1898 commenced a prolonged and devastating drought lasting for five years, at the end of which the sheep population had fallen to only one-third of the peak numbers of the early Nineties.

In spite of these disasters the colony progressed, especially in the central and northern districts. Gold production had gone on steadily at over £2 millions a year, and coal production increased. Agriculture expanded, the total area under crop doubling to 457,000 acres. Dairying and fruit-growing became important. Sugar suffered a set-back in 1894 which accelerated the transition from plantation to farm cultivation based on central mills. Better seasons and prices in the late Nineties took the value of sugar exports to over £1 million in 1898 and again in 1899. The wheat yield exceeded a million bushels in both 1897 and 1900. The population reached the half-million total in the first year of the new century.

*Australian Federation:* Queensland had been prominent in the preliminary conferences, and continued to be so in Commonwealth counsels. The State was nationally-minded and consideration of common defence and the growth of national political parties overcame geographical differences. Moreover Queensland had much to gain from the free trade market of the continent.

The Kanaka controversy was decided immediately in favour of "White Australia." About 60,000 islanders had been introduced, but mortality had been very high, and probably at no time did their numbers much exceed 10,000. The older established were allowed to remain, but in 1906 the remainder, numbering 3,642, were returned to their islands.

The effects of Federation on the economic structure of Queensland have been gradual but far-reaching. Its interstate trade has become larger than its overseas trade. The protected and more stable Australian market has promoted the expansion of farm production, notably of sugar, fruit, cotton, maize, and sundry smaller crops, e.g., peanuts. On the other hand Queensland, in common with the other outlying States, has not shared in the greatly increased manufacturing production of Australia as much as the central States of New South Wales and Victoria. Queensland factory employment has remained fairly stable in proportion to population. The growth of sugar, meat, and dairy factory processing has increased factory employment, but in industries exposed to competition from the central States there has been some decline relative to population. The

financial stability of the State has been greatly increased, especially since the Financial Agreement of 1928, under which loan expenditures are provided chiefly from Commonwealth borrowings over the whole of Australia.

*The First Decade:* The century opened in the middle of the longest and most disastrous drought ever experienced. The whole of Australia was affected and Queensland suffered severely. The production of wool fell to 42 million lb. in 1902, and for the five years 1900 to 1904 averaged only 60 million lb. per year. In the same period the numbers of sheep averaged only 9½ millions, and of cattle 3¼ millions. Dairy production fell by half. There was a net emigration of 10,000 persons from Queensland from 1902 to 1907. During four years additional houses in Queensland averaged only 520 per year. Even after the drought ended the seasons fluctuated considerably. After the two great disasters of the "crash" and the long drought, there was a period of caution. Government loan expenditures averaged only £372,000 a year for three years after the great drought, and revenue surpluses became the rule instead of deficits. The total loan expenditure for the ten years was only £9 millions (as compared with £15 millions in the Eighties) of which £3 millions were spent in the last two years. Philp was Premier during the most difficult years, to 1903.

Gold production was at its peak during the drought, but began to decline after 1903. Copper increased temporarily as gold declined. Pearl-ling was also at its peak as the century began. The area under crop increased to 606,000 acres in 1909 as farming steadily progressed, although this area in 1902 was only 275,000 acres. In 1910 the area rose to 667,000 acres. In that year the sugar acreage was 140,000 and the tonnage of sugar reached 210,000. The value of sugar exports to the other States had averaged nearly £1½ millions a year from 1904 onwards. Interstate trade statistics were discontinued after 1909.

The Central district and its railway system were linked by rail with the South in 1903. Kidston came into power in 1906 and achieved fame on the rising tide of optimism and prosperity. In 1910 Parliament authorised an immense programme of railway construction, most of which has not been proceeded with. In 1911 the University was opened.

*Pre-War:* Another period of boom was developing between 1908 and the war in 1914. During the five years ended in 1913 net immigration totalled 51,000 persons. In 1912, 7,800 additional dwellings were recorded, and in 1913, 9,400. Government loan expenditures were high, averaging £2½ millions a year after 1910. Over a period of six years to 1913 1,466 miles of additional railway had been opened. There had been a run of good seasons and prices were rising. Sheep exceeded 20 millions for five successive years to 1914, when their numbers were over 23 millions, and 155 million lb. of wool were produced. The wool figure was not again equalled until 1929. In 1913 oversea exports had risen from £8 millions to £12 millions. Gold production was still exceeding £1 million per year and the annual value of all minerals was close on £4 millions. In four years the area under crop had increased by 141,000 acres (23 per cent.) and dairying was growing fast. Factory employees in 1913 totalled 42,000.

A tramway strike in Brisbane in 1912 marked in dramatic fashion the revival of trade union strength and the conflict between old and new ideas in employment relations. In 1915 a Labour Government was returned to power and continued in office until 1929. There had been fifteen Labour members elected in 1893, and a short-lived Labour Government in 1899.

*Effects of the War:* During and just after the war years the seasons were less favourable, droughts prevailing in 1915 and 1916 (when sheep fell below 16 millions), and again in 1919. Prickly-pear was spreading rapidly, and by 1924 had infested 26 million acres. Wool and meat production were at lower levels and mineral production declined, but the values of production and of exports increased substantially under the influence of steeply rising prices. Government loan expenditure continued on the same scale as before, the coastal railway being pushed forward for reasons of defence. Between 1913 and 1920, 1,073 miles of railway were added.

Three main economic effects of causes incidental to the war may be noted. The rise in prices, which reached its peak at the end of 1920, established a price level about 60 per cent. above the pre-war level, and so reduced the burden of old debt. The pre-war public debt of about £50 millions remained at the same figure, while, in terms of the same money, the income upon which it was charged rose with the higher price level. The asset values increased with other capital values, and substantial additions could be made to the public debt without increasing its real burden.

Labour and wage regulation comprise a second group of effects, arising from the same far-reaching cause. The effects on wage-earners stimulated a development already well advanced.

Both of these general effects were common throughout Australia. The third group of effects arose from the war control of certain commodities. This was widespread in Queensland, notably over wool, beef, and sugar. The example of sugar was a potent force making for the extension of marketing control.

The enthusiasm and vigour of the response to these and other influences are illustrated by an official book published in 1918 entitled "Socialism at Work." State Enterprises were promoted at the time, and included cattle stations and timber mills. These were sold at a later date, and sugar mills were handed over to private co-operative control, but the general policy then started has continued and its scope can be ascertained in these pages.

*Post War:* The process of adaptation was assisted by increased loan expenditures, which reached their record to date in 1920 at a figure of £5½ millions, and continued at an average of over £4 millions until 1927-28. This was a period of development and expansion throughout Australia. Severe droughts prevailed again in 1926 and 1927, but in the intervening years the State was very prosperous. Sheep once again exceeded 20 millions in 1925 and cattle numbered 6½ millions in that year. At that time wool production was around 140 million lb. Prices were high, wool exports were valued at £13 millions in 1925-26, and total

oversea exports reached a peak of over £23 millions. Factory employees reached their record of over 50,000 in 1926. In the four years 1924 to 1927 net immigration was 40,000 and 22,000 dwellings were added.

The State had not recovered from the droughts to these high levels when the world depression commenced in 1929. Loan expenditures had decreased in 1928-29 as railway programmes were being completed. In ten years 1,000 miles had been added, and the scrub lands of the north had been partially developed. Loan expenditure in 1928-29 was £3½ millions. It fell to £1,163,000 in 1931-32. The story of the depression years is summarised at the end of this chapter. The seasons were on the whole remarkably good during those years, and wool production reached an unprecedented average of 184 million lb. in 1931, 1932 and 1933, while the numbers of sheep exceeded 20 millions for a period of six years, until the drought of 1935. Prickly-pear had been conquered, and over 17 million acres had been re-settled.

During the war the sugar growers had been paid less than the world price for their product and an embargo was placed on export. An embargo on imports has continued since, and to recompense them for their war-time treatment the sugar growers in 1920 were given a price of £30 6s. 8d. per ton for three years. So embarrassing were the consequences that by 1929 certain restrictions were accepted on sugar admitted to share in the home price. The acreage increased to 250,000 by 1924 and now exceeds 300,000.

Cotton commenced its present career about 1922. Bananas reached their peak in 1928. Wheat achieved a yield of 5 million bushels in 1930, and has occupied over 200,000 acres since 1927. The total area of Queensland under crops reached a million acres in 1924 and has doubled since the war.

Despite the post-war prices, mining production fell away. After 1925, and from 1926 to 1929, it averaged only £1½ millions per year, most of which was locally consumed coal. By 1933 the £2 million figure had been recovered as Mount Isa silver-lead made its large contributions, and the high price of gold revived gold mining. Timber was an important by-product of the northern farm settlements.

A leading feature of the post-war period has been the stimulus to farm production given by high tariff protection, by marketing organisation, by State assistance in many forms, and by extensions of the differential "home price" method of assisting exports. Sugar, cotton, maize, and bananas are among such products specially suited to the climatic conditions of the State, and for which the Australian-wide market was available, but Queensland has also shared fully in the general increase in dairying. Protection (in the form of tariff preference and quotas) has become an important element for exports to the British market.

During recent years there have been increasing applications of science to rural industries and the processing of their products. The efficiency of the sugar and dairying industries has increased greatly, and the cattle industry is in the early stages of transition from frozen to chilled beef to meet the demands of the British market.

#### 4. TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Queensland is liberally supplied with ports which give direct communication oversea and with the capital cities of the other States. The ports, in the order which they occupy on the east coast from Brisbane to Thursday Island, together with the chief exports handled at each, are:—Brisbane (wool, butter, cheese, meat), Maryborough (butter, timber), Bundaberg (sugar, rum), Gladstone (sugar, wool, meat), Rockhampton (gold, hides, wool, meats), Mackay (sugar), Bowen (coal, salt, meat), Townsville (sugar, silver-lead, meats), Cairns (sugar, timber, copper), Thursday Island (pearl and trochus shell, bêche-de-mer). Most of the direct oversea imports arrive at Brisbane; but large shipments of exports are made overseas from Townsville, Gladstone, and Rockhampton, and smaller amounts from Cairns, Mackay and Bowen.

The extensive State railway system (shown on the map on page 148) was designed originally as three separate systems, serving the Southern, Central, and Northern districts. Development reduced and finally eliminated the gaps between them. In recent years main roads have been greatly extended, and air transport is increasing.

External trade is relatively large, as natural resources depend greatly on external markets. The larger volume of exports is sold oversea, and, except wool, chiefly in Great Britain. The larger volume of imports is purchased in Australia, chiefly of goods manufactured in the central States. Information is given in the pages dealing with trade.

The main sources of the State's wealth are wool, butter, sugar, meat, copper, lead, gold, and general agricultural produce, the most important of the latter being maize, wheat, cotton, bananas, and pineapples. Wool, butter, sugar, and meat are the main items of oversea export, whilst sugar, cotton, fruit, and meats, are the main products sent to other States. Australian requirements of bananas, pineapples, and other tropical fruits are supplied mainly by Queensland.

#### 5. THE TREND OF BUSINESS AND PROSPERITY.

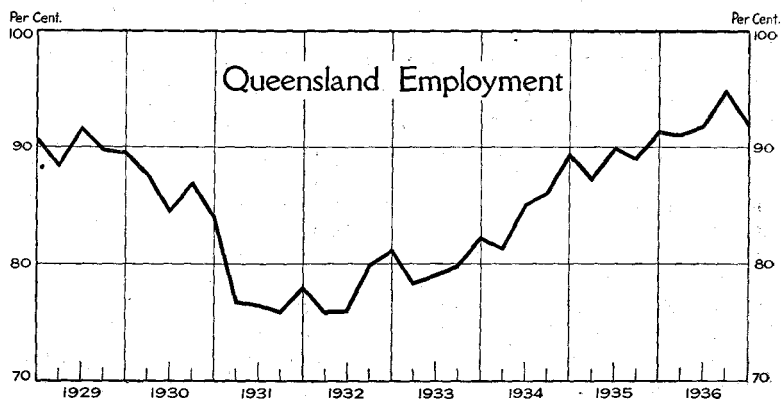
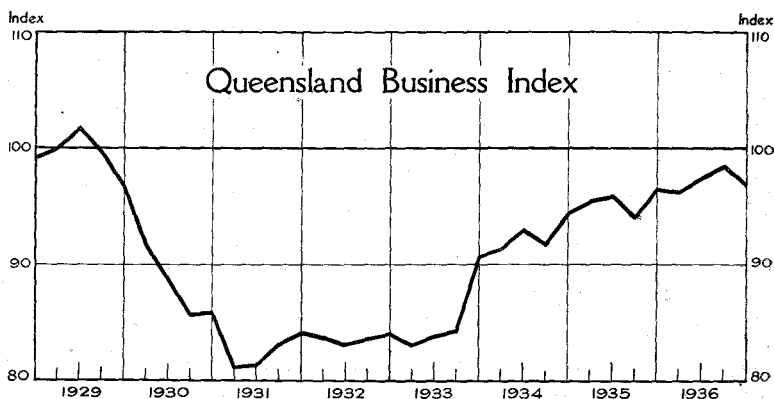
The graphs on the next page tell the story of adversity and recovery in recent years, and the relevant statistics are given on page 291. Share price indexes and bond interest rates are given on pages 292-3.

The decline was part of the general Australian experience. The direct loss of oversea income from loans and the slump in world prices had cumulative effects throughout trade and industry. Queensland suffered the indirect effects less than the States more dependent on manufactures, but the deterioration was general. Government expenditures were partially maintained through emergency (Treasury bill) expansions of Commonwealth Bank credit, but the situation had adverse effects on business confidence. As unemployment increased wage rates were reduced, and in 1931 drastic "cuts" were made in Government expenditures. The flow of spending from emergency credit was reduced, but business confidence recovered, and by 1932 stability had been achieved at a low level. Four years of recovery followed, stimulated by public works expenditure. Employment was restored, both directly and by increasing demand for the products of private enterprise.

The most notable progress has been made in building, which had fallen to very low levels in the depressed years. Part of the general improvement has been due to the overtaking of arrears of construction and maintenance.

The prices for wool, wheat and metals are now back to the old levels. Export prices generally rose during 1936; the British market conditions for meat were settled satisfactorily; and only recently an International Sugar Conference gave Australia a favourable annual quota of 400,000 tons for export.

Although good rains were received early in 1936, a severe drought set in in the later months and covered about 75 per cent. of the farming area. Most areas benefited from March rains of 1937, but the full effect on production cannot yet be estimated.



The Business Index is a weighted average of nine individual indexes covering banking, trade, traffic, building, and employment. It expresses conditions as percentages of the pre-depression level and is adjusted for increasing population and for price movements. Unemployment insurance contributions are the chief data for the employment percentages, which include the full-time equivalent of relief work. The influence of the agricultural drought is evident in both curves for the last quarter of 1936.

## Chapter 2.—GOVERNMENT.

### 1. SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

First used in 1824 as a penal settlement, Moreton Bay, the "Northern District of New South Wales," had become a distinct electoral division by 1843. It was given a separate member in 1851, two in 1853, four in 1855, and nine in 1858. The following year saw the creation of the colony of Queensland. As part of New South Wales, Queensland had enjoyed responsible government since the Constitution Act of 1855, and when separation was effected by letters patent of 6th June, 1859, an Order in Council of the same date gave Queensland a Constitution similar to that of New South Wales. Subsequently this Order in Council was validated by the Australian Colonies Act of 1861 and with the passing of the Constitution Act of 1867 responsible government in Queensland was consolidated.

The system of government in Queensland, operating under the Imperial Parliament and within the Commonwealth Constitution Act of 1900, consists of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, the Executive Council, and the Legislative Assembly. The Executive Council is composed of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor with the ministers in office, while the Legislative Assembly consists of sixty-two members, representing sixty-two electoral districts, each elected by adult suffrage for a period of three years. Prior to 1922 Queensland had a Legislative Council also but this chamber was abolished by the Constitution Amendment Act of 1922. Queensland is the only Australian State with a legislature consisting of one house only.

Local and Special authorities operate under legislation of the Queensland Parliament. Particulars of the various State departments and their activities are outlined in subsequent pages.

### GOVERNORS OF QUEENSLAND.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>When Appointed.</i>
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G. . . . .	December, 1859
Colonel Samuel Wesley Blackall . . . . .	August, 1868
Marquis of Normanby . . . . .	August, 1871
William Wellington Cairns, C.M.G. . . . .	January, 1875
Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, G.C.M.G., C.B. . . . .	April, 1877
Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G. . . . .	November, 1883
Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E. . . . .	May, 1889
Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G. . . . .	April, 1896
Sir Herbert Charles Chermiside, G.C.M.G., C.B. . . . .	March, 1902
Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G. . . . .	November, 1905
Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B. . . . .	December, 1909
Sir Hamilton John Gould-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B. . . . .	March, 1915
Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., P.C.(Ire.) . . . . .	December, 1920
Sir John Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.C.S. . . . .	February, 1927
Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.	June, 1932 <i>a</i>

*a* Still in Office.



The Premiership of Queensland has been occupied as follows:—

#### PREMIERS OF QUEENSLAND.

Sir. R. G. W. Herbert	From 10th December, 1859, to 1st February, 1866.
Hon. A. MacAlister ..	From 1st February, 1866, to 20th July, 1866.
Sir R. G. W. Herbert	From 20th July, 1866, to 7th August, 1866.
Hon. A. MacAlister ..	From 7th August, 1866, to 15th August, 1867.
Sir R. R. Mackenzie ..	From 15th August, 1867, to 25th November, 1868.
Sir C. Lilley ..	From 25th November, 1868, to 3rd May, 1870.
Sir A. H. Palmer ..	From 3rd May, 1870, to 8th January, 1874.
Hon. A. MacAlister ..	From 8th January, 1874, to 5th June, 1876.
Hon. G. Thorn ..	From 5th June, 1876, to 8th March, 1877.
Hon. J. Douglas ..	From 8th March, 1877, to 21st January, 1879.
Sir T. McIlwraith ..	From 21st January, 1879, to 13th November, 1883.
Sir S. W. Griffith ..	From 13th November, 1883, to 13th June, 1888.
Sir T. McIlwraith ..	From 13th June, 1888, to 30th November, 1888.
Hon. B. D. Morehead	From 30th November, 1888, to 12th August, 1890.
Sir S. W. Griffith ..	From 12th August, 1890, to 27th March, 1893.
Sir T. McIlwraith ..	From 27th March, 1893, to 27th October, 1893.
Sir H. M. Nelson ..	From 27th October, 1893, to 13th April, 1898.
Hon. T. J. Byrnes ..	From 13th April, 1898, to 27th September, 1898.
Sir J. R. Dickson ..	From 1st October, 1898, to 1st December, 1899.
Hon. A. Dawson ..	From 1st December, 1899, to 7th December, 1899.
Hon. R. Philp ..	From 7th December, 1899, to 17th September, 1903.
Sir A. Morgan ..	From 17th September, 1903, to 19th January, 1906.
Hon. W. Kidston ..	From 19th January, 1906, to 19th November, 1907.
Hon. R. Philp ..	From 19th November, 1907, to 18th February, 1908.
Hon. W. Kidston ..	From 18th February, 1908, to 7th February, 1911.
Hon. D. F. Denham ..	From 7th February, 1911, to 1st June, 1915.
Hon. T. J. Ryan ..	From 1st June, 1915, to 21st October, 1919.
Hon. E. G. Theodore	From 21st October, 1919, to 26th February, 1925.
Hon. W. N. Gillies ..	From 26th February, 1925, to 22nd October, 1925.
Hon. W. McCormack	From 22nd October, 1925, to 11th May, 1929.
Hon. A. E. Moore ..	From 11th May, 1929, to 11th June, 1932.
Hon. W. Forgan Smith	From 11th June, 1932.

The Executive Government of the State is composed of the following:—

#### THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Colonel Sir Leslie Orme Wilson,  
G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.

(Appointed 13th June, 1932.)

or

#### THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Sir James William Blair, K.C.M.G.

## THE STATE MINISTRY.

*Premier, Chief Secretary and Treasurer.*  
Hon. William Forgan Smith, LL.D.

*Secretary for Public Lands.*  
Hon. Percy Pease.

*Secretary for Labour and Industry.*  
Hon. Maurice Patrick Hynes.

*Attorney-General.*  
Hon. John Mullan.

*Secretary for Public Works.*  
Hon. Henry Adam Bruce.

*Secretary for Public Instruction.*  
Hon. Frank Arthur Cooper.

*Secretary for Agriculture and Stock.*  
Hon. Frank William Bulcock.

*Secretary for Health and Home Affairs.*  
Hon. Edward Michael Hanlon.

*Minister for Transport.*  
Hon. John Dash.

*Secretary for Mines.*  
Hon. Thomas Andrew Foley.

## 2. THE STATE PARLIAMENT.

The 27th Parliament of Queensland was elected on the 11th May, 1935, for three years. The following table shows the members of the Legislative Assembly, together with name, area, and enrolment of each electorate.

## MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT.

*Speaker*—Hon. G. Pollock.*Chairman of Committees*—E. J. Hanson.

NOTE. The asterisks indicate supporters of the Ministry in Office.

Electorate.	Place of Nomination.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.	Member.
<i>Metropolitan (20 Electorates).</i>				
Barooka ..	Petrie Terrace ..	2.1	9,765	*Power, W.
Brisbane ..	Brisbane ..	1.5	10,410	*Mann, J. H. a
Bulimba ..	Bulimba ..	12.4	9,631	*Copley, W. J.
Buranda ..	Buranda ..	2.1	10,391	*Hanson, E. J.
Enoggera ..	Alderley ..	12.5	10,003	*Taylor, G. C.
Fortitude Valley	Fortitude Val. ..	2.2	9,728	*Brassington, S. J.
Hamilton ..	Hamilton ..	2.7	9,688	Russell, H. M.
Ithaca ..	Rosalie ..	3.3	9,768	*Hanlon, Hon. E. M.
Kelvin Grove ..	Ashgrove ..	3.2	9,972	*Waters, F. J.
Kurilpa ..	West End ..	1.7	10,104	*Copley, P. K.
Logan ..	Coorparoo ..	8.7	9,987	*Brown, J. I.
Maree ..	East Brisbane ..	2.2	10,043	*King, W. T.
Merthyr ..	New Farm ..	1.6	10,098	*Keogh, J. P.
Nundah ..	Nundah ..	33.9	9,840	*Hayes, J. V.
Oxley ..	Graceville ..	76	10,345	Nimmo, T.
Sandgate ..	Sandgate ..	38.7	9,578	*Hislop, R. W.
South Brisbane	South Brisbane ..	2.5	10,510	*Gair, V. C.
Toowong ..	Toowong ..	95	9,727	Maxwell, J. F.
Windsor ..	Wooloowin ..	2.2	9,830	*Williams, H.
Wynnum ..	Wynnum ..	155	10,598	*Donnelly, J. B.
<i>Southern (23 Electorates).</i>				
Albert ..	Southport ..	677	9,384	Plunkett, T. F.
Aubigny ..	Oakey ..	2,464	8,908	Moore, Hon. A. E.
Bremer ..	Ipswich ..	233	8,890	*Cooper, Hon. F. A.
Bundaberg ..	Bundaberg ..	370	9,424	*McLean, B.
Carnarvon ..	Stanthorpe ..	7,864	8,635	*Hilton, P. J. R.
Coorooka ..	Cooroy ..	1,313	9,444	Walker, H. F.
Cunningham ..	Clifton ..	3,122	8,999	Deacon, W. A.
Dalby ..	Dalby ..	14,567	9,147	Morgan, G.
E. Toowoomba	E. Toowoomba ..	197	8,888	*Kane, J. D.
Fassifern ..	Beaudesert ..	1,890	9,516	Müller, A. G.
Gympie ..	Gympie ..	476	7,760	*Dunstan, T.
Ipswich ..	Ipswich ..	6.1	9,936	*Gledson, D. A.
Isis ..	Childers ..	7,074	8,859	Brand, W. A.
Maranoa ..	Roma ..	26,620	8,700	*Conroy, C. W.
Maryborough	Maryborough ..	440	9,106	*Demaine, W. H. b
Murrumba ..	Caboolture ..	966	9,148	Nicklin, G. F. R.
Nanango ..	Kingaroy ..	3,149	8,998	Edwards, J. B.
Stanley ..	Esk ..	2,424	8,865	Bell, R. M.
Toowoomba ..	Toowoomba ..	5.7	9,914	*Duggan, J. E. c
Warrego ..	Charleville ..	92,090	7,588	*Bedford, R.
Warwick ..	Warwick ..	1,697	9,558	*Healy, J. J. O'C.
West Moreton	Laidley ..	1,361	8,800	Maier, E. B.
Wide Bay ..	Goomeri ..	4,457	8,890	Clayton, E. H. C.

a Elected 4th April, 1936, *vice* R. Funnell, deceased.b Elected 27th Feb., 1937, *vice* Hon. J. Stopford, deceased.c Elected 14th December, 1935, *vice* E. J. Llewellyn, resigned.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT—*continued.*

Electorate.	Place of Nomination.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to vote.	Member.
<i>Central (9 Electorates).</i>				
Barcoo ..	Blackall ..	47,573	7,487	*Bulcock, Hon. F. W.
Fitzroy ..	Allenstown ..	265	9,495	*Clark, J.
Gregory ..	Winton ..	129,640	7,369	*Pollock, Hon. G.
Keppel ..	Lake's Creek ..	7,214	8,419	Daniel, D. J. M. <i>d</i>
Mackay ..	Mackay ..	97	9,693	*Smith, Hon. W. F. F. LL.D.
Mirani ..	Mirani ..	7,970	9,239	*Walsh, E. J.
Normanby ..	Emerald ..	37,518	7,772	*Foley, Hon. T. A.
Port Curtis ..	Gladstone ..	7,569	9,381	*Williams, T. L.
Rockhampton	Rockhampton	6.6	9,955	*Larcombe, J.
<i>Northern (10 Electorates).</i>				
Bowen ..	Bowen ..	9,752	8,111	*Riordan, E. J. <i>e</i>
Cairns ..	Cairns ..	230	8,615	*O'Keefe, J.
Carpentaria ..	Cloncurry ..	156,535	7,473	*Mullan, Hon. J.
Charters Towers	Ch. Towers ..	22,905	7,668	*Wellington, W. J.
Cook ..	Atherton ..	48,334	8,450	*Collins, H. H.
Herbert ..	Innisfail ..	1,740	10,137	*Pease, Hon. P.
Kennedy ..	Townsville ..	8,230	9,121	*Jesson, C. G.
Mundingburra	Mundingburra	930	9,634	*Dash, Hon. J.
The Tableland	Herberton ..	10,064	10,194	*Bruce, Hon. H. A.
Townsville ..	Townsville ..	5.1	9,702	*Hynes, Hon. M. P.

*d* Elected 4th April, 1936, *vice* O. Daniel, deceased.*e* Elected 20th June, 1936, *vice* C. Collins, deceased.

## 3. THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

Queensland is one of the six States which formed the Commonwealth in 1901, and is entitled to elect 6 of the 36 members of the Federal Senate (as is each of the other States), and at present is entitled to elect 10 of the 75 members of the House of Representatives (who are divided amongst the States in proportion to population). Members of both houses are elected by adult suffrage. Three Senators are elected every three years for a six year term by the whole State voting as one electorate. Members of the House of Representatives are elected to represent single member electorates for a three year term.

The Executive powers in the Commonwealth are vested in the Governor-General in Council. Members of the Cabinet on leaving office technically remain members of the Executive Council, but actually no longer attend its meetings. Thus the Executive consists in fact of the Governor-General advised by Cabinet.

The statement on the next page shows the names of the present Governor-General and Cabinet, and Senators and Members of the House of Representatives for Queensland.

## THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Brigadier-General the Right Hon. Alexander Gore Arkwright, Baron Gowrie,  
V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

## THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY.

*Prime Minister and Vice-President of the Executive Council*—Rt. Hon. J. A. Lyons (*Wilmot, Tasmania*); *Commerce (Acting Prime Minister when required)*—Rt. Hon. Earle C. G. Page (*Cowper, New South Wales*); *External Affairs and Territories*—Senator the Rt. Hon. Sir G. F. Pearce, K.C.V.O. (*Western Australia*); *Attorney-General and Minister for Industry*—Hon. R. G. Menzies, K.C. (*Kooyong, Victoria*); *Defence*—Hon. Sir R. A. Parkhill, K.C.M.G. (*Warringah, New South Wales*); *Repatriation and Health*—Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, K.C. (*North Sydney, New South Wales*); *Interior*—Hon. T. Paterson (*Gippsland, Victoria*); *P.M.G., and for Development and Research*—Senator the Hon. A. J. McLachlan (*South Australia*); *Trade and Customs*—Hon. T. W. White, D.F.C., V.D. (*Balaclava, Victoria*); *Treasurer*—Hon. R. G. Casey, D.S.O., M.C. (*Corio, Victoria*); *Assistant Ministers*—Senator the Hon. T. C. Brennan, K.C. (*Victoria*); Hon. H. V. C. Thorby (*Calare, New South Wales*); Hon. J. A. J. Hunter (*Maranoa, Queensland*).

QUEENSLAND MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT  
(AND THEIR POLITICAL PARTIES).

## SENATE.

Elected 19th December, 1931—

Brown, G. (*Labour*).  
Collings, J. S. (*Labour*).  
Maedonald, J. V. (*Labour*).

Elected 15th September, 1934—

Cooper, W. J. (*United Country*).  
Crawford, Hon. T. W. (*United Australia*).  
Foll, H. S. (*United Australia*).

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(Last General Election—15th September, 1934.)

## Metropolitan.

Brisbane .. .. Lawson, G. (*Labour*).  
Griffith .. .. Baker, F. M. J. (*Labour*).  
Lilley .. .. Cameron, Sir D. C., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. (*United Australia*).

## Southern.

Darling Downs .. Fadden, A. W. (*United Country*). *a*  
Maranoa .. .. Hunter, Hon. J. A. J. (*United Country*). *b*  
Moreton .. .. Francis, J. (*United Australia*)  
Wide Bay .. .. Corser, B. H. (*United Country*).

## Central and Northern.

Capricornia .. Forde, F. M. (*Labour*).  
Herbert .. .. Martens, G. W. (*Labour*).  
Kennedy .. .. Riordan, W. J. F. (*Labour*). *c*

*a* Elected 19th December, 1936, vice Sir L. E. Groom, deceased.*b* Assistant Minister.*c* Elected 12th December, 1936, vice D. Riordan, deceased.

Particulars of the voting for the various candidates, together with the names of the parties for which they stood, at the last Federal Election, are given in the following table:—

## FEDERAL ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1934.

Name of Division.	Electors Enrolled.	Name of Candidates.	Candidates' Party.	First Preference Votes Received by each Candidate.
Brisbane ..	57,645	Lawson, G. ..	Labour ..	27,218
		O'Sullivan, N. ..	United Aus... ..	20,484
		Hurworth, B. ..	Communist ..	2,593
		Madden, P. J. ..	Douglas Credit	2,147
Capricornia ..	52,399	Forde, F. M. ..	Labour ..	29,902
(Rockhampton)		O'Shanesy, J. G... ..	United Aus... ..	19,706
Darling Downs	51,010	Groom, L. E. <sup>a</sup> ..	United Aus... ..	29,428
(Toowoomba)		Alke, M. P. ..	Labour ..	18,940
Griffith ..	56,418	Baker, F. M. J. ..	Labour ..	28,184
(South Brisbane)		Mocatta, G. H. ..	United Aus... ..	18,494
		Streeter, J. E. ..	Douglas Credit	6,076
Herbert ..	58,947	Martens, G. W. ..	Labour ..	27,721
(Townsville)		Muir, R. J. S. ..	United Aus... ..	20,005
		Henry, J. C. ..	Communist ..	4,404
		Vesperman, C. S. ..	Lang Labour	865
Kennedy ..	53,348	Riordan, D. <sup>b</sup> ..	Labour ..	27,290
(Charters Towers)		Clarke, R. J. ..	United Aus... ..	16,275
		Slater, J. ..	Communist ..	2,172
Lilley ..	53,785	Cameron, D. C. ..	United Aus... ..	26,105
(Brisbane)		Turner, J. A. ..	Labour ..	20,232
		Keir, C. K. ..	Ind. Doug. Cr.	4,423
Maranoa ..	52,832	Hunter, J. A. J. ..	United Country	24,928
(Dalby)		Watson, D. J. R. ..	Labour ..	19,674
		Argaet, W. S. ..	Douglas Credit	3,493
Moreton ..	58,384	Francis, J. ..	United Aus... ..	27,951
(Ipswich)		Perrett, J. W. ..	Labour ..	20,886
		Worley, W. ..	Douglas Credit	5,794
Wide Bay ..	52,653	Corser, B. H. ..	United Country	26,254
(Maryborough)		Webb, G. S. ..	Labour ..	15,857
		Nichols, G. H. F. ..	Douglas Credit	5,723
		Hennessy, C. G. ..	Communist ..	1,085

<sup>a</sup> Deceased. Fadden, A. W. (United Country), was elected on 19th December, 1936. First preference votes—Fadden, 15,235; Buchanan (Labour), 13,321; Annand (United Australia), 8,725; Boyce (Conservative), 5,809; Hannay (Social Credit), 2,929.

<sup>b</sup> Deceased. Riordan, W. J. F. (Labour), was elected on 12th December, 1936. First preference votes—Riordan, 19,111; Boyd (Independent), 13,223; Slater (Communist), 4,459; and Killoran (Douglas Credit), 3,565.

## 4. STATE GOVERNMENTS.

All six States of the Commonwealth have the parliamentary system of executive government, and the names of the Premiers of the States are shown hereunder.

State.	Premier.	Last Election.
New South Wales	Hon. B. S. B. Stevens ( <i>United Australia</i> )	May, 1935.
Victoria .. ..	Hon. A. A. Dunstan ( <i>Country</i> ) ..	March, 1935.
Queensland ..	Hon. W. Forgan Smith, LL.D. ( <i>Labour</i> )	May, 1935.
South Australia ..	Hon. R. L. Butler ( <i>United Australia</i> )	April, 1933.
Western Australia	Hon. J. C. Willcock ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	February, 1936.
Tasmania .. ..	Hon. A. G. Ogilvie, K.C. ( <i>Labour</i> )	February, 1937.

The Parliaments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia are elected for a term of three years; while those of South Australia and Tasmania are elected for a term of five years.

## 5. ALL AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS.

A comparison of the number of members of the Parliaments of Australia, their salaries, and the total cost of Parliamentary Government, is given hereunder. The cost for Executive includes the Governor-General's or Governor's establishment, Ministers' salaries, and all costs of the Executive Council.

## PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALIA, 1935-36.

		Common- wealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
<b>Members—<i>a</i></b>									
Upper House ..	No.	36	60	34	..	20	30	18	198
Lower House ..	No.	75	90	65	62	46	50	30	418
<b>Annual Salary—<i>a</i></b>									
Upper House ..	£	950	..	200	..	400	600	432 <sup>b</sup>	..
Lower House ..	£	950	670	500	650	400	600	464 <sup>b</sup>	..
<b>Total Cost—</b>									
Executive ..	£1,000	62	34	19	19	15	17	11	177
Parliament ..	£1,000	382	156	89	79	64	96	29	895
Total ..	£1,000	444	190	108	98	79	113	40	1,072
<b>Cost per Head—</b>									
Executive ..	<i>s. d.</i>	0 3	0 3	0 2	0 5	0 6	0 9	1 0	0 6
Parliament ..	<i>s. d.</i>	1 1	1 2	1 0	1 7	2 2	4 4	2 6	2 8
Total ..	<i>s. d.</i>	1 4	1 5	1 2	2 0	2 8	5 1	3 6	3 2

<sup>a</sup> At 30th June, 1936.

<sup>b</sup> Average. Actual salary varies according to electorate.

## 6. DIVISIONS OF QUEENSLAND.

(a) *Local Government Areas*: In the past local government areas have been created as each part of the State became populated, but the present trend is towards a reduction in the number of areas together with the delegation of wider powers. The present Local Government Act (1936) foreshadows the regional de-centralisation of local government in Queensland.

Prior to separation Brisbane and Ipswich were the only two municipalities incorporated under the New South Wales Municipalities Act of 1858 but this Act was repealed in 1864. At this time there were 16 municipalities, and the new Act declared that wherever cities, towns, or rural districts had not less than 250 inhabitants new municipalities could be created.

"*The Local Government Act of 1878*" divided existing municipalities into boroughs and shires, the former comprising towns, and the latter, country districts. This was followed by "*The Divisional Boards Act of 1879*" which divided the whole of Queensland, exclusive of boroughs and shires, into divisions, so that by 1880 there were 94 municipal divisions of the State. In 1880 also the Local Works Loans Act made it possible for local authorities to finance public works. Ten years later came the Valuation and Rating Act which for the first time in any country, based taxation for local government purposes on the unimproved value of land instead of on the annual value.

In 1902 the Local Government Act consolidated the Acts of 1878 and 1879 and classified shires and divisions as shires; and municipalities, other than shires, as cities and towns. Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville were declared to be cities, and power was given to the Governor in Council to create, abolish and alter local government areas. As a result, the number of local authorities increased from 160 in 1902 to 164 in 1910 and 186 in 1916. This was the maximum number reached. By 1920 there were 170 local authorities, by 1930, 148, while the present number is 144.

With the passing of "*The Local Government Act of 1936*" all previous Acts have been consolidated, all municipalities being termed Areas and classified into (a) cities, (b) towns, and (c) shires. The Act delegates very wide powers. At the present time, there are twelve cities, eleven towns, and 121 shires.

The City of Brisbane is governed by "*The Local Government Act of 1936*" where its own City of Brisbane Act is silent, or where an ordinance has not been issued under that Act (with the authority of the Governor in Council) altering the application of the Local Government Act to Brisbane. The Greater Brisbane Municipal area was created in 1925.

(b) *Counties and Parishes*: Before Queensland became a separate colony, the Moreton Bay District had been divided for survey purposes into counties and parishes and as settlement progressed this division was extended throughout the State. A proclamation of 7th March, 1901, under "*The Land Act of 1897*," named 319 counties, and on 27th April, 1901, a further proclamation added two more, making 321 in all, at which figure the number has remained. Each county was subsequently divided into



parishes, and, as natural boundaries were followed as far as possible, all divisions of Queensland for administrative purposes have been based on the division into counties and parishes.

(c) *Financial Divisions*: The Central and Northern Districts Boundaries Act created the divisions of Southern, Central, and Northern Queensland in 1900, and for certain financial and administrative purposes (e.g., railways) these main divisions are used.

(d) *Petty Sessions Districts*: Under the Justices Acts (1886-1932) power was given to the Governor in Council to designate Petty Sessions Districts. Originally Police Districts, they increased with the growth of municipalities, their boundaries usually coinciding.

(e) *Electoral Districts*: The State Electoral Districts of Queensland, while conforming in some measure to the division into Local Government Areas, are arrived at according to the density of population. The State is divided by the Electoral Districts Act of 1931 into 62 electoral districts, consideration being given in making the division to (a) community of interest, (b) means of communication, (c) physical features, and (d) area of proposed Districts which do not comprise any part of a city.

Under the *Commonwealth Elections Act and the Elections Acts, 1885 to 1898, Amendment Act of 1900* Queensland forms one electorate for the election of six Senators. For the election of members of the House of Representatives there are ten divisions each returning one member.

(f) *Pastoral Districts*: Schedules A and B of "*The Crown Lands (Pastoral Leases) Act of 1863*" named the ten pastoral districts of Moreton, Port Curtis, Wide Bay, Burnett, Darling Downs, Kennedy, Leichhardt, Maranoa East, Maranoa West, and Mitchell. The following year the districts of Warrego and North Cook were proclaimed, and, two years later, the North Cook district was altered into the Cook district and the new district of Burke created, all by proclamations under this Act. The two districts of Gregory North and Gregory South were proclaimed in 1873 under the same Act, making a total of fifteen pastoral districts. No further sub-division has been made since the division into pastoral districts has been superseded for most purposes by the division into Land Agents' Districts.

(g) *Statistical Divisions*: Statistical collections in the State are based generally on Petty Sessions Districts. For convenience of comparison, these districts are grouped into twelve Statistical Divisions, each constituting as far as possible a natural region of the State. (See the frontispiece map for the actual area covered by each division.) The district statistics in the Population and Production Chapters of this book are presented in terms of these statistical divisions.

The twelve divisions have again been grouped into three zones, corresponding as nearly as possible to the three traditional financial divisions of the State (see paragraph (c) above). Though the boundaries of these groups of statistical divisions do not correspond exactly with the usual boundaries of the financial divisions, they are sufficiently close to be suitable for making comparisons between the progress of South, Central, and North Queensland.

## 7. STATE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

The departments of the Queensland Government, together with their main branches, are set out hereunder. The address of the Head Office of the Department is given in all cases; and, except where another address is stated, the location of branches may be taken as the same as the Head Office. Certain statutory authorities have been included under the appropriate departmental headings.

## PREMIER AND CHIEF SECRETARY.

*Executive Buildings.*

Administrative Offices for His Excellency the Governor, the Executive Council, Parliament, the Agent-General, and the Auditor-General.  
Public Service Commissioner, Taxation Building, George street.  
Public Service Superannuation, Taxation Building, George street.  
Parliamentary Draftsman.  
State Reporting Bureau, Parliament House.  
Immigration Depôt, Kangaroo Point.  
State Stores, William street.  
Meat Industry Board, Brisbane Abattoir.  
Public Library, William street.  
Museum and Art Gallery, Bowen Bridge road.

## THE TREASURY.

*Treasury Buildings.*

All State Loans and Securities, Local Authority Loans.  
Stamp Duties, Probate and Succession Duties.  
Totalisator and Betting.  
Taxation on Land, Income and Unemployment Relief Tax on Income other than from Employment, Taxation Building.  
Bureau of Industry, including The Bridge Board, The Stanley River Works Board, and The Industries Assistance Board, 108 George street.  
Government Statistician, including Stock Returns, 108 George street.  
Harbours and Marine, Edward street, including Pilots, Dredges, Fisheries, and Explosives.  
Government Printer, and Advertising, George street.  
State Insurance (Life, Fire, Accident, Marine, &c.), Adelaide and Edward streets.  
Workers' Compensation, Adelaide and Edward streets.  
Sugar Works and Acquisition Acts.  
The Sugar Board and Central Sugar Mills, Teachers' Building, Elizabeth street.

## JUSTICE AND ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

*Treasury Buildings.*

Supreme Court, George street.  
Police Court and Fair Rents Court, George street.  
Clerk of Petty Sessions, George street.  
Coroner's Court and Magisterial Inquiries, George street.  
Children's Court, State Children Department, William street. (*See also Health and Home Affairs.*)

Crown Solicitor, and Prosecutors.

Titles Office and Registrar.

Registration of Firms, Money Lenders, and Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Hire-purchase Agreements and Trade Coupons.

Registrar-General: Births, Marriages, Deaths, Legitimations, and Marriage of Minors.

Friendly Societies, Building Societies, &c.

Inquests, George street.

Electoral Office and Registrations.

Company Registration, Supreme Court, George street.

Public Curator, Edward street—

Administrator of Estates (intestate), of Mental Patients, Convicts, &c.

General Trustee under Wills or otherwise, Agent, Attorney, Conveyancer, Liquidator, &c.

Public Defender, Protector of Estates of Incapacitated Persons.

### HEALTH AND HOME AFFAIRS.

#### *William Street.*

Aboriginals, William street.

Government Analyst.

Liquor Licensing Commission, Treasury Buildings.

Prisons, Treasury Buildings.

Firearms Licensing.

Registration for Medical Practitioners, Pharmacists, Dentists, Opticians, Nurses and Masseurs, Bank of New South Wales Building, Queen street.

Medical Services, Food and Sanitary Inspection, Contagious Diseases and Microbiology and Pathology, William street.

Hookworm Campaign.

#### *Institutions.*

Hospitals and Asylums, Diamantina Hospital for Chronic Diseases (South Brisbane), Institution for Blind (Dutton Park), Westwood Sanatorium (via Rockhampton), Sanatorium for Consumptives (Dalby), Lazaret, Inebriates Institution, Epileptic Home (Willowburn), Evertide Home (Charters Towers), Benevolent Asylum (Dunwich), Hospitals for Insane (Goodna, Ipswich and Toowoomba).

#### *Children.*

State Children Department, William street.

Infant Life Protection, State Children, Adoption, Orphanages, Industrial and Reformatory Schools, Farm Home for Boys (Westbrook).

Motherhood and Child Welfare, Baby Clinics.

#### *Local Government (General).*

Cemeteries and Cremation, Hawkers and Pedlars, Holidays, and Insanity.

#### *Police.*

Administration, Head Office, Treasury Buildings.

Criminal Investigation Branch, George street.

Water Police, Edward street.

Road Traffic and Motor Drivers' Licenses, Albert street.

## LABOUR AND INDUSTRY.

*Treasury Buildings.*

Administration, Unemployment Relief Tax Fund.

Labour Exchange (Females), Ann street.

Labour Exchange (Males), Unemployment Relief Tax on Income from Employment, Stamp Sales, &c., Unemployment Insurance, Workers' Accommodation, Trade Unions, and Factories and Shops, Registration, &c., Labour Department, Edward street.

Industrial Court, Industrial Registrar, Taxation Building.

State Enterprises (Corporation).

Price Fixing, Taxation Building.

The Fish Board.

## PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

*Treasury Buildings.*

Administration and Inspection, Primary, Rural, Intermediate, High, Grammar, and Technical Schools; Schools of Arts.

Medical and Dental Inspection of Schools.

Correspondence School, College road, Normanby.

Teachers' Training College, Turbot street.

Blind and Deaf Schools, Dutton Park.

Ophthalmic School Hostel, Wilston.

Agricultural High School and College, Gatton.

Apprenticeship, Smellie's Building, Edward street.

Juvenile Employment—

Rural.

Industrial, with Apprenticeship.

Commercial, State Commercial High School and College, George street.

## LANDS.

*Executive Buildings.*

Land Administration Board.

Land Court, Commissioners, Agents, Rangers.

Public Estate Improvement, Roads and Reserves, Soldiers' Settlements, &c., Prickly-pear and other Pests, Proof Fencing for Rabbits and Marsupials. (*See also Agriculture and Stock.*)

Surveyor-General.

Irrigation, Water Supply, and Sewerage—

Water Authorities, Conservation, Artesian Bores, Stream Gauging, and Sewerage Schemes.

Forestry—

Rangers, Afforestation, &c., Sales.

Timber Advisory Committee.

## AGRICULTURE AND STOCK.

*William Street.*

General Administration, Inspection, Registration—

Under Various Acts, Fruit, Seeds, Fertilizers, Dairy Produce, Margarine, Dairies, Cold Stores, Stock, Quarantine, Brands, Stallions, Slaughtering, &c., Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing, Co-operative Associations.

Direction of Marketing and Commodity Boards.  
 Specialists in Production.  
 Sugar Experiment Stations and Cane Prices Board.  
 State Farms and Gardens (Experimental, &c.).  
 Bureau of Tropical Agriculture.  
 St. Lucia Farm School.  
 Entomology and Plant Pathology.  
 Animal Health (Station, Yeerongpilly), Veterinary Surgeons.  
 Botanical Museum (Botanical Gardens).  
 Chemical Laboratory.  
 Agricultural Journal.  
 Native Animals and Birds, Protection.  
 Marsupial Destruction, Trappers' Permits.  
 Agricultural Bank, Taxation Building.  
 Rural Rehabilitation Scheme, Taxation Building.  
 Agricultural High School and College (Gatton), under Public Instruction.  
 Meat Industry Board (Brisbane Abattoir), Statutory Authority under  
 Chief Secretary.

### MINES.

#### *Treasury Buildings.*

Administration, Inspection, Registration—  
 Under Various Acts, Investigations and information, Wardens in  
 Districts, Miners' Rights, Prospectors' and other Assistance.  
 State Coal Mines, Styx, Bowen, Mount Mulligan;  
 Coke Ovens, Bowen; Smelters, Chillagoe; Treatment Works, Irvine-  
 bank; Batteries, Drills, &c.  
 Central Coal Board.  
 Mining Journal, William street.  
 Geological Survey, Edward and Alice streets.

### PUBLIC WORKS.

#### *Treasury Buildings.*

Administration, Inspection, Registration—  
 Public Buildings, Construction, Maintenance, Occupation.  
 Workshops (Ipswich road).  
 Local Authority Works, Architects, and Engineers.  
 Machinery and Scaffolding, Weights and Measures, Edward and Alice  
 streets.  
 State Advances Corporation—  
 Workers' Dwellings and Workers' Homes.  
 "Building Revival" Advances.  
 Electric Light and Power, Licenses, Inspection, Supervision.  
 Electrical Workers' Board, Smellie's Building, Edward street.  
 Gas, Administration of the Gas Act.  
 Motor Spirit (Vendors' Acts); Use of Power Alcohol.  
 Main Roads Commissioner, the Transport Board, and Registrar of (Motor)  
 Vehicles, Albert street.

## TRANSPORT.

*Railway Offices, Adelaide Street.*

Commissioner for Railways.

Works, Rates, and Fares.

General Manager (Southern Division), Traffic Superintendent, and Goods Agent, Roma street.

Leases, Land Resumptions, Engineering, and Surveys.  
Accounts.

Advertising, Roma street.

Audit, Albert street.

Stores, Countess street.

Tourist Bureau and Booking Office.

(See Public Works for Road Transport, and Treasury for Harbours and Marine.)

(For numbers of persons employed by the State Government, see Chapter 12, Section 1.)

## 8. COMMONWEALTH DEPARTMENTS.

The main Commonwealth Departments have branches in Brisbane, and these are situated in the Commonwealth Building, Adelaide street, with the exception of the Post Office, Queen street; Customs Department, Queen street; Naval Depôt, Alice street; and the Defence Department, Petrie terrace.

## 9. REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

*The United Kingdom*, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner J. R. Adams, Estates Chambers, Creek street, Brisbane.,

Consular Representation of various countries in Queensland is as follows. They are located in Brisbane unless otherwise stated.

*Argentina* (Vice Consul), J. F. Brett, Builders' Exchange, Wharf st.

*Belgium* (Hon. Consul), W. M. Hayne, 307 Queen st.

*Czecho-Slovakia* (Hon. Consul), R. C. Hancock, Union Bank Bldg., Queen st.

*Denmark* (Hon. Consul), T. W. Bouchard, 357 Queen st.  
(Hon. Vice Consul), Lieut-Col. V. Larsen, 357 Queen st.  
(Hon. Vice Consul), J. H. Horn, Townsville.

*Finland* (Vice Consul), E. E. Forth, Roma st.

*France* (Consular Agent), R. E. Nixon-Smith, Circular Quay.

*Germany* (Hon. Consul) (vacant).

*Greece* (Hon. Consul), C. K. Freeleagus, Astoria Bldg., Adelaide st.

*Italy* (Royal Consular Agent), T. M. W. McWilliam, 67 Adelaide st.  
(Acting Consul), Dr. L. Chieffi, Howard Smith Bldg., Townsville.  
(Acting Consular Agent), S. Tanfani, 139 Abbott st., Cairns.

*Japan* (Hon. Consul), F. E. Loxton, 135 Mary st.

*Netherlands* (Hon. Consul), F. H. Hart, Australasia Chambers, Queen st.  
(Hon. Vice Consul), Major R. J. Donaldson, Aus. Chm., Qn st.  
(Hon. Vice Consul), A. S. McNaught, Townsville.  
(Hon. Vice Consul), H. N. Hockings, Thursday Island.

*Norway* (Hon. Consul), Capt. O. Svensen, Union Bank Chambers, Queen st.  
(Hon. Vice Consul), W. E. Savage, Empire Chambers, Wharf st.  
(Hon. Vice Consul), F. L. Rudd, Rockhampton.

*Panama* (Hon. Consul), J. W. H. Moxon, 175 Eagle st.

*Portugal* (Acting Consul), L. A. Poole, 154 Charlotte st.

*Spain* (Hon. Vice Consul), J. E. Trude, Atcherley House, Queen st.

*Sweden* (Hon. Consul), Lieut-Col. R. M. Stodart, 26 Market st.  
(Hon. Vice Consul), Brigadr-Genl. W. G. Thompson, Rockhampton.  
(Hon. Vice Consul), M. D. W. Cross, Townsville.

*Switzerland* (Consular Agent), H. Schaub, Colonial Mutual Bldg., Queen st.

*U.S.A.* (Consul), J. P. Ragland, 406 Queen st.

## 10. TAXATION RATES AND LICENSE FEES.

### (i.) ORDINARY INCOME TAX.

#### (a) *Queensland.*

Returns stating Income for the year ended 30th June must be lodged by 31st July, or for business Income by 31st August. The following is a summary of the principal rates, which are in pence per £ of taxable Queensland income.

#### *Rates of Tax on Individuals.*

*Personal Exertion.*—6 plus the sum of the taxable income multiplied by .006, and 60 on all in excess of £8,000.

*Property.*—12 plus the sum of the taxable income multiplied by .004, to £3,000; thereafter the rates are the same as for personal exertion income.

*A Super Tax* of 20 per cent. is added for taxable incomes over £250 after deducting any super tax paid, and for all incomes of persons domiciled in a State of the Commonwealth other than Queensland.

*Additional Tax* is levied at 15 per cent. on taxable incomes from £780 to £849, of 16 per cent. from £850 to £899, of 18 per cent. from £900 to £949, of 20 per cent. from £950 to £999, and of 27½ from £1,000, and all absentees, the percentages being of the amount of tax including super tax.

*Statutory Exemption.*—£150, decreased by £1 for every £4 of income over £250. No exemption is allowed in the case of visitors from other States of the Commonwealth.

*Minimum Tax.*—When the amount falls between 0s. and 10s., or 10s. and 20s., the tax is 10s. or 20s. respectively.

*Rates of Tax on Companies.*

	d.
Banking Companies .. .. .	48
Insurance Companies .. .. .	} 39
Companies whose incomes are specially assessed .. .. .	
(The rate is reduced to 21 pence on profits from Life Assurance distributed among policy-holders.)	
Mining Companies. On income derived from metalliferous mining or leases .. .. .	12
Film Companies .. .. .	48
Other Companies, on profits as defined and not exceeding 6 per cent. on capital as defined .. .. .	21

Plus 3d. for each additional 1 per cent. of profit until it reaches 19 per cent., after which the rate is 63d.

And if *Public Utility or Monopoly Companies* the addition is 6d. for each additional 1 per cent. of profit until it reaches 16 per cent., after which the rate is 87d.

A *Super Tax* of 20 per cent. of the primary tax is charged on the incomes of all companies; except Mutual Life Assurance Companies and Mining Companies which are charged 1s. for each £ of taxable income.

*(b) Federal Income Tax.*

Returns of Income must be lodged as for State Tax. The principal rates are given in pence per £ of taxable income.

*Personal Exertion.*—76.5 one-hundredths of a sum being 3 plus the taxable income divided by 160, and on any income in excess of £6,900, 68.85d.

*Property.*—

Up to £500, 90 per cent. of  $3 + \frac{\text{taxable income}}{100}$

£501 to £1,500, 90 per cent. of  $1 + \frac{\text{taxable income} \times 14}{1,000}$

£1,501 to £3,700, 90 per cent. of  $4\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\text{taxable income} \times 23}{2,000}$

On every £ over £3,700, 81d.

*Exemptions.*—£250 diminishing to nil at £750.

*Company Tax.*—12d.

*Note.*—State Income Tax and Relief Tax, all Land Tax, and Rates are allowed as deduction from taxable income.



*(c) New South Wales Income Tax.*

The following rates apply, less 15 per cent.:—

*Property*.—9d., plus the sum of the taxable income multiplied by 3 divided by 500, and 51d. on the excess over £5,500.

*Personal Exertion*.—The above rates apply, but, in calculating, the taxable income is decreased by one-fifth or £900 (whichever is the less).

*Exemption*.—£250 for residents, diminishing to nil at £2,250.

*(d) Victorian Income Tax.*

*Personal Exertion*.—6d., to £500; on incomes over £500, 7d. on the first £500, 8d. on the next £500, 9d. on the next £500, and 10d. on the balance over £1,500. *Property* rates double.

*Additional Tax* is levied (a) on incomes over £801 to £1,000 at 10 per cent.; £1,001 to £1,250, 12½ per cent.; £1,251 to £2,200, 15 per cent.; £2,201 to £5,000, 20 per cent.; and 25 per cent. on incomes over £5,000; and (b) a further 7½ per cent. on the total tax.

*Exemption*.—£200 for incomes to £500, diminishing to nil at £600.

*(e) South Australian Income Tax.*

Rates commence at 16.002d. per £, ranging to 62d. on property income over to £7,000. Exemptions are of £100, diminishing to nil at £1,000.

*(f) Western Australian Income Tax.*

Income Tax rates commence at 2d. per £ and range to 48d. on incomes over £6,672, less 20 per cent. Exemptions vary from £100 (diminishing) to £250 for persons of pension ages. Since January, 1931, a "Hospital Tax" of 1½d. per £ has been levied on all incomes except pensions and incomes below £1 per week.

*(g) Tasmanian Income Tax.*

The ordinary Income Tax rates range from 3 plus the sum of 3 times the income divided by 800 (in pence) to 60d. on incomes over £7,600. Property rates range from 3.005d. to 60d. on incomes over £6,500. Exemptions vary from £125 to £200.

**(ii.) UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF AND "SPECIAL" TAXES.***(a) Queensland.*

The Unemployment Relief Tax Fund is administered by the Department of Labour and Industry. Details of income and expenditure from the tax are given on page 239.

Under "The Income (Unemployment Relief) Tax Acts, 1930 to 1935," a special tax is levied—(a) on income from employment through employers and as defined in the Acts, and (b) on other income directly by the Commissioner of Taxes. The (a) rates now in operation are as follows in pence per £ of income:—

2d. on annual incomes over	£84 and not exceeding	£111	
5d. " " " "	£111 " " "		£219
8d. " " " "	£219 " " "		£499
11d. " " " "	£499		

Special rates apply to certain casual and seasonal employments.

Taxation collected through employers is collected by means of stamps obtainable from Labour Agents or from the Director of Labour, Brisbane. Employers of ten or more employees may remit by cheque fortnightly as per schedule supplied.

Collection through the Commissioner for Taxes may be made on returns supplied for income tax purposes. If no such return is required, a special return must be made of income other than from employment and certain exempted sources. Income tax exemptions and deductions are not allowed. This part of the tax is levied on the incomes returned for 1935-36 as the basis for 1936-37.

(b) *New South Wales.*

Special taxation is levied at graduated rates—

- (a) On *Wages* over 40s. per week, weekly, commencing at 6d. At £5 per week the tax is 3s. 2d. On every additional 2s. the tax is 1d.
- (b) On *Other Income*—annually—commencing at 3d. in the £ on first £100, and rising to 10d. on the part of incomes over £200. Residents are exempt if total income from all sources does not exceed £100 per annum.

(c) *Victoria.*

*Special Taxation* is levied on incomes over £104 commencing at 6s. per £100 and rising to 12s. 6d. per £100 over £2,500.

A separate *Unemployment Relief Tax* is levied on income over £104, and ranges from £1 0s. 7d. per £100 (at £105) to £4 10s. 7d. per £100 on incomes over £3,000.

(d) *South Australia.*

None. (See Income Tax.)

(e) *Western Australia.*

"Financial Emergency" Tax commenced to operate on 1st December, 1932. For 1937, the rates range from 4d. to 1s. in the £, with exemption of £194 for persons with dependents.

(f) *Tasmania.*

"Special" Income Tax is levied on incomes other than salary or wages exceeding £104 per annum at rates ranging from 4d. in £ on first £312 to 1s. in £ on amount in excess of £1,500. "Special" Wages tax rates range from 4d. in £ on amounts up to £6 weekly to 1s. in £ on over £28 17s. weekly.

## (iii.) LAND TAXES.

(a) *Queensland.*

Returns of the value of land held are required as for Income Tax on forms supplied, wherever the value exceeds £200. Exemption varies from £300 according to the class and use of land, but is not granted to absentees or companies.

The rates are per £ of taxable unimproved value, and are progressive by steps. Where the value is less than £500 the rate is 1d. From £500 to £999 it is 1½d. From £1,000 to £1,999 it is 1¾d. From £2,000 to £2,499 it is 2d. From £2,500 there is also a Super Tax, and the total tax is then 3¼d., ranging thereafter to 8d. where the value exceeds £75,000. An additional 2d. is payable on "undeveloped land."

Mutual life assurance societies have no exemption but are rated at 2d. to £2,500, and at 3d. when the value exceeds that sum.

(b) *Federal Land Tax.*

The tax extends to certain leasehold and other interests in land exemption—£5,000, except for absentees.

Nominal rates in pence per £ of taxable unimproved value: One and one in 18,750 on the first £, plus the same fraction of a penny for each additional £ to £75,000. Value in excess is rated at 9d. Rates are higher for absentees.

The amount of tax is the sum so determined less 10 per cent. less 50 per cent.

(c) *New South Wales Land Tax.*

Tax is levied only on land outside incorporated (Local Government) areas in the Western Division.

The rate is 1d. per £ over £240.

(d) *Victorian Land Tax.*

½d. per £. Exemption £250, diminishing to nil at £500.

(e) *South Australian Land Tax.*

¾d. per £, plus another ¾d. when the value exceeds £5,000. Absentees pay 20 per cent. extra.

(f) *Western Australian Land Tax.*

2d. per £ when not improved, and 1d. when improved. Absentees pay 50 per cent. extra. Certain new settlers are exempt for five years, and improved lands used for agricultural and pastoral pursuits are exempt.

(g) *Tasmanian Land Tax.*

¾d. per £ to £2,500, after which the rate increases to 3¼d. maximum.

## (iv.) PROBATE AND SUCCESSION DUTIES.

(a) *Queensland.*

"*The Succession and Probate Duties Acts, 1892 to 1935.*"

*Probate or Administration Duty.*—£1 for every £100 or part thereof in excess of £300 in net value. No duty where the net value does not amount to £300.

*Succession Duty* is payable as percentages of the Succession on the following progressive scale, subject to exemptions:—

- (a) Where the net value of an estate is under £200;
- (b) Where the whole value of a succession is less than £20;
- (c) Where a succession is by a charitable or educational institution in Queensland.

*A* — where the Successor is Domiciled within—and *B* — outside Australia.

Successions Passing upon Death the Value of which are—	Widow and Lineal Issue.		Husband Schedule Rates.		Other Relatives.		Strangers in Blood.	
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
Over—£								
200 but not over 500	Nil	0½	2	2	3	3½	4	5
500 but not over 1,000	1	1½	2	2	3	3½	4	5
1,000 but not over 2,500	1½	1½	3	3	4½	5½	6	7½
2,500 but not over 4,000	2½	3½	4	4	6	7½	8	10
4,000 but not over 5,000	3	3½	4½	4½	6½	8½	9	11½
5,000 but not over 6,000	5	6½	5	6½	7½	9½	10	12½
6,000 but not over 7,000	5½	6½	5½	6½	8½	10½	11	13½
7,000 but not over 8,000	6	7½	6	7½	9	11½	12	15
8,000 but not over 9,000	6½	8½	6½	8½	9½	12½	13	16½
9,000 but not over 10,000	7	8½	7	8½	10½	13½	14	17½
12,500 but not over 15,000	8	10	8	10	12	15	16	20
17,500 but not over 20,000	9	11½	9	11½	13½	16½	18	22½
22,500 but not over 25,000	10	12½	10	12½	15	18½	20	25
27,500 but not over 30,000	11	13½	11	13½	16½	20½	22	27½
Maximum Rates .. ..	20	20	25	25	25	25	30	30

(b) *Federal Estate Duty.*

Where the estate exceeds £1,000 in net value, but not £2,000, the rate of duty is £1 per cent., and where over £2,000 the rate is £1 per cent., plus one-fifth of £1 per cent. for every additional £1,000 or part thereof, with a maximum of £15 per cent.

Widows and lineal descendants are rated at two-thirds of the above on their successions.

Successions for religious, educational, or charitable purposes are exempt.

Rates for other States for widows and children are:—

(c) *New South Wales Succession Duty.*

2 per cent. from £500 to £1,000 rising by  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. with each £1,000 to 17 per cent. on £61,000, then rising by  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. per £1,000 to a maximum of 25 per cent.

Exemption £1,000, and half rates on successions up to £5,000 (Children under twenty-one years of age; all domiciled in New South Wales).

Persons domiciled without the State are charged at higher rates than persons domiciled within the State.

(d) *Victoria.*

The rate commences at £500 and at 2 per cent., rising to 10 per cent. for over £100,000, with half rates when the total value of the estate is not over £2,000. Duties are now plus 21 per cent.

(e) *South Australia.*

The rate commences at £500 and at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., rising to  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for over £200,000, with half rates for children under twenty-one, and when the total estate is not over £2,000. Duties are now plus 15 per cent.

(f) *Western Australia.*

To £500,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.; over £500, 1 per cent.; rising to 5 per cent. over £20,000.

(g) *Tasmania.*

Three per cent. from £500 to £1,000, rising by  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. for each £500 to £3,000, then by  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. for each £1,000 to maximum at £36,000. If the estate is less than £2,000, the rate is half on the excess over £1,000.

## Chapter 3.—POPULATION AND HEALTH.

### 1. POPULATION.

At the 31st December, 1856, there were 18,544 persons in Queensland, then a portion of the Colony of New South Wales; and in 1859, the year of separation, the population was 23,520. The growth of the population was at first rapid, reaching 400,395 in December, 1891. The figure was 493,847 in 1900 and at the 31st December, 1936, 982,134. The first census taken in Queensland was on 7th April, 1861, when the population was 30,059 (18,121 males, 11,938 females). A census was then taken by the State Government at five-year intervals to 1901, except in 1896, and later censuses have been undertaken by the Commonwealth Government. During the intercensal period, 1921-1933, the population of Queensland increased by 25.3 per cent., which was more than in any other State except Western Australia. Increases in other States were:—Western Australia, 31.9 per cent.; New South Wales, 22.3; Victoria, 18.9; South Australia, 17.3; and Tasmania, 6.5. This increase comprises a natural increase (excess of births over deaths) which has become greater in absolute numbers as the population increased, although the rate per 1,000 of population has fallen, and the net migration increase (excess of arrivals over departures) which has fluctuated from year to year, according to gold discoveries, war, and general economic conditions. In common with the other States, the fluctuations in numbers of immigrants from overseas have been largely dependent upon fluctuations of Commonwealth and State Government assistance and oversea borrowing.

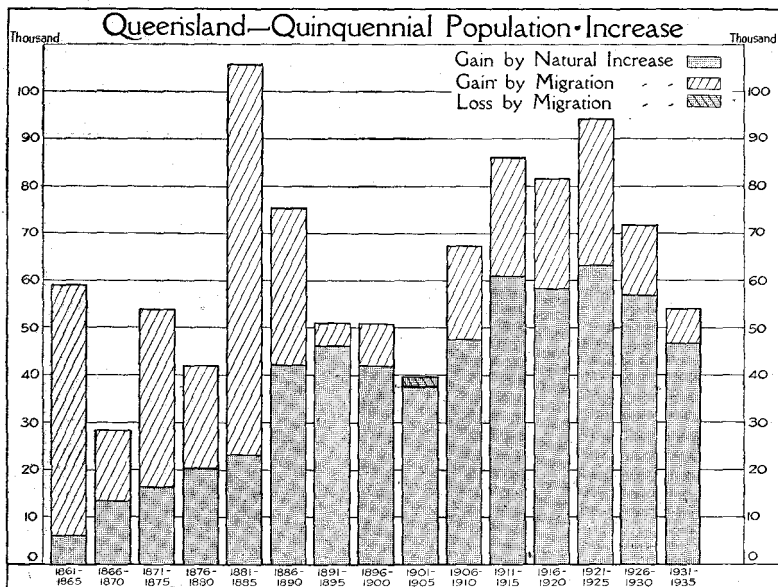
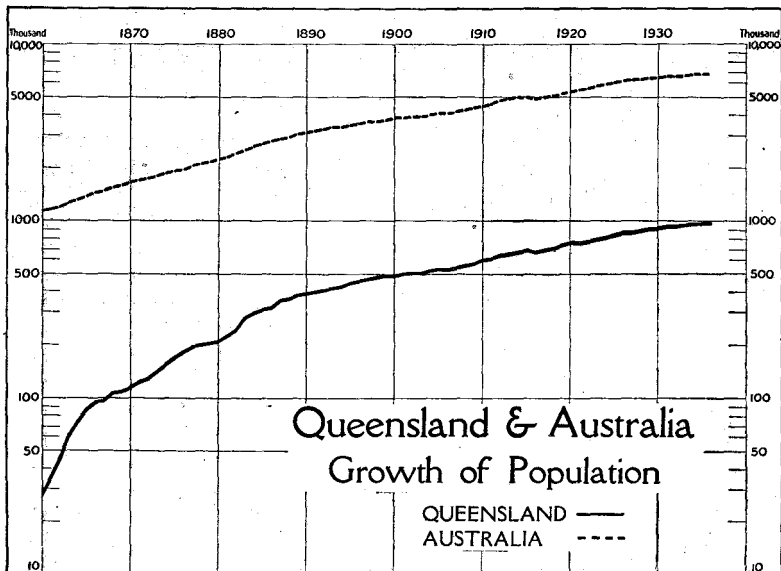
The following table shows the population of all States at censuses since 1891; and the Queensland population for Tropical and Sub-Tropical areas for the 1921 and 1933 censuses.

POPULATION OF STATES AT CENSUSES.

—	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
<b>Queensland—</b>					
Sub-tropical ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	574,575	706,738
Tropical ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	181,397	240,796
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>393,718</b>	<b>498,129</b>	<b>605,813</b>	<b>755,972</b>	<b>947,534</b>
N. S. Wales ..	1,123,954	1,354,846	1,646,734	2,100,371	2,600,847
Victoria ..	1,139,840	1,201,070	1,315,551	1,531,280	1,820,261
South Australia	315,533	358,346	408,558	495,160	580,949
W. Australia ..	49,782	184,124	282,114	332,732	438,852
Tasmania ..	146,667	172,475	191,211	213,780	227,599
N. Territory ..	4,898	4,811	3,310	3,867	4,850
F. C. Territory	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	1,714	2,572	8,947
<b>Australia ..</b>	<b>3,174,392</b>	<b>3,773,801</b>	<b>4,455,005</b>	<b>5,435,734</b>	<b>6,629,830</b>

*a* Included with New South Wales.

*n* Not available.



The first of these graphs shows the growth of the Queensland and Australian populations on a ratio scale. Steepness indicates rate of growth. The same slope indicates the same rate of growth irrespective of the absolute level of population at the time. The second graph shows, for each quinquennium, the proportion of the net population increase due to natural increase and migration respectively.

At the 1861 census, the population of Queensland was 30,059; at 1871, 120,104; at 1881, 213,525.

The population of Queensland in 1859 was the second smallest of the six States, Western Australia being the smallest. In 1867 it exceeded that of Tasmania, and in 1885 that of South Australia, and since that date it has retained third place. According to the censuses taken by the several States in 1881 the population of Queensland was 9.5 per cent. of the Australian total, and this figure has increased since then to the last census, the percentage then being 14.3.

The following table shows the growth of the population of Queensland in ten-year periods since 1860, and for every year during the last decade. The mean populations for the calendar year and for the financial years are given in separate columns, as they are frequently required for calculations of rates *per head*.

POPULATION OF QUEENSLAND—GROWTH SINCE 1860.

Year.	At 31st December.			Mean for Year ended 30th June.	Mean (or Year ended 31st December.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		
1860 ..	16,817	11,239	28,056	<i>n</i>	25,788
1870 ..	69,221	46,051	115,272	<i>n</i>	112,217
1880 ..	124,013	87,027	211,040	<i>n</i>	208,130
1890 ..	223,252	168,864	392,116	<i>n</i>	386,803
1900 ..	274,684	219,163	493,847	<i>n</i>	490,081
1910 ..	325,513	273,503	599,016	580,252	591,591
1920 ..	396,555	354,069	750,624	737,464	745,957
1930 ..	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319
1927 ..	460,319	416,066	876,385	864,502	870,643
1928 ..	468,323	422,554	890,877	877,753	884,815
1929 ..	473,948	428,188	902,136	891,435	897,569
1930 ..	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319
1931 ..	487,932	441,794	929,726	917,830	924,825
1932 ..	492,516	446,581	939,097	930,456	935,575
1933 ..	497,468	451,563	949,031	940,628	945,454
1934 ..	502,505	456,992	959,497	950,351	955,584
1935 ..	508,381	462,338	970,719	960,859	966,198
1936 ..	514,174	467,960	982,134	972,190	978,589

*n* Not available.

**Masculinity**—The population of early Queensland had a large excess of males. In 1860 the masculinity rate (i.e., the number of males for each 100 females) was 150; it has declined more or less steadily ever since, until at the 31st December, 1936, it was 110. Queensland still has a higher masculinity in its population than any other State except Western Australia. In the four other States, the sexes are fairly evenly divided, and Victoria actually has a slight excess of females. The two territories (Northern and Federal Capital) have high masculinity. Details are shown in the following table:—



## POPULATION ESTIMATES OF AUSTRALIAN STATES.

State.	Estimated Population.		Mean Population.		Masculinity $\alpha$ at 31st Dec., 1936.
	30th June, 1936.	31st Dec., 1936.	Year ended 30th June, 1936.	Year ended 31st Dec., 1936.	
N. S. Wales ..	2,665,487	2,681,736	2,656,512	2,667,839	102
Victoria ..	1,846,844	1,851,862	1,843,167	1,847,841	98
Queensland ..	<b>980,850</b>	<b>982,134</b>	<b>972,190</b>	<b>978,589</b>	<b>110</b>
South Australia ..	587,293	589,312	586,197	587,549	100
W. Australia ..	450,243	451,557	447,855	450,036	112
Tasmania ..	229,550	235,059	230,286	230,870	102
N. Territory ..	5,313	5,305	5,164	5,255	210
F. C. Territory ..	9,780	9,787	9,525	9,765	117
Australia ..	6,775,360	6,806,752	6,750,896	6,777,744	103

 $\alpha$  Males per 100 females.

*Increase of Population.*—The following table shows population increases by natural increase and by migration. Migration figures comprise overseas and interstate arrivals and departures. The *net* overseas migration figures for all States are irregular, although Queensland generally shows an increase, and the *net* interstate figures show steadier movements. For some years, both Queensland and New South Wales have gained by migration, the remaining States generally losing. The natural increase rate for Queensland in 1860 was 27 per 1,000 of the population, but has gradually declined until in 1936 it was only 10.4.

## POPULATION, INCREASE DURING 1936.

State.	Persons.			Rate per 1,000 Population.		
	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.
New South Wales	21,817	2,253	24,070	8.18	0.84	9.02
Victoria ..	10,105	— 1,342	8,763	5.47	— 0.73	4.74
Queensland ..	<b>10,162</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>11,415</b>	<b>10.38</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>11.66</b>
South Australia ..	3,447	— 578	2,869	5.86	— 0.98	4.88
Western Australia	4,249	— 437	3,812	9.44	— 0.97	8.47
Tasmania ..	2,194	— 167	2,027	9.50	— 0.72	8.78
Australia $\alpha$ ..	52,141	1,497	53,638	7.69	0.22	7.91

 $\alpha$  Including Northern Territory and Federal Capital Territory.

*Age Distribution.*—The age distribution of the population is available at census dates only, and the following table shows the Metropolitan and Queensland population in age groups as at the census of 30th June, 1933.

Taking age groups of 10 years, the group 10 to 19 years contains the highest percentage (19.3) of the population, the preceding group having the second highest (18.9), while the succeeding groups show gradual decreases. At the 1921 census the 0 to 9 group had the highest percentage, 22.4; the 10 to 19 group, 18.6; and then the same gradual decline. This change is due to the lower birth rates of recent years and its effect is seen in the increasing average age of the population at succeeding censuses:—viz., 23 years in 1861, 25 years in 1901, 26 years in 1911, 27 years in 1921, and 30 years in 1933. A similar change is shown by other States.

Forty per cent. of Queensland's population were under 21 years at the 1933 census, more than in any other State except Tasmania (New South Wales 39, Victoria 37, South Australia 38, Western Australia 38, Tasmania 42).

A smaller proportion of the metropolitan population is under 21 than in the rest of the State,—partly on account of the metropolitan birth rate being lower, and partly on account of a general movement of adults from the country to the city. This feature is also noted in the other States, and is a normal result of modern industrialisation, and the development of secondary industries in Australia.

POPULATION—AGES AT CENSUS, 1933.

Age Group.	METROPOLITAN.			TOTAL, QUEENSLAND.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
0-4 .. ..	11,234	10,763	21,997	43,791	41,885	85,676
5-9 .. ..	13,322	12,990	26,312	47,155	45,737	92,892
10-14 .. ..	14,329	14,017	28,346	47,483	45,382	92,865
15-19 .. ..	12,961	14,484	27,445	45,909	44,249	90,158
20-29 .. ..	22,583	26,144	48,727	86,363	76,208	162,571
30-39 .. ..	20,950	24,447	45,397	73,115	66,697	139,812
40-49 .. ..	20,303	21,819	42,122	64,548	55,628	120,176
50-59 .. ..	13,308	14,439	27,747	42,231	35,442	77,673
60-69 .. ..	8,483	10,293	18,776	28,155	23,925	52,080
70-79 .. ..	4,585	4,971	9,556	13,861	11,050	24,911
80-89 .. ..	853	1,128	1,981	2,556	2,470	5,026
90-99 .. ..	74	89	163	221	201	422
100 and over .. ..	1	..	1	4	4	8
Not stated .. ..	539	639	1,178	1,825	1,439	3,264
Total .. ..	143,525	156,223	299,748	497,217	450,317	947,534
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 21 .. ..	38.0	35.5	36.6	39.1	41.4	40.1
21-64 .. ..	55.4	57.6	56.6	55.0	53.2	54.2
65 and over .. ..	6.6	6.9	6.8	5.9	5.4	5.7

*Birthplaces.*—At each census the population is grouped according to the birthplaces of the people, and the results for Queensland for the 1933 census are shown in the following table. These figures do not give the number of each race, as no distinction is made in this classification between a person born of Australian parents and a person born of foreign parents, provided both are born in Australia. Figures are available for nationality (allegiance), but they are of little use from a racial point of view, owing to the operation of the naturalisation laws. However, 98.6 per cent. of the population were British subjects and 96.8 per cent. were born in British countries.

POPULATION—BIRTHPLACES AT CENSUS, 1933.

Birthplace.	METROPOLITAN.			TOTAL, QUEENSLAND.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Australasia ..	113,542	127,292	240,834	404,665	385,830	790,495
Europe .. ..	28,496	27,787	56,283	84,959	61,692	146,651
Asia .. ..	549	260	809	4,191	652	4,843
Africa .. ..	183	163	346	553	345	898
America .. ..	389	283	672	1,179	631	1,810
Other <i>a</i> .. ..	366	438	804	1,670	1,167	2,837
Total .. ..	143,525	156,223	299,748	497,217	450,317	947,534
<i>Certain Countries (included in above)</i>						
Australia ..	112,635	126,540	239,175	401,876	384,249	786,125
New Zealand ..	883	730	1,613	2,512	1,521	4,033
British Isles ..	25,921	26,170	52,091	66,702	53,578	120,280
Denmark .. ..	273	184	457	1,212	613	1,825
Germany .. ..	772	644	1,416	4,117	2,865	6,982
Greece .. ..	295	107	402	1,228	390	1,618
Italy .. ..	166	66	232	6,005	2,338	8,343
China .. ..	220	66	286	1,792	140	1,932

*a* Polynesia, at Sea, and not stated.

The percentage of Australian born is by far the greatest and has risen from 78 per cent. in 1921 to 83 in 1933, whilst the percentage for the British Isles has fallen from 17 to 13. Of foreign born, Germans and Chinese have decreased, and Italians have increased.

A comparison with the other States shows that Queensland, with the exception of Western Australia, has the lowest percentage of Australian born (New South Wales 86, Victoria 88, South Australia 90, Western Australia 75, Tasmania 94), and the second highest of those born in the British Isles. Though Queensland has the greatest number of Italian born, the percentage of the total population, 0.88, is less than that for Western Australia, 1.04.

Although the metropolitan population is 31.6 per cent. of the total Queensland population, it contains only 30.4 per cent. of Australian born, 20.3 per cent. of German born, 24.9 per cent. of Greek born, and 2.8 per

cent. of Italian born, but 43.3 per cent. of those born in the British Isles. The Germans, Italians, and Greeks are located more in the farming and sugar areas, whilst the British people are more attracted by commercial, industrial, and professional life.

*Religions.*—The following table shows the religions of the population of Queensland as stated at the census. It should be noted that the information is not strictly comparable with that for previous censuses (which is not given here); as, for the first time, the religion question was made a voluntary one, and 131,729 persons took advantage of the provision to give no answer, compared with 19,397 who gave no answer at the 1921 census. Only 1,932 persons definitely stated that they had no religion.

POPULATION—RELIGION AS STATED AT CENSUS, 1933.

Religion.	METROPOLITAN.			TOTAL, QUEENSLAND.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Christian—						
Church of England	51,531	56,242	107,773	172,740	159,232	331,972
Catholic (Roman and Undefined)	28,399	33,639	62,038	105,507	101,057	206,564
Presbyterian ..	16,343	17,953	34,296	54,799	52,014	106,813
Methodist ..	13,264	15,093	28,357	43,476	44,433	87,909
Lutheran ..	887	898	1,785	10,257	8,633	18,890
Baptist ..	3,217	3,938	7,155	7,171	7,820	14,991
Congregational ..	1,618	1,961	3,579	4,180	4,489	8,669
Church of Christ	620	835	1,455	2,348	2,672	5,020
Salvation Army	637	812	1,449	2,106	2,391	4,497
Other ..	4,681	5,175	9,856	13,943	12,404	26,347
Total Christian ..	121,197	136,546	257,743	416,527	395,145	811,672
Non-Christian ..	550	468	1,018	1,553	648	2,201
No Religion ..	494	192	686	1,544	388	1,932
Indefinite and not stated ..	21,284	19,017	40,301	77,593	54,136	131,729
Total ..	143,525	156,223	299,748	497,217	450,317	947,534

## 2. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The fact that, except for the Darling Downs, the most fertile land is situated along the East Coast between the sea and the range, accounts for the greater part of the people being distributed along the East Coast. Over the area within two hundred miles of Brisbane, population is relatively densest. In Brisbane itself nearly one-third of the State's population is gathered, but this is the lowest proportion of metropolitan population for any State except Tasmania. Throughout the interior, population is sparsely distributed, as befits the carrying on of an extensive pastoral industry. The mean populations for 1936 for each of the three divisions of the State (see frontispiece map) were: Southern, 690,654; Central, 92,795; Northern, 195,140. The following statement shows the mean population of the Statistical Divisions:—

## MEAN POPULATION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1936.

Moreton .. .. .	435,017
Wide Bay .. .. .	113,062
Downs .. .. .	115,230
Maranoa .. .. .	14,056
South Western .. .. .	13,289
<i>Total South Queensland</i> .. .. .	690,654
Port Curtis .. .. .	63,292
Central Western .. .. .	25,626
Far Western .. .. .	3,877
<i>Total Central Queensland</i> .. .. .	92,795
Edgecumbe .. .. .	99,090
Rockingham .. .. .	74,337
Peninsula .. .. .	6,279
North Western .. .. .	15,434
<i>Total North Queensland</i> .. .. .	195,140
<i>Total Queensland</i> .. .. .	978,589

*Local Authorities.*—The latest available estimates of the population of various local authorities in the State are given in the following statement. Most are as at 31st December, 1936. The authorities are grouped as nearly as possible in accordance with Statistical Divisions, but as the Statistical Divisions, when used for Vital Statistics, are based on Registry Districts, and as the figures in the above statement are for mean population adjusted to agree with the estimated mean population of the whole State, the totals of the following groups do not agree exactly with those given above.

Cities are shown thus—BRISBANE.

Towns are shown thus—COOLANGATTA.

Shires are shown thus—Beaudesert.

## SOUTH QUEENSLAND.

*Moreton Division.*

Beaudesert .. .. .	4,995	Landsborough .. .. .	4,760
Beenleigh .. .. .	2,322	Maroochy .. .. .	13,000
BRISBANE .. .. .	313,430	Moreton .. .. .	8,350
Caboolture .. .. .	5,600	Nerang .. .. .	3,666
Cleveland .. .. .	2,650	Normanby .. .. .	2,520
COOLANGATTA .. .. .	2,000	Pine .. .. .	4,604
Coomera .. .. .	1,154	REDCLIFFE .. .. .	4,500
Crow's Nest .. .. .	2,947	Rosewood .. .. .	4,356
Esk .. .. .	7,854	SOUTHPORT .. .. .	6,000
Goolman .. .. .	6,430	Tambourine .. .. .	2,715
IPSWICH .. .. .	22,885	Tarampa .. .. .	6,000
Kilcoy .. .. .	2,450	Tingalpa .. .. .	1,812
Laidley .. .. .	5,906	Waterford .. .. .	1,124

## SOUTH QUEENSLAND (continued).

## Wide Bay Division.

BUNDABERG	12,196
Burrum	6,850
Degilbo	2,500
Eidsvold	1,475
Gayndah	4,040
Gooburru	4,800
GYMPIE	8,200
Isis	3,906
Kilkivan	4,500
Kingaroy	7,800
Kolan	2,980
MARYBOROUGH	11,843
Mundubbera	2,392
Murgon	3,800
Nanango	4,073
Noosa	5,900
Perry	800
Tiaro	5,750
Widgee	8,875
Wondai	4,850
Wooceoo	800
Woongarra	3,375

## Downs Division (continued).

GOONDIWINDI	2,400
Highfields	2,320
Inglewood	4,390
Jondaryan	5,282
Millmerran	2,539
Murilla	2,400
Pittsworth	3,544
Rosalie	7,400
Rosenthal	2,460
Stanthorpe	7,362
Tara	1,850
TOOWOOMBA	27,968
Waggamba	2,500
Wambo	5,206
WARWICK	7,000

## Maranoa Division.

Balonne	4,457
Bendemere	1,600
Booringa	3,429
Bungil	2,637
ROMA	3,369
Warroo	1,520

## Downs Division.

Allora	2,650
Cambooya	2,080
Chinchilla	4,500
Clifton	3,105
DALBY	3,250
Drayton	1,760
Glengallan	6,350

## South Western Division.

Bulloo	625
CHARLEVILLE	3,204
Murweh	2,937
Paroo	3,600
Quilpie	1,969

## CENTRAL QUEENSLAND.

## Port Curtis Division.

Banana	7,900
Broadsound	1,590
Calliope	4,316
Duaringa	1,674
Fitzroy	4,256
GLADSTONE	3,200
Livingstone	6,472
Miriam Vale	2,200
Monto	4,000
Mount Morgan	4,750
ROCKHAMPTON	30,000
Taroom	1,700

## Central Western Division.

Aramac	1,679
Barcaldine	3,000
Bauhinia	1,706
Belyando	2,987
Blackall	2,750
Emerald	2,570
Ilfracombe	642
Jericho	1,650
Longreach	4,600
Peak Downs	900
Tambo	948

## Far Western Division.

Barcoo	962
Boulia	605
Diamantina	228
Isisford	890
Winton	2,800

## NORTH QUEENSLAND.

*Edgecumbe Division.*

Ayr	13,000
BOWEN	2,900
CHARTERS TOWERS	8,100
Dalrymple	3,260
MACKAY	11,050
Mirani	4,405
Nebo	525
Pioneer	10,700
Proserpine	4,000
Sarina	3,121
Thuringowa	3,400
TOWNSVILLE	28,535
Wangaratta	4,950

*Rockingham Division.*

Atherton	4,000
CAIRNS (City)	13,300
Cairns (Shire)	10,750
Cardwell	5,000
Douglas	2,900
Eacham	4,600

*Rockingham Division (continued).*

Herberton	2,850
Hinchinbrook	11,000
Johnstone	13,500
Woothakata	8,303

*Peninsula Division.*

Cook	1,850
THURSDAY ISLAND	1,484

*North Western Division.*

Barkly Tableland	750
Burke	355
Carpentaria	675
Cloncurry	6,300
Croydon	281
Etheridge	1,500
Flinders	1,610
HUGHENDEN	1,850
McKinlay	1,920
Wyangarie	1,776

*Towns with 1,000 or more persons.*—The following towns were recorded at the census (30th June, 1933) as having a population of 1,000 or more:—

Atherton	1,555	Ipswich	22,498
Ayr	4,792	Kingaroy	2,330
Babinda	1,818	Laidley	1,582
Barcaldine	2,042	Longreach	3,274
Beaudesert	1,390	Mackay	10,665
Blackall	1,780	Marceba	2,470
Boonah	1,246	Maryborough	11,415
Bowen	2,619	Mitchell	1,358
Brisbane	299,748	Mossman	1,285
Bundaberg	11,466	Mount Isa	3,241
Cairns	11,993	Mount Morgan	3,262
Charleville	3,205	Murgon	1,091
Charters Towers	6,978	Nambour	2,251
Childers	1,324	Nanango	1,025
Chinchilla	1,278	Oakey	1,119
Clermont	1,406	Pittsworth	1,113
Cloncurry	1,584	Proserpine	2,177
Collinsville	1,134	Redcliffe	2,008
Coolangatta	1,828	Rockhampton	29,369
Cunnamulla	1,676	Roma	3,369
Dalby	2,967	Rosewood	1,338
Emerald	1,266	Sarina	1,747
Gatton	1,089	Southport	4,218
Gladstone	3,039	St. George	1,200
Goondiwindi	1,931	Stanthorpe	2,158
Gordonvale	2,086	Thursday Island	1,041
Gympie	7,749	Toowoomba	26,423
Home Hill	2,215	Townsville	25,876
Hughenden	1,823	Tully	2,688
Ingham	2,687	Warwick	6,664
Innisfail	2,960	Winton	1,551
Innisfail East	1,204	Yeppoon	1,598

*Brisbane.*—The following table shows the growth of the City's population as at the census dates; and also the growth over the last ten years. The City of Brisbane as constituted in 1925 covers an area of 385 square miles, so that the latter figures are comparable for the same area.

Brisbane is the fourth most populous city in Australia; Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide occupying the first three places. The same order of the Capital Cities has obtained since 1901, the first year for which a reliable comparison is available.

Brisbane had 20.1 per cent. of Queensland's population in 1861, and this percentage has increased, though irregularly, to 31.6 per cent. at the 1933 Census. The proportion of the population living in the Metropolitan Area is lower than for any other State except Tasmania.

BRISBANE POPULATION.

At Census			Estimated Population.	% of Q'land.	At 31st December.	Estimated Population.
1861..	..	..	6,051	20.1	1927 .. ..	264,025
1871..	..	..	15,029	12.5	1928 .. ..	275,776
1881..	..	..	22,842	10.7	1929 .. ..	284,758
1891..	..	..	101,554	25.8	1930 .. ..	279,951
1901..	..	..	119,428	24.0	1931 .. ..	283,435
					1932 .. ..	298,142
1911..	..	..	139,480	23.0	1933 .. ..	301,252
1921..	..	..	209,946	27.8	1934 .. ..	304,930
1933..	..	..	299,748	31.6	1935 .. ..	306,154
					1936 .. ..	313,430

### 3. MIGRATION.

Queensland's migration has been discussed generally when tracing the growth of population (see page 39). In the early years of Queensland's history, large net increases, both interstate and overseas, are noted periodically, the largest being in 1883, when a net increase of 33,437 was recorded. Emigration has occasionally exceeded immigration, mainly due to soldiers going overseas in war time.

Arrivals from the United Kingdom have declined of recent years until in 1930 departures exceeded arrivals. The 1935 figures were: arrivals 1,176, departures 1,429. Departures for other British Possessions have usually been greater than arrivals, the 1935 figures being 1,584 and 1,501 respectively. The arrivals from Foreign Countries in 1935 were 902, and departures 691; the tendency for some years past has been for Foreign arrivals to exceed departures.

Interstate migration has increased with the tourist traffic. The figures are collected under three headings:—by rail, by sea, and (since 1931) by air. The departures by sea and by air are greater than the arrivals by these means, whilst land arrivals exceed land departures. The figures for 1936 are—



	<i>Arrivals.</i>	<i>Departures.</i>
By Rail . . . . .	38,947	37,097
By Sea . . . . .	20,849	21,156
By Air . . . . .	2,779	3,164
Total . . . . .	62,575	61,417

There is no record of the large amount of migration by road.

The net result of interstate movements of population is a gain to Queensland, this fact being commented upon on a previous page.

Assisted immigration has for many years been a feature of Australian migration policy. Up to 1920 the States had their own systems of assisting selected immigrants, but in that year the Commonwealth Government assumed responsibility for the recruiting of migrants, and for their transport to Australia. The State Governments advised the Commonwealth as to the numbers and class of workers required, and then became responsible for their settlement. Owing to the financial and industrial depression, the number admitted under the scheme was greatly reduced from 1930 onwards. The number of assisted immigrants who had come to Queensland to the end of 1936 was 235,998. The number in 1920 was 1,272, rising to 3,669 in 1926, and declining rapidly since that date, until in 1936 there were only 3.

*Naturalisation.*—During the last ten years Letters of Naturalisation have been procured in Queensland by 4,644 foreigners. The occupations which they were stated to be following are shown in conjunction with their birthplaces in the following table:—

LETTERS OF NATURALISATION GRANTED, YEARS 1927-1936.

Occupation.	Birthplace of Applicant.									
	Finland.	Germany.	Greece.	Italy.	Russia.	Scandinavian Countries.	Other European Countries.	U.S.A.	Other.	Total.
Cabinet makers and carpenters .. ..	13	5	2	25	19	2	14	..	2	82
Other tradesmen ..	4	16	15	63	30	6	35	4	3	176
Miners .. ..	7	7	1	9	3	5	8	..	..	40
Seamen and fishermen	..	6	..	5	1	2	1	..	1	16
Labourers .. ..	27	68	61	1,379	90	23	264	3	7	1,927
Shopkeepers and assistants .. ..	..	4	153	25	3	..	9	..	16	210
Cane cutters .. ..	1	1	1	45	2	..	2	..	..	52
Farmers .. ..	39	57	44	1,185	77	10	168	3	9	1,592
Cooks and domestic duties .. ..	..	6	28	12	5	2	5	..	3	61
Other occupations ..	10	59	44	110	67	20	131	16	31	488
Total .. ..	101	229	349	2,858	297	75	637	26	72	4,644

Letters of naturalisation granted during each of the last ten years to persons born in various countries are shown in the following table:—

## LETTERS OF NATURALISATION GRANTED, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Birthplace of Applicant.									
	Finland.	Germany.	Greece.	Italy.	Russia.	Scandinavian Countries.	Other European Countries.	U.S.A.	Other.	Total.
1927 .. ..	2	27	10	164	6	7	39	3	1	259
1928 .. ..	7	18	39	336	13	11	30	3	8	465
1929 .. ..	11	23	57	296	37	10	72	4	14	524
1930 .. ..	14	21	55	454	37	8	63	2	5	659
1931 .. ..	23	19	42	525	52	11	90	3	14	779
1932 .. ..	9	16	23	209	30	9	71	2	15	384
1933 .. ..	10	18	18	171	24	3	50	2	8	304
1934 .. ..	6	29	29	216	25	7	81	4	1	398
1935 .. ..	13	28	38	269	32	5	75	..	5	465
1936 .. ..	6	30	38	218	41	4	66	3	1	407

## 4. BIRTHS.

For purposes of registration of births, deaths, and marriages, the State of Queensland is divided into thirty-six Registry Districts, each having a District Registrar at its chief town and an Assistant District Registrar at centres of less importance. Returns are forwarded quarterly to the Registrar-General, at the General Registry Office, Brisbane, by all the District Registrars.

Each birth must be registered within sixty days by either the mother or father of the child in question. The birth of an illegitimate child must be notified in writing within three days by the occupant of the house or place where birth occurred excepting in the case of the birth occurring in an outside district or where the occupant is also the mother of the child, when such time is extended to one week and three weeks respectively. The provision in respect of registration also applies to the birth of an illegitimate child.

Where a birth occurs within an area in which a Baby Clinic is established, "*The Notification of Births Act of 1932*" requires the midwife or medical practitioner in attendance to forward to the District Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for that area a notification of the birth of the infant within a period of seventy-two hours after the birth. Such notification is in addition to and not in substitution for the registration of the birth by the parents.

The following fees are prescribed:—

	<i>s. d.</i>
For registering a birth within sixty days of its occurrence .. ..	nil.
For registering a birth after the expiration of sixty days and within three years following such birth .. .. .	2 6
Every search in index of births (payable on application) .. ..	5 0
Every certified copy of birth entry when exact date is given (payable on application) .. .. .	2 0
Every certified copy of birth entry when exact date is not given (payable on application) .. .. .	7 0
Certificate of birth under Friendly Societies Act .. .. .	1 0
Legitimation fee (including certified copy of new entry of Birth)	4 0

Births, birth rates, and masculinity of births for separate divisions of Queensland are shown hereunder.

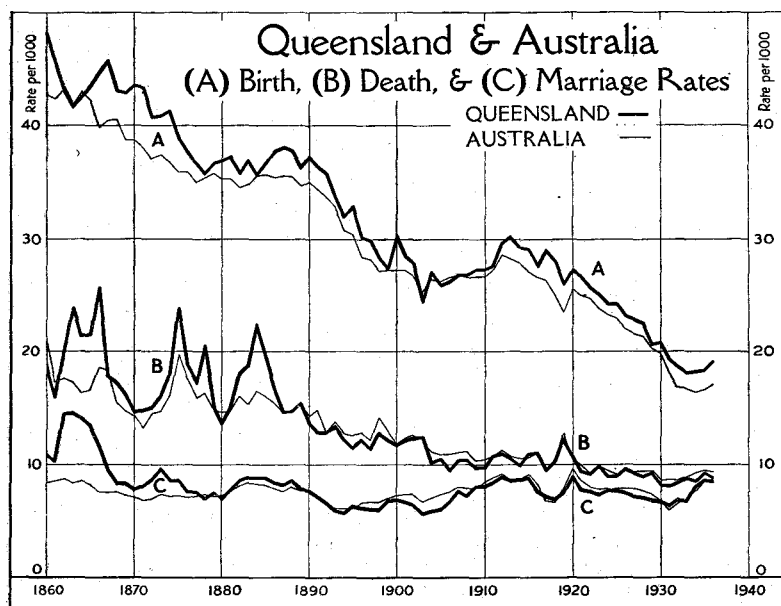
#### BIRTHS IN QUEENSLAND, 1936.

Statistical Division.	Number.			Rate.		Masculinity of Births. <i>a</i>
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per 1,000 Mean Population.	Per 1,000 Females 15 to 44 years.	
Metropolitan ..	2,505	2,357	4,862	15·7	63·3	106
Moreton ..	1,195	1,124	2,319	18·5	86·5	106
Wide Bay ..	1,274	1,222	2,496	22·1	104·5	104
Downs ..	1,263	1,149	2,412	20·9	97·8	110
Maranoa ..	158	145	303	21·6	102·3	109
South Western ..	113	131	244	18·4	91·5	86
<i>Total South Q'land</i>	<i>6,508</i>	<i>6,128</i>	<i>12,636</i>	<i>18·3</i>	<i>80·1</i>	<i>106</i>
Port Curtis ..	657	656	1,313	20·8	91·6	100
Central Western ..	251	234	485	18·9	96·5	107
Far Western ..	44	38	82	21·2	127·9	116
<i>Total Cent. Q'land</i>	<i>952</i>	<i>928</i>	<i>1,880</i>	<i>20·3</i>	<i>94·0</i>	<i>103</i>
Edgecumbe ..	1,095	1,029	2,124	21·4	103·1	106
Rockingham ..	751	713	1,464	19·7	102·7	105
Peninsula ..	118	115	233	37·1	202·3	103
North Western ..	146	160	306	19·8	103·6	91
<i>Total North Q'land</i>	<i>2,110</i>	<i>2,017</i>	<i>4,127</i>	<i>21·2</i>	<i>105·9</i>	<i>105</i>
<b>Total Q'land <i>b</i></b>	<b>9,631</b>	<b>9,124</b>	<b>18,755</b>	<b>19·17</b>	<b>86·33</b>	<b>105·6</b>

*a* Male births per 100 female births.

*b* Includes 61 male and 51 female births to women not permanent residents of Queensland.

In common with most civilised countries, the birth rate of Queensland has fallen to a fraction of its former level during the last half century or so.

CRUDE BIRTH RATE *a*: 1861 TO 1936.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <i>b</i>	New Zealand.
1861-1870	41.80	41.51	<b>43.89</b>	41.75	34.01	32.04	41.02	<i>n</i>
1871-1880	38.87	33.90	<b>40.62</b>	37.51	31.79	30.59	36.25	<i>n</i>
1881-1890	37.31	31.89	<b>38.31</b>	36.21	34.98	34.92	35.20	33.79
1891-1900	30.66	28.60	<b>32.70</b>	29.02	30.01	30.59	30.05	26.72
1901-1910	27.09	25.08	<b>26.80</b>	25.22	30.05	28.89	26.51	26.83
1911-1920	27.53	24.22	<b>28.33</b>	26.76	26.56	28.66	26.57	25.15
1921-1930	23.27	21.04	<b>23.56</b>	21.09	22.21	24.07	22.44	20.99
1927 ..	22.40	20.30	<b>22.78</b>	20.33	21.63	22.68	21.62	20.29
1928 ..	22.27	19.69	<b>22.36</b>	19.98	21.36	21.77	21.27	19.56
1929 ..	21.04	18.98	<b>20.60</b>	18.63	21.51	22.03	20.25	19.01
1930 ..	20.59	18.55	<b>20.80</b>	17.42	21.44	21.66	19.86	18.80
1931 ..	18.67	16.86	<b>19.28</b>	15.77	19.77	21.18	18.16	18.42
1932 ..	17.40	15.19	<b>18.56</b>	14.74	18.31	19.78	16.86	17.09
1933 ..	16.99	15.60	<b>18.14</b>	15.32	17.95	19.93	16.78	16.59
1934 ..	16.52	15.20	<b>18.17</b>	14.50	17.66	19.51	16.39	16.47
1935 ..	16.89	15.16	<b>18.31</b>	14.14	18.23	19.41	16.55	16.13
1936 ..	17.31	15.63	<b>19.17</b>	15.17	18.84	19.84	17.13	16.64

*a* Number of births per annum per 1,000 of mean population.*b* Includes Federal Capital Territory and Northern Territory.*n* Not available.

The table on the previous page shows the Birth Rates of the States from 1861 onwards, and for New Zealand since 1881. The rate for Queensland has decreased gradually over this period, the highest rate, 47.9, being recorded in 1860, and the lowest, 18.1, in 1933. Queensland is not the only State to show this decline, as the same tendency is observed in the rates of the other States, and indeed of most countries. The rates for Queensland compare favourably with those of the rest of Australia, as for many years the rate was slightly higher, but over the last ten years, Tasmania has been usually the highest. The rates for other countries have generally shown a decline, and most of the more developed countries in Europe have rates about the same level as the Australian States. However, some of the Mediterranean countries (e.g., Italy, 23.3; Spain, 25.2; Portugal, 28.3; in 1935) and the more Eastern countries (e.g., Poland, 25.9; Rumania, 30.7; and U.S.S.R., 42.7; in 1935) have substantially higher rates. In 1935 the birth rates in the rest of the Empire were: Great Britain and Ireland, 15.2; Canada, 20.1; South Africa (whites), 24.8; New Zealand, 16.1.

The crude birth rate is an imperfect measure of the fecundity of the people of a country because of the varying proportions of persons of different ages and of persons of each sex. A better comparison is obtained from the birth rates stated per 1,000 women of child bearing age, i.e., 15 to 44 years. On this basis, Queensland falls to third place, the rates in 1935 for the States (in order of magnitude) being:—Tasmania, 89.1; Western Australia, 86.9; Queensland, 86.3; New South Wales, 76.1; Victoria, 67.1; and South Australia, 65.3.

Separating the Tropical from the Sub-tropical births in Queensland, it is found that for 1936 the Tropical rate of 20.9 is higher than that of the Metropolitan area with 15.9, and the remainder of the State with 20.7.

*Masculinity of Births.*—The proportion of male births to female (masculinity) in Australia is usually about 105 to 100, varying from year to year between 106 and 104. In 1935, the masculinity of births registered in the various States was: New South Wales, 104.13; Victoria, 103.68; Queensland, 105.13; South Australia, 107.58; Western Australia, 106.28; and Tasmania, 101.54. Offsetting these prevailing masculinity rates, however, the infantile mortality rate (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births) is much higher for males than it is for females, and this factor tends to equalise the proportions of males and females in the population.

*Ex-Nuptial Births.*—The number of ex-nuptial births occurring in the State in 1935 was 865, the percentage of the total births being 4.89. The number and the rate have shown a decline for some years past. The other States recorded lower ex-nuptial birth rates in 1935 than did Queensland, the rates being: New South Wales, 4.53; Victoria, 4.29; South Australia, 3.43; Western Australia, 3.79; and Tasmania, 4.65. Queensland's rate is usually higher than that for any of the other States.

*Multiple Births.*—During 1935 there were 168 cases of twin births, 69 being twin males, 51 twin females, and 48 being one of each sex. There was also 1 case of triplets, the issue being 1 male and 2 females.

*Infant Mortality* Tables will be found on pages 60 and 61.

### 5. MARRIAGES.

Marriages may be celebrated by the Registrar-General, Brisbane; District Registrars; or Ministers of Religion or Justices of the Peace authorised to celebrate marriages. Any minister or justice who has celebrated a marriage must, within one month thereafter, transmit the original document to the Registrar of the District in which the marriage took place. (See beginning of section 4 of this Chapter for particulars of Registry Districts). The following fees are payable:—

	£	s.	d.
Fee for every marriage celebrated by Registrar or Justice of the Peace authorised to celebrate marriages .. .. .	1	0	0
Every search in index of marriages (payable on application) ..	0	2	0
Every certified copy of marriage entry where exact date is given (payable on application) .. .. .	0	2	0
Every certified copy of marriage entry where exact date is not given (payable on application) .. .. .	0	4	0

No official fees are prescribed for marriages celebrated by an authorised minister of religion.

The following table shows the number of marriages and the marriage rate for Queensland since 1861. The decline in the marriage rate while partly due to a tendency for more people to remain unmarried is also largely affected by the increase in the average age of the population since 1860.

MARRIAGES AND CRUDE MARRIAGE RATE, QUEENSLAND.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Marriages.	Marriage Rate. <i>a</i>	Year.	Number of Marriages.	Marriage Rate. <i>a</i>
1861-1870	834	10.58	1927 ..	6,277	7.21
1871-1880	1,374	7.90	1928 ..	6,322	7.14
1881-1890	2,690	8.36	1929 ..	6,169	6.87
1891-1900	2,904	6.35	1930 ..	6,199	6.81
1901-1910	3,678	6.81	1931 ..	5,951	6.43
1911-1920	5,549	8.22	1932 ..	6,415	6.86
1921-1930	6,176	7.36	1933 ..	6,471	6.84
			1934 ..	7,635	7.99
			1935 ..	8,280	8.57
			1936 ..	8,306	8.49

*a* Number of marriages per annum per 1,000 of mean population

Crude marriage rates for the various States of Australia and for New Zealand have been as follows during the last 10 years:—

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATE *a*, 1927 TO 1936.

Year.		New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <i>b</i>	New Zealand.
1927	.. ..	8.34	7.88	<b>7.21</b>	7.96	7.93	6.72	7.93	7.62
1928	.. ..	8.16	7.53	<b>7.14</b>	7.26	8.12	6.97	7.71	7.58
1929	.. ..	7.80	7.31	<b>6.87</b>	6.50	8.00	7.86	7.43	7.78
1930	.. ..	6.86	6.52	<b>6.81</b>	5.78	7.47	6.56	6.69	7.77
1931	.. ..	6.02	5.66	<b>6.43</b>	5.33	6.34	6.68	5.96	6.79
1932	.. ..	6.73	6.49	<b>6.86</b>	6.29	6.68	6.64	6.63	6.80
1933	.. ..	7.07	6.96	<b>6.84</b>	6.84	7.69	7.13	7.03	7.16
1934	.. ..	7.70	7.57	<b>7.99</b>	7.39	8.34	7.32	7.71	7.62
1935	.. ..	8.45	8.38	<b>8.57</b>	8.28	8.85	8.17	8.45	8.20
1936	.. ..	8.57	8.61	<b>8.49</b>	8.82	9.43	8.98	8.66	9.25

*a* Number of marriages per 1,000 of mean population.

*b* Includes Federal Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

## 6. DEATHS.

Each death must be registered within thirty days next thereafter by the tenant of the house or place where death occurs. In the case of the deaths of illegitimate children under 5 years of age, notification must be made in writing within 24 hours by the occupant of the house or place where the death occurred. In cases where the death occurs in an outside district, or where the occupant is also the mother, this time is extended to one week.

The following fees are payable. No fee is payable on registration of a death:—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Every search in index of death (payable on application) .. ..	5	0
Every certified copy of death entry when exact date is given (payable on application) .. ..	2	0
Every certified copy of death entry when exact date is not given (payable on application) .. ..	7	0
Certificate of death under Friendly Societies Act .. ..	1	0

There were 8,593 deaths registered in Queensland during 1936. A good number of persons from the Northern parts of New South Wales come to Brisbane and Downs Country Towns Hospitals for treatment so that only 8,506 of the total persons who died in Queensland were residents of this State. The following table shows the number of deaths, male and female, and death and infant mortality rates distributed according to the normal residences of the persons who died.

## DEATHS IN DIVISIONS, 1936.

Statistical Division.	All Ages.			Infants under one Year.	Crude Death Rate. <i>a</i>	Rate of Infant Mortality. <i>b</i>
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Metropolitan ..	1,718	1,472	3,190	184	10.3	38
Moreton ..	619	401	1,020	79	8.2	34
Wide Bay ..	450	310	760	64	6.7	26
Downs ..	558	370	928	96	8.1	40
Maranoa ..	72	46	118	18	8.4	59
South Western ..	71	33	104	7	7.8	29
<i>Total South Q'land</i>	<i>3,488</i>	<i>2,632</i>	<i>6,120</i>	<i>448</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>35</i>
Port Curtis ..	311	203	514	54	8.1	41
Central Western ..	110	57	167	19	6.5	39
Far Western ..	29	12	41	6	10.6	73
<i>Total Cent. Q'land</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>722</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>42</i>
Edgecumbe ..	596	328	924	78	9.3	37
Rockingham ..	345	197	542	46	7.3	31
Peninsula ..	55	30	85	13	13.5	56
North Western ..	76	37	113	14	7.3	46
<i>Total North Q'land</i>	<i>1,072</i>	<i>592</i>	<i>1,664</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>37</i>
<b>Total Q'land c ..</b>	<b>5,068</b>	<b>3,525</b>	<b>8,593</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>36</b>

*a* Deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

*b* Deaths under one year per 1,000 births.

*c* Includes 58 male and 29 female deaths (including one infant death) of persons not permanent residents of Queensland.

**Death Rate.**—The death rate (deaths per 1,000 persons in the mean population) has fallen since 1860 to half its level at that time. This fall has been more marked in Queensland than in any other State; but it should be remembered that, in the decennium 1861-1870, Queensland had the highest death rate of any State. Now it usually has the lowest. To some extent the present position is due to the low *average age* of the Queensland population; but when allowance is made for differing age distributions, a standardised death rate is produced. Standardised death rates for 1935 were: New South Wales, 9.18; Victoria, 9.08; Queensland, 9.39; South Australia, 7.97; Western Australia, 9.47; Tasmania, 9.54; Total Australia, 9.10; Crude death rates are as follow on the next page.



CRUDE DEATH RATE, *a*: 1861 TO 1936.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <i>b</i>	New Zealand.
1861-1870	16.53	17.08	<b>19.56</b>	15.15	15.03	14.77	16.65	<i>n</i>
1871-1880	15.56	15.42	<b>18.09</b>	15.24	15.01	16.06	15.71	<i>n</i>
1881-1890	14.84	15.43	<b>17.54</b>	13.53	16.30	15.63	15.27	10.41
1891-1900	12.41	13.79	<b>12.63</b>	12.05	15.94	12.95	13.04	9.85
1901-1910	10.68	12.38	<b>10.64</b>	10.56	11.80	10.78	11.25	9.83
1911-1920	10.52	11.44	<b>10.65</b>	10.51	9.89	10.11	10.75	9.98
1921-1930	9.26	9.82	<b>9.19</b>	9.14	9.04	9.57	9.40	8.61
1927 ..	9.46	9.71	<b>9.28</b>	9.07	8.65	9.54	9.42	8.45
1928 ..	9.21	10.11	<b>9.01</b>	9.02	8.93	9.89	9.42	8.49
1929 ..	9.82	9.44	<b>9.26</b>	8.80	9.34	9.99	9.52	8.75
1930 ..	8.39	8.93	<b>8.19</b>	8.46	8.80	9.82	8.56	8.56
1931 ..	8.32	9.47	<b>8.14</b>	8.49	8.51	9.15	8.67	8.34
1932 ..	8.27	9.29	<b>8.35</b>	8.58	8.54	8.90	8.63	8.02
1933 ..	8.58	9.59	<b>8.84</b>	8.44	8.64	9.60	8.92	7.98
1934 ..	8.95	10.19	<b>8.57</b>	9.26	9.23	10.23	9.32	8.48
1935 ..	9.28	10.03	<b>9.16</b>	8.83	9.25	10.25	9.46	8.22
1936 ..	9.14	10.16	<b>8.78</b>	9.30	9.40	10.34	9.43	8.75

*a* Number of deaths per annum per 1,000 of mean population.*b* Includes Federal Capital Territory and Northern Territory.*n* Not available.

*Ages of Deaths.*—The ages at which persons died during 1936 are shown in the following table for all deaths and for chief causes:—

## DEATHS, PRINCIPAL CAUSES IN AGE GROUPS, 1936.

Cause of Death.	Age at Death.								Total.
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and over.	
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1	2	4	1	3	1	1	..	13
Typhus fever .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	3
Smallpox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	7	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	12
Scarlet fever .. .. .	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8
Whooping-cough .. .. .	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Diphtheria .. .. .	46	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Influenza .. .. .	15	4	4	10	8	16	18	42	117
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system .. .. .	2	4	41	68	72	69	35	18	309
Tuberculosis, other .. .. .	3	1	5	6	3	5	1	1	25
Syphilis .. .. .	1	..	1	2	5	6	1	2	18
Malaria .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	1	7

DEATHS, PRINCIPAL CAUSES IN AGE GROUPS, 1936—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Age at Death.									Total.
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and over.		
Other infectious and parasitic diseases .. .. .	15	7	6	8	6	6	11	10	69	
Cancer and other malignant tumours .. .. .	3	6	8	25	99	206	282	340	969	
Tumours, non-malignant or nature not specified .. .. .	3	5	6	11	16	15	6	13	75	
Chronic rheumatism and gout .. .. .	..	3	5	4	2	..	5	4	11	
Diabetes mellitus .. .. .	3	5	3	4	7	21	39	51	133	
Alcoholism (acute or chronic) .. .. .	..	..	..	3	1	3	1	..	8	
Other general diseases and chronic poisonings .. .. .	18	13	22	26	23	25	21	25	173	
Progressive locomotor ataxia and genl. paralysis of insane .. .. .	..	..	..	3	5	3	6	1	18	
Cerebral hæmorrhage, embolism and thrombosis .. .. .	5	2	2	10	26	57	99	167	368	
Other diseases of the nervous system .. .. .	37	19	15	27	25	29	18	21	191	
Diseases of the heart .. .. .	10	14	26	36	106	220	385	810	1,607	
Other diseases of the circulatory system .. .. .	3	2	5	7	30	59	111	208	425	
Bronchitis .. .. .	9	..	1	1	5	11	15	67	109	
Pneumonia .. .. .	127	21	18	35	53	79	83	186	602	
Other diseases of the respiratory system .. .. .	7	5	4	7	12	24	33	78	170	
Diarrhoea and enteritis .. .. .	61	1	3	8	6	8	11	19	147	
Appendicitis .. .. .	11	14	12	8	15	17	12	8	97	
Diseases of the liver and biliary passages .. .. .	2	..	1	10	15	24	30	32	114	
Other diseases of the digestive system .. .. .	22	5	8	25	33	34	34	58	219	
Nephritis .. .. .	10	31	77	73	74	70	91	140	566	
Other diseases of the genito-urinary system .. .. .	7	4	7	7	21	17	43	92	198	
Puerperal septicæmia .. .. .	..	2	18	16	1	..	..	..	37	
Other diseases of pregnancy .. .. .	..	3	20	24	7	..	..	..	54	
Diseases of the skin and bones and organs of locomotion .. .. .	7	5	5	5	9	3	1	6	41	
Pre-natal causes .. .. .	504	3	2	1	..	2	..	..	512	
Senility .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	352	372	
Suicide .. .. .	..	5	20	23	31	31	16	11	137	
Homicide .. .. .	2	1	1	5	5	1	..	..	15	
Violent or accidental death .. .. .	52	84	93	61	61	63	57	101	572	
Unspecified or ill-defined .. .. .	2	1	1	1	3	2	13	16	39	
Total, all causes .. .. .	1,018	273	442	557	789	1,131	1,502	2,881	8,593	

*Causes of Death.*—The death rates from each of the main causes during the last 10 years are shown in the next table:—

DEATH RATES *a* FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

Cause of Death.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Influenza .. ..	0.09	0.12	0.28	0.06	0.11	0.06	0.29	0.14	0.25	0.12
Tuberculosis, all parts ..	0.43	0.42	0.40	0.42	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.35	0.34	0.34
Cancer, all kinds .. ..	0.84	0.87	0.90	0.82	0.95	0.93	0.91	0.92	0.96	0.99
Diabetes mellitus .. ..	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.14
Cerebral hæmorrhage and apoplexy	0.36	0.32	0.32	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.29	0.26
Heart diseases, all kinds	1.28	1.30	1.33	1.36	1.39	1.52	1.63	1.66	1.84	1.64
Arterio sclerosis .. ..	0.19	0.17	0.18	0.22	0.28	0.24	0.26	0.32	0.31	0.34
Bronchitis, all kinds .. ..	0.18	0.14	0.19	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.11
Broncho-pneumonia .. ..	0.17	0.15	0.21	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.23	0.20	0.21	0.25
Pneumonia, other .. ..	0.38	0.39	0.36	0.24	0.31	0.26	0.37	0.29	0.43	0.36
Diarrhoea and enteritis ..	0.44	0.30	0.25	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.12
Nephritis, acute and chronic	0.58	0.63	0.56	0.56	0.53	0.60	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.58
Congenital malformations	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.11
Diseases of early infancy ..	0.57	0.53	0.48	0.48	0.42	0.45	0.43	0.44	0.42	0.42
Senility .. ..	0.65	0.59	0.64	0.50	0.43	0.50	0.53	0.42	0.39	0.38
Suicide .. ..	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14
Accidents .. ..	0.56	0.59	0.60	0.55	0.47	0.51	0.44	0.54	0.59	0.58
All other causes .. ..	2.17	2.13	2.17	1.87	1.83	1.89	1.93	1.90	1.93	1.90
Total, all causes .. ..	9.28	9.01	9.26	8.19	8.14	8.35	8.84	8.57	9.16	8.78

*a* Deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

*Infant Mortality.*—The main causes of infant deaths (under 1 year of age) were:—

## INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1936.

Cause.	Sub-tropical.	Tropical.	Total.
Premature birth .. ..	160	72	232
Other pre-natal causes .. ..	189	69	258
Diarrhoea and enteritis .. ..	19	10	29
Pneumonia (all forms) .. ..	49	18	67
Whooping cough .. ..	7	2	9
Other .. ..	57	27	84
Total .. ..	481	198	679

When the 679 deaths of infants are stated as a proportion of the total births during the year, a rate of 36.20 per 1,000 births results. This is the lowest rate ever recorded for Queensland, and a lower figure has never been recorded by any other State except South Australia. The rate for residents of the Tropical portion of the State is usually higher than that for residents of the non-Tropical portion. In 1936 the rates were:—

Tropical Area .. .. .	38.0
Sub-Tropical Area .. .. .	34.4

For Brisbane alone the rate was 37.9; for the other cities in the Sub-Tropical area, 55.6; and for Tropical cities, 54.4.

Infant mortality rates since 1901 are shown in the following table:—

RATE OF INFANT MORTALITY *a* SINCE 1901.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <i>b</i>	New Zealand.
1901-05 <i>c</i>	97.36	95.83	<b>94.73</b>	86.69	125.87	90.06	97.13	74.77
1906-10 <i>c</i>	77.35	79.96	<b>71.48</b>	68.50	89.68	83.21	77.71	69.62
1911-15 <i>c</i>	71.04	72.15	<b>65.74</b>	67.01	72.61	70.94	70.29	55.63
1916-20 <i>c</i>	64.87	66.96	<b>63.18</b>	61.77	61.52	63.70	64.63	48.62
1921-25 <i>c</i>	58.14	61.98	<b>51.00</b>	54.14	59.26	60.27	57.90	42.74
1926-30 <i>c</i>	54.72	52.24	<b>47.33</b>	46.91	49.23	53.47	51.95	36.65
1931-35 <i>c</i>	41.92	42.74	<b>39.49</b>	35.13	40.79	44.47	41.27	31.88
1932 ..	40.98	43.00	<b>40.19</b>	36.62	44.57	41.19	41.30	31.22
1933 ..	39.35	40.43	<b>42.74</b>	32.13	36.83	41.07	39.52	31.64
1934 ..	46.36	44.63	<b>40.61</b>	35.58	40.89	42.28	43.59	32.11
1935 ..	39.44	41.17	<b>37.26</b>	34.95	40.15	51.84	39.78	32.26
1936 ..	43.47	42.31	<b>36.20</b>	31.09	42.22	49.55	41.16	30.96

*a* Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.

*b* Includes Federal Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

*c* Average of five annual rates.

*Expectation of Life.*—The improvement in the death rates of persons in the earlier years of life has resulted in a substantial increase in the average expectation of life. This is particularly noticeable in the expectation of life at birth and early ages owing to the great improvement in infant mortality rates. Comparative expectations of life for Australia at three different periods as calculated by the Commonwealth Statistician are shown on the next page.

**EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT CERTAIN AGES ACCORDING TO EXPERIENCE OF PERIOD, AUSTRALIA.**

Age.	Male Lives.			Female Lives.		
	1891-1900.	1901-1910.	1920-1922.	1891-1900.	1901-1910.	1920-1922.
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
0	51-076	55-200	59-148	54-756	58-837	63-311
1	56-881	59-962	62-673	59-888	62-886	66-030
2	57-413	60-044	62-597	60-401	62-945	65-862
3	56-975	59-449	61-988	59-981	62-341	65-206
4	56-331	58-709	61-249	59-349	61-597	64-444
5	55-609	57-913	60-432	58-637	60-796	63-635
10	51-426	53-532	56-014	54-462	56-385	59-196
15	46-984	49-026	51-439	49-966	51-861	54-546
20	42-809	44-737	46-988	45-722	47-521	50-034
25	38-898	40-599	42-697	41-692	43-360	45-712
30	35-110	36-520	38-444	37-855	39-327	41-482
35	31-344	32-486	34-201	34-140	35-371	37-283
40	27-645	28-557	30-053	30-488	31-473	33-138
45	23-994	24-778	26-028	26-691	27-589	28-990
50	20-450	21-163	22-196	22-933	23-688	24-903
55	17-077	17-670	18-514	19-285	19-847	20-952
60	13-988	14-348	15-082	15-863	16-195	17-166
65	11-252	11-306	12-014	12-749	12-879	13-597
70	8-900	8-670	9-261	9-892	9-955	10-412
75	6-698	6-580	6-870	7-367	7-586	7-733
80	4-997	4-960	5-001	5-486	5-731	5-611
85	3-785	3-654	3-622	4-121	4-188	4-056
90	2-908	2-639	2-598	3-068	2-990	2-911
95	2-159	1-883	1-864	2-177	2-095	2-072
100	1-293	1-180	1-170	1-233	1-240	1-240

### 7. DISEASES.

*Diseases Treated in Hospitals.*—Information is received from all public hospitals in the State concerning the patients treated therein during the year, the diseases for which they received treatment, and the result of the treatment. The tables in the following pages show this information in four divisions according to where the hospital was situated.

Patients have been classified in all cases according to the disease for treatment of which, according to the Hospital Authorities, they entered the Hospital. In cases where the patient subsequently died, the cause of death may not have been the disease for treatment of which he entered the hospital. Deaths in this table, therefore, cannot be directly compared with causes of death as recorded in death statistics (pages 58 and 59). Moreover, although in death statistics the information is tabulated with respect to the normal place of residence of the deceased, in hospital statistics, no attempt has been made to transfer cases to the district where the patient usually lived when treatment was received in a hospital in another district.

The following tables show the total number of cases treated for each disease, and the number of these who died. The remainder had generally recovered before discharge although a fair number are stated to have been only temporarily relieved, or unrelieved. (For details see page 64.) (Patients still in hospital at the end of the year are not included in these statistics, and normal maternity cases are excluded.)

## PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS, 1935.

(Each case is shown for District in which Hospital is situated.)

Disease for which Treated.	Patients Treated.				Patients Died.			
	Sub-tropical.		Tropical.		Sub-tropical.		Tropical.	
	Coastal.	Inland.	Coastal.	Inland.	Coastal.	Inland.	Coastal.	Inland.
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever .. .. .	25	11	18	19	4	1	2	1
Typhus fever .. .. .	3	1	42	..	1	..	3	..
Measles .. .. .	34	4	47	9	1	..	..	..
Scarlet fever .. .. .	393	47	34	11	2	..	..	..
Whooping-cough .. .. .	64	48	16	..	2	5	..	..
Diphtheria <i>a</i> .. .. .	935	39	143	38	31	5	2	..
Influenza .. .. .	1,539	775	1,224	285	36	18	5	7
Tuberculosis (respiratory) .. .. .	286	49	138	15	87	18	38	6
Other tuberculosis .. .. .	55	11	24	6	5	2	3	..
Syphilis .. .. .	78	6	51	3	8	..	4	..
Malaria .. .. .	16	2	236	7	1	..	2	1
Other infectious and parasitic diseases .. .. .	858	316	971	149	24	11	14	3
Cancer .. .. .	1,022	133	362	42	248	52	84	18
Tumours, non-malignant or nature unspecified .. .. .	392	114	128	25	15	4	6	..
Chronic rheumatism and gout .. .. .	311	79	154	29	4	2	1	1
Diabetes mellitus .. .. .	255	56	63	20	40	8	9	4
Alcoholism (acute or chronic) .. .. .	464	91	316	60	5	2	2	2
Other general diseases and chronic poisonings .. .. .	615	176	352	70	63	14	18	4
Progressive locomotor ataxia .. .. .	16	1	9	1	..	..	1	..
Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc. .. .. .	214	51	72	22	112	26	33	10
Other nervous system .. .. .	2,384	644	1,013	298	43	12	16	6
Diseases of the heart .. .. .	577	238	461	86	205	56	91	19
Other circulatory system .. .. .	938	222	432	94	128	15	29	7
Bronchitis .. .. .	716	258	708	105	32	13	3	3
Pneumonia .. .. .	1,206	596	415	78	206	78	56	12
Other respiratory system .. .. .	1,458	403	678	101	34	9	24	14
Diarrhoea and enteritis .. .. .	712	366	524	225	19	12	22	11
Appendicitis .. .. .	1,886	947	1,068	369	19	10	13	3
Diseases of the liver and biliary passages .. .. .	392	143	249	49	26	9	17	3
Other digestive system .. .. .	6,961	2,264	2,731	627	84	32	31	6
Nephritis .. .. .	366	103	183	40	118	26	40	8
Other genito-urinary system .. .. .	2,861	823	1,539	307	84	13	27	6
Puerperal septicæmia .. .. .	29	3	19	7	9	1	3	..
Other diseases of pregnancy .. .. .	1,129	459	663	132	8	5	7	2
Diseases of the skin and bones and organs of locomotion .. .. .	2,104	750	1,533	309	34	7	16	5
Prenatal causes .. .. .	174	50	52	26	42	19	16	9
Senility .. .. .	259	71	182	61	77	33	83	23
Attempted suicide .. .. .	52	16	24	5	13	3	7	3
Attempted homicide .. .. .	2	1	3	..	1	..	..	..
Violent and accidental causes .. .. .	4,970	1,928	3,802	747	155	38	85	14
Cause not determined .. .. .	317	136	288	42	..	1	..	..
Total .. .. .	37,068	12,431	20,967	4,519	2,026	560	813	211

*a* Including 65 Diphtheria carriers in hospital for observation.

The 74,985 patients treated in the public hospitals during the year 1935 were discharged in the following ways:—

DISCHARGES FROM PUBLIC HOSPITALS, 1935. *a*

Division.				Died.	Recovered.	Not Recovered.	Total.
Tropical Coastal	..	M		575	9,820	2,675	13,070
		F		238	6,123	1,536	7,897
Inland	..	M		153	2,261	377	2,791
		F		58	1,472	198	1,728
Subtropical Coastal	..	M		1,249	11,971	6,847	20,067
		F		777	10,803	5,421	17,001
Inland	..	M		345	5,726	1,110	7,181
		F		215	4,289	746	5,250
Total	..			3,610	52,465	18,910	74,985

*a* The figures in this section are not quite complete owing to incomplete returns from some hospitals, but may be taken as showing the relative incidence of diseases.

*Diseases Generally.*—Good progress in the prevention of diseases has been made in Queensland, but much yet remains to be done, particularly in the Northern districts where the tropical climate necessitates greater precautions. The campaign against hookworm in the canefields is being pushed ahead by insistence on better sanitation methods and rat-control operations. No case of plague has occurred since 1922.

The incidence of malaria, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid, tuberculosis, Weil's disease, and venereal disease is being lessened, and, though in some cases the work of the Department of Health and Medical Services is hampered by incomplete returns and inadequate facilities, the health of Queensland shows steady improvement. There have been no recent epidemics of diphtheria and this may be ascribed to the increased number of persons who have been immunised. In spite of the success of the Immunisation Campaign, however, the work is unnecessarily slow since there is still prejudice against immunisation amongst some people.

The Queensland Cancer Trust has a clinic in Brisbane, and co-operates with Hospital Boards in the larger cities. Diagnosis of cases and treatment, if necessary, is free. In addition to this work, the Trust carries out an intensive scheme of publicity by means of public meetings, instructions issued to doctors, dentists, and chemists, etc.

## 8. INSANITY.

The first mental hospital was opened at Goodna, Brisbane, in 1864, and was followed by the Ipswich Hospital in 1870, and the Institution at Toowoomba in 1890. The original buildings of these Hospitals have been considerably enlarged and added to since their erection; but they remain the three principal hospitals for the treatment of mental patients. In addition to these institutions, there is a Reception House at Townsville, where patients are lodged temporarily for supervision or prior to their removal to the main hospitals. There are also an Epileptic Home at Willowburn, Toowoomba, and Detention Wards at the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum. All of these institutions are under the direct control of the State, the cost of their upkeep beyond what is paid in patients fees being provided for by Consolidated Revenue.

The number of mental patients in 1874 was 300, which represented a rate of 1.83 per 1,000 of the population. The number of cases has increased annually probably largely due to better supervision and notification, until in 1935 there were 3,404 people certified as being insane. Though the cases have increased, the rate reached its highest point in 1909 when it was 3.95 per 1,000, declining since then to 3.50 in 1935.

Comparing Queensland's rate with that for other States over a period of years, it is observed that New South Wales and Victoria show higher rates. The 1934 rates were:—New South Wales, 4.04; Victoria, 3.77; South Australia, 2.60; Western Australia, 3.06; Tasmania, 2.76.

The number of patients stated to have recovered has shown a tendency, though not regular, to increase; but the recoveries expressed as a percentage of the admissions each year has remained fairly constant, the annual average since 1909 being 46.2 per cent.

A more rational attitude towards the treatment of mental cases has no doubt resulted in a greater willingness in recent years to submit afflicted persons to treatment at an early stage, whilst medical and scientific research has done much to cause an improvement in the actual rate.

Since the first year when information is available, the number of male patients has exceeded the number of females, the figures at 30th June, 1936, being 1,937 males and 1,384 females. Of the three Hospitals, Goodna treats the greatest number of cases, 1,638 being on its books at 30th June 1936. Toowoomba had 1,171 and Ipswich 512 at that date.

The Epileptic Home at Toowoomba is solely for epileptic patients, and at the 30th June, 1936, contained 75 patients. This figure has shown but slight variation over the last 15 years, the number being sometimes higher, and sometimes lower. Whilst male patients predominated in the mental patients, female patients exceed the male patients in this institution, the figures at 30th June, 1936, being 29 males and 46 females. This feature is observed as far back as records are available.

There are two detention wards at Dunwich, in which 34 patients, 25 males and 9 females were placed in 1935-36. These cases consist of inmates of the asylum who wandered away and became lost, those who will not



conform to the rules of the Institution, and those who require special care. In the event of their being certified insane, they are removed to a Mental Hospital, usually Goodna.

For statistics of Mental Hospitals, see Chapter 5.

## 9. ABORIGINALS.

The advance of the white population on to the black man's domain was not only conducive to much hostility, but it led to the rapid decline of the native population, and a steady growth of a half-caste population. The public conscience was awakened to the plight of the aborigines and all of the States commenced systems of protection. The first step taken in Queensland was in 1892 when it became illegal to supply them with opium; later the supplying of liquor became punishable by law; and in 1897 "*The Aboriginal Protection and Restriction of Sale of Opium Act*" was passed. This legislation provided for the establishment of Protectorates, and Reserves, with the appointment of Protectors and Superintendents; also the proclaiming of regulations regarding employment, wages, hours of work, trading, quality of food and clothing supplied, accommodation, etc. An amending Act in 1934 gave greater control and supervision of the health and social condition of half-castes. The administration of the Act is vested in the Chief Protector of Aborigines, Brisbane.

At the 30th June, 1936, there were three settlements, Cherbourg (Murgon), Palm Island (Townsville), and Woorabinda (Rockhampton) controlled by the Government, and 14 reserves managed either by Religious Bodies or the Government. The mission reserves are subsidised by the Government. Apart from these areas, there are a number of protectorates for the control of the natives.

The Protectors have control over the employment of the aborigines, and those desiring to employ them must enter into an agreement with the protector of the district in which the intending employees are situated. There are also regulations regarding the movements of aborigines from one district to another. All aborigines in employment are insured under the Workers' Compensation Act. These employed aborigines are not allowed to spend their full earnings, as a proportion is banked to their credit, but they may make reasonable withdrawals with the permission of the protector under whose control they may be. At the 31st December, 1935, there were 6,150 accounts of natives in the Aboriginal Trust Account, the total to their credit being £44,476.

A census of the Aboriginal population is taken at the 30th June of each year with the assistance of the several Protectors and Superintendents, the result of the 1936 Census being shown in the next table. In classing the natives as Adults and Children, it has been the practice to show only those under the age of 12 years as children. A half-caste is defined for statistical purposes as follows:—

- (a) A person of mixed blood living with aborigines whatever the degree of the white strain; and
- (b) A person of mixed blood not living with aborigines if the predominant strain is aboriginal or if the strains are equal.

The aboriginal population of Queensland is shown in the following table:—

ABORIGINALS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30TH JUNE, 1936.

Class.	ADULTS. <sup>a</sup>		CHILDREN.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
FULL-BLOODS.						
In Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	1,897	608	..	..	1,897	608
Other .. .. .	1,358	1,929	1,280	1,223	2,638	3,152
Not in Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	870	249	..	..	870	249
Nomadic .. .. .	995	720	192	194	1,187	914
Other .. .. .	204	251	196	171	400	422
Total Full-bloods .. ..	5,324	3,757	1,668	1,588	6,992	5,345
HALF-CASTES.						
In Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	581	472	..	..	581	472
Other .. .. .	193	343	692	682	885	1,025
Not in Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	555	294	..	..	555	294
Nomadic .. .. .	18	7	13	16	31	23
Other .. .. .	285	461	580	593	865	1,054
Total Half-castes .. ..	1,632	1,577	1,285	1,291	2,917	2,868
TOTAL.						
In Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	2,478	1,080	..	..	2,478	1,080
Other .. .. .	1,551	2,272	1,972	1,905	3,523	4,177
Not in Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	1,425	543	..	..	1,425	543
Nomadic .. .. .	1,013	727	205	210	1,218	937
Other .. .. .	489	712	776	764	1,265	1,476
Total .. .. .	6,956	5,334	2,953	2,879	9,909	8,213

<sup>a</sup> See previous page for definition of "adults."

The table on page 68 shows the tendency for the number of full-bloods in Australia to remain fairly constant up to 1933, with a decrease of approximately 5,000 during 1933-34. Queensland contains the third highest number of full-bloods, the percentage of the total for the States being: New South Wales, 1·6; Victoria, 0·1; Queensland, 23·0; South Australia, 2·9; Western Australia, 41·0; Tasmania, 0·0; Northern Territory, 31·4. As opposed to the slight decrease in the full-bloods over the past few years, the number of half-castes shows a slight annual increase in each State.

## ABORIGINAL POPULATION, AUSTRALIA.

At 30th June.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Northern Territory.	Australia. <sup>a</sup>
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## FULL BLOODS.

1927 ..	964	56	13,523	2,149	22,995	20,258	59,945
1928 ..	1,197	53	13,193	2,615	22,597	21,008	60,663
1929 ..	1,234	53	14,177	2,630	22,916	20,791	61,801
1930 ..	992	53	14,042	2,426	23,174	21,047	61,734
1931 ..	864	49	13,654	1,657	23,110	19,567	58,901
1932 ..	915	50	13,372	1,722	24,883	18,777	59,719
1933 ..	1,229	86	12,532	1,988	25,623	18,643	60,101
1934 ..	1,008	53	12,306	1,740	22,503	17,238	54,848
1935 ..	909	48	12,070	1,741	22,188	17,422	54,378
1936 ..	869	55	12,337	1,543	22,047	16,846	53,698

## HALF CASTES.

1927 ..	5,829	506	4,210	1,554	2,587	782	15,468
1928 ..	6,846	607	4,421	1,565	2,437	942	16,818
1929 ..	7,108	607	3,869	1,456	2,711	878	16,629
1930 ..	7,926	513	3,889	1,569	3,126	774	17,797
1931 ..	8,503	557	4,052	1,692	3,397	813	19,014
1932 ..	8,809	553	4,068	1,685	3,351	730	19,196
1933 ..	8,485	510	4,425	1,591	3,675	781	19,467
1934 ..	9,373	559	4,916	1,769	4,012	770	21,737
1935 ..	9,367	582	5,425	2,047	4,254	822	22,817
1936 ..	9,777	586	5,785	1,814	4,266	884	23,461

<sup>a</sup> Including Tasmania and Federal Capital Territory

## Chapter 4.—PUBLIC JUSTICE.

### 1. THE LEGAL SYSTEM.

*Civil Jurisdiction.*—The Civil Jurisdiction of the Queensland Courts is vested in a Supreme and Inferior Courts.

#### *The Supreme Court.*

For the purpose of Supreme Court business the State is divided into three divisions with Registries at Brisbane, Rockhampton and Townsville. Five Judges are appointed to the Southern Division (Brisbane) and one each to the Central (Rockhampton) and Northern (Townsville) Divisions. Judges are appointed for life, subject to retirement at the age of seventy. In the Supreme Court is vested Common Law, Equity, Matrimonial, Probate and Admiralty jurisdictions and Judges are not assigned specifically to any one branch. For the convenience of litigants the Supreme Court holds periodical sittings in Country centres, and for that purpose a Judge is sent on Circuit. Appeal lies to the full bench of the Supreme Court (consisting of not less than three Judges), and in certain cases to the High Court of Australia; in some cases appeal can be carried to the Privy Council.

The Jury system obtains but can be dispensed with at the wish of the parties.

#### *The Inferior Courts.*

These Courts consist of Justices of the Peace, or Magistrates; the jurisdiction varies in accordance with the personnel of the Bench but is, in general and unless extended by consent, limited in its decisions to business in which not more than £200 is claimed.

*Criminal Jurisdiction.*—The general Criminal Jurisdiction is vested in the Supreme Court and is exercised by a Judge sitting with a Jury.

A preliminary hearing is held before Justices of the Peace or a Magistrate for the purpose of determining whether a prima-facie case has been made out. The matter then proceeds on the indictment to the Supreme Court.

Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates have power to deal summarily with certain minor offences and except in excluded cases have power to grant bail.

Appeal lies from the Criminal Court to the Court of Criminal Appeal consisting of not less than three Judges, and can, with leave, be taken to the High Court of Australia.

## 2. POLICE.

The Queensland Police are controlled by a Commissioner in Brisbane, and at 30th June, 1936, there were 339 police stations in the State, grouped for administrative purposes into 14 police districts.

The system of recruiting men for the Police Force was altered recently, and entrance is now by examinations held annually, the standard being equivalent to the Seventh Grade of the State Primary Schools. The subjects of the examination are English, Mathematics, and Geography (principally Queensland). Candidates are selected in order of merit, due care being taken that the requisite numbers of horsemen and bushmen are obtained. At the first examination in 1934, 154 entrants passed out of 307, and in 1935, 194 passed out of 310. The recruits are given three months' schooling and specialised training at the Police Depot, Brisbane, before being sworn in as Police Constables.

There is also a Cadet System in operation under which youths of about 18 years of age are enrolled, performing general clerical work and receiving instruction in the Italian language. On attaining the age of 21 years, they are sent to the Police Depot to receive the usual three months training, before being made constables. At the 30th June, 1936, there were 28 cadets enrolled.

The number of police officers is shown in the accompanying table, the figure for 1936 including 48 Detectives, 40 Trackers and 2 women Police. Members of the force desiring promotion must pass a qualifying examination, which is held annually, the subjects being law and police duties.

The work of the Police Force includes a wide range of duties, the country policeman usually acting on behalf of many State and Commonwealth Government Departments.

## QUEENSLAND POLICE.

Particulars.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
<i>Police Officers at end of year :—</i>					
Metropolitan No.	464	443	461	458	523
Country .. No.	838	858	857	847	842
Total No.	1,302	1,301	1,318	1,305	1,365
<i>Expenditure during year</i>					
Maintenance <i>a</i> £	457,331	456,002	480,432	518,768	523,871
Buildings .. £	10,765	23,289	25,829	53,625	59,245
Superannuation Fund .. £	42,000	43,500	41,700	49,500	62,000
Total ..	510,096	522,791	547,961	621,893	645,116

*a* Including salaries.

The Police Force has its own Superannuation Fund, the members contributing 5½ per cent. of their annual salaries, with the Consolidated

Revenue Fund making an annual grant. The State grant is shown in the above table (for fuller particulars see page 281). During 1935-36 the amount of pensions paid to retired policemen and to the widows and children of deceased policemen amounted to £84,932; and the number of contributors at the 30th June, 1936, was 1,282.

### 3. PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

The Prisons in Queensland are administered by a Comptroller-General, and at the 31st December, 1936, there were 6 prisons in the State, situated at Brisbane, Stewart's Creek near Townsville, Rockhampton, Thursday Island, Normanton, and Palen Creek near Beaudesert. The Brisbane Prison was opened in June, 1883. Since that date the other Prisons named above have been established, and some others have been abolished.

The number of prisoners in confinement has tended to decrease of recent years, and also the rate per 100,000 of the population. The following table shows details for the last 10 years:—

PRISONS AND PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Prisons.	Prisoners Received During Year.		Prisoners in Confinement at End of Year.		
		Males.	Females.	Number.		Per 100,000 mean population
				Males.	Females.	
1927 .. ..	7	1,511	79	385	11	45
1928 .. ..	7	1,217	81	394	12	46
1929 .. ..	7	1,152	89	393	12	45
1930 .. ..	7	1,319	70	349	10	39
1931 .. ..	7	1,566	76	335	6	37
1932 .. ..	7	1,705	76	364	9	40
1933 .. ..	6	1,674	72	356	7	38
1934 .. ..	6	1,511	66	350	6	37
1935 .. ..	7	1,395	50	328	6	35
1936 .. ..	6	1,209	48	291	5	30

The numbers of prisoners in confinement per 100,000 of the population in the various States at 31st December, 1935, were:—New South Wales, 53; Victoria, 66; Queensland, 30; South Australia, 45; Western Australia, 61; Tasmania, 43.

Prison conditions have been improved of recent years, provision now being made for the teaching of trades, for the establishment of libraries, and for giving lectures and concerts. In the Brisbane Prison, the long-term inmates are kept separate from the short-term, and they are taught trades such as tailoring, bootmaking, tinsmithing, &c., the goods made being used in various Government Institutions. The value of the work done in 1935 amounted to £26,883.

Children under 17 years of age are dealt with in Children's Courts

and those convicted are usually sent to the Reformatory School at Westbrook, Toowoomba.

In 1935 a Prison Farm was established at Palen Creek. There are only a small number of men there, 23 at 31st December, 1936, but they have erected their own buildings, and prepared market gardens, the surplus products of which are sold. The farm is controlled by a Superintendent, and the prisoners are there on parole.

The sentences of Prisoners are reduced for good conduct, and in the trade section there is a mark system under which prisoners receive marks for work done in excess of the amount allotted, these marks counting towards the remission of part of their sentence. The Salvation Army and the William Powell Home for Discharged Prisoners do much work in assisting released prisoners to obtain employment.

#### 4. CRIMINAL COURTS.

Criminal cases are dealt with at the 3 Supreme Courts (Brisbane, Rockhampton and Townsville) and by the Supreme Court on Circuit at 26 different centres. The main offences with which persons were charged, and how they were dealt with, are shown below:—

SUPREME COURTS—CRIMINAL CASES, 1935-36.

Offence.	Persons Charged.		How Dealt With.			
	Males.	Females.	Sentenced or Bound Over.	Found Insane.	Acquitted.	Other <i>a</i> .
Murder .. .. .	4	2	3	..	2	1
Attempted Murder .. .. .	2	..	1	1	..	..
Manslaughter .. .. .	13	1	4	..	2	8
Offences against Females .. .. .	22	..	11	..	4	7
Other Offences against the Person .. .. .	61	6	28	1	15	23
Offences against Property .. .. .	246	6	171	..	26	55
Offences against Currency .. .. .	6	..	4	..	1	1
Other .. .. .	2	..	..	..	..	2
Total .. .. .	356	15	222	2	50	97

*a* Jury disagreed, case postponed, case fell through, etc.

Persons convicted of serious crime in the States of Australia during the last 10 years are shown by the following table of convictions for criminal offences in the Supreme Courts. In the larger States, probably due to the presence of the two large cities, there was a noticeable increase in crime during the early depression years. Since then there has been a satisfactory fall in all States. Queensland's relatively large figure (222) for 1935-36 appears to be something in the nature of a carry-over from the very low figure for 1934-35 (129). Per 100,000 of the population, Queensland's position is satisfactory.

## SUPREME COURTS—CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS.

Year.	New South Wales. a.	Victoria.	Queens-land. a.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia b
1926 ..	744	461	269	174	64	69	1,781
1927 ..	877	474	259	196	61	37	1,904
1928 ..	846	521	244	264	51	70	2,000
1929 ..	1,034	630	193	258	74	73	2,283
1930 ..	1,208	720	198	304	92	65	2,589
1931 ..	1,139	723	209	274	72	84	2,508
1932 ..	1,024	674	198	236	75	81	2,293
1933 ..	855	594	206	224	38	59	1,981
1934 ..	862	550	129	206	81	55	1,887
1935 ..	766	569	222	172	55	54	1,846

## RATE PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION.

1935 ..	29	31	23	29	12	24	27
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a Figures for year ended 30th June following.

b Includes Northern Territory and Federal Capital Territory.

Magistrates Courts are held in the 14 Police Districts throughout Queensland, and the following table shows the criminal cases dealt with by magistrates:—

## MAGISTRATES' COURTS, CRIMINAL CASES, 1935-36.

Type of Offence.	Persons Charged.	How Dealt With.			
		Committed to Higher Courts.	Summarily Convicted.	Bail Estreated.	Discharged.
Against the person	441	77	252	6	106
Against property	2,265	118	2,049	4	94
Against currency	3	3	..	..	..
Against good order—					
Drunkenness	8,383	..	4,277	4,085	21
Other ..	2,075	..	1,050	974	51
Other ..	18,742	11	16,636	194	1,901
Total ..	31,909	209	24,264	5,263	2,173

Of the 18,742 "other" cases dealt with, the majority of whom were summarily convicted, 6,820 were charged with offences against the traffic laws, and 6,245 were train "jumpers."

Drunkenness, it will be seen, makes up a large proportion of the business of these Courts. "Bail Estreated" may be taken as practically equivalent to a summary conviction in these cases. On this basis, the number of convictions for drunkenness per 10,000 of mean population has varied as follows during the last 8 years:—1928-29, 118; 1929-30, 108; 1930-31, 102; 1931-32, 65; 1932-33, 67; 1933-34, 70; 1934-35, 78; 1935-36, 86.



## 5. CIVIL COURTS.

Writs of Summons matters dealt with by the Supreme and Circuit Courts of Queensland during the last 5 years are shown hereunder:—

## SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS—CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Writs of Summons Issued No.	983	875	821	890	781
Amount Claimed .. £	505,788	412,734	269,869	258,354	207,420
Actions Tried—					
With Jury .. No.	68	46	56	35	45
Without Jury .. No.	251	146	174	167	202
Judgments under Orders					
No. XV. and XVIII. a No.	254	171	164	128	111
Judgments—					
For Plaintiff .. No.	534	344	375	313	332
For Defendant .. No.	39	19	19	17	26
Total Amount Awarded £	90,603	110,425	78,986	61,593	46,854

a Judgments by default of appearance, and judgments signed by Order of Registrar or Judge in Chambers.

Claims for personal damages or for debts not exceeding £200, or for rent not exceeding £100, are heard by Magistrates Courts in their Civil jurisdiction. The amounts awarded to plaintiffs in Magistrates Courts each year total three or four times the amounts awarded in Supreme Courts. Their operations were as follows:—

## MAGISTRATES' COURTS—CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Cases heard .. No.	23,001	19,306	19,874	20,005	20,053
Amount claimed £	n	343,505	319,909	312,109	314,111
Amount awarded £	268,180	221,378	207,385	192,102	193,128

n Not available.

Divorces are obtainable in Queensland on the grounds of adultery, desertion, insanity, and some other causes, and nullity of marriage may be decreed on account of marriage within prohibited degrees, and various other causes. In Queensland during 1935-36, there were 206 petitions for divorce, on which 167 decrees nisi were granted, and 149 decrees were made absolute during the year. Of 3 decrees for nullity of marriage, all were granted. The following table shows the total number of marriages dissolved (i.e., divorce decrees made absolute, and decrees for nullity of marriage granted) in each of the States during the last 5 years:—

DIVORCES, ETC., GRANTED, *a* AUSTRALIA.

State.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
New South Wales .. ..	1,087	870	1,036	1,105	1,148
Victoria .. ..	425	459	499	621	608
Queensland, <i>b</i> .. ..	108	90	114	154	152
South Australia .. ..	139	134	165	190	213
Western Australia .. ..	139	110	121	157	159
Tasmania .. ..	47	33	42	60	87
Total, Australia <i>c</i> ..	1,945	1,697	1,977	2,297	2,378

*a* Includes divorce decrees made absolute, and decrees for nullity of marriage and judicial separations granted.

*b* Year ending 30th June following.

*c* Includes Northern Territory and Federal Capital Territory.

## 6. MISCELLANEOUS.

*Land Titles.*—Land in Queensland is held either under “the old system” or under “*The Real Property Acts, 1861 to 1887.*” The method introduced by the above Acts is based on the Torrens system. Under it all transfers and interests in land are recorded in the Titles Office Register and are endorsed on a Certificate of Title which is issued to the owner.

“Title (to land) is proved by the production of a single document . . . . . for a Certificate of Title is not like a conveyance under ‘the old system,’ merely a proof of ownership as between the parties to it . . . . . ; it is, in all but certain excepted cases, conclusive proof that the person mentioned in it is owner of the land therein described as against all the world.”

The Acts compel simplicity and essential uniformity in all instruments of the same class by prescribing schedule forms for such instruments which may not be materially altered, but which are, nevertheless, flexible enough to admit of the interpolation of special covenants agreed upon between the parties to leases, mortgages, or encumbrances.

The Acts provide machinery for bringing land under “the old system” under the Acts.

The Titles Office is a sub-Department of the Department of Justice and is under the control of the Master of Titles.

## LAND TITLES BUSINESS, QUEENSLAND.

Transactions.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
<i>Under Real Property Acts.</i>					
Conveyances .. ..	10,312	11,049	12,219	16,195	17,014
Mortgages .. ..	7,550	8,458	9,002	10,519	11,496
Releases from mortgage ..	7,101	7,042	7,381	8,288	8,671
Other dealings .. ..	6,639	7,041	7,455	8,842	9,659
<i>Under Registration of Deeds Act (Old System).</i>					
Conveyances .. ..	4	11	14	16	25
Mortgages .. ..	2	4	7	13	15
Releases from mortgage ..	1	..	3	2	7
Other dealings .. ..	8	10	7	6	11

*Liquor Licenses.*—The control of Liquor Licenses is regulated under the *Liquor Acts*, 1912 to 1935, by which the Licensing Commission was established. Prior to the 1935 Amending Act the powers now vested in the Commission were vested in local Police Magistrates. The Commission, consisting of three members, one of whom is required to be either a Judge of the Supreme Court or a member of the Industrial Court, deals with all applications for the removal, transfer or surrender of licenses and matters appertaining thereto.

The 1935 amending Act provides that the number of licenses in existence at the date of the passing of the Act shall not be increased.

#### LIQUOR LICENSES IN FORCE.

At 30th June.	Licensed Vicuallers.	Wine Sellers.	Wholesale Spirit Merchants.	Club.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1927 .. ..	1,400	37	147	30	1,614
1928 .. ..	1,407	37	149	30	1,623
1929 .. ..	1,414	34	152	31	1,631
1930 .. ..	1,407	34	145	30	1,616
1931 .. ..	1,389	34	146	29	1,598
1932 .. ..	1,369	38	144	31	1,582
1933 .. ..	1,362	34	138	32	1,566
1934 .. ..	1,346	32	137	30	1,545
1935 .. ..	1,347	32	136	32	1,547
1936 .. ..	1,341	32	136	32	1,541

## Chapter 5.—SOCIAL SERVICES.

### 1. SCHOOLS.

*Public Schools.*—In 1860, by an Act of the first Queensland Parliament, primary education was placed under the control of a Board of General Education consisting of five members presided over by a Minister of the Crown. The duties of the Board were to superintend the formation and management of primary schools and to administer the funds granted by the Act. Fifteen years later came *The State Education Act* which, with subsequent amending Acts, is still in force. By this Act the Board of General Education was abolished and its functions transferred to the Department of Public Instruction now administered by a Director of Education who is responsible to the Secretary for Public Instruction. In 1902 a Board of Technical Education was established to supervise technical education, which had been carried on in connection with Schools of Arts in many of the towns under the control of local committees. In 1905, however, this Board was abolished, and its functions were transferred to the Department of Public Instruction. *The Technical Education Act*, 1908, dealt comprehensively with technical education in Queensland.

Several new features, such as the raising of the leaving age from twelve to fourteen years and compulsory education were introduced by an Amending Act of 1910. State High Schools were inaugurated in 1912, and a more liberal scheme of Government scholarships to secondary schools came into force in 1913, with further amendments in subsequent years. A Teachers' Training College was established in 1914, and rural schools for training in useful manual arts and elementary agricultural science were introduced in 1917. Correspondence schools were commenced in 1922, and in the following year classes were formed at various centres for the instruction of backward, sub-normal, and defective children. The same year also saw the establishment of special vocational classes at various centres.

Practical education for country children is provided by travelling schools. Two railway carriages are equipped as Travelling Manual Training Schools for boys, and two as Travelling Domestic Science Schools for girls. Buildings are now being erected at Cunnamulla for technical education in manual work and domestic science. In addition, there is a School Medical Service, and Travelling Dental Clinics give free treatment to school children. In 1923 Gatton Agricultural College was transferred to the Department of Public Instruction and reorganised as the Queensland Agricultural High School and College.

At present public education in Queensland is carried on under *The State Education Acts*, 1875-1912 and *The Technical Instruction Acts*, 1908-1918, at the following types of schools:—

## (a) Primary schools, consisting of—

- (i.) Rural,
- (ii.) Intermediate,
- (iii.) State,
- (iv.) Provisional,
- (v.) Special, and
- (vi.) Kindergarten.

## (b) Secondary schools, comprising—

- (i.) State High Schools,
- (ii.) State Commercial High School and College,
- (iii.) Industrial High School,
- (iv.) Domestic Science High School, and
- (v.) Technical Colleges.

## (c) A Teachers' Training College, opened in 1914, to replace the pupil teacher system.

Education is free and compulsory for all children up to fourteen years of age or until they pass the scholarship examination, when, by special permission, they may leave school at less than fourteen years.

*Grammar Schools.*—These are established under *The Grammar School Acts, 1860-1900*, and are ten in number—six for boys and four for girls. They are a characteristic Queensland institution, being semi-State in character, and are of interest as representing the first attempt by the State to make provision for secondary education. They are controlled by boards of trustees, and operate under subsidy from the State, and are inspected annually by the Department of Public Instruction. Other private schools are inspected only by request.

*Private Schools and Business Colleges.*—There are 217 private schools and business colleges in Queensland, both denominational and undenominational. They are not subject to State control. Of these 17 are conducted by the Church of England, 165 by the Roman Catholic Church, and 9 by other denominations. Of the remainder 17 are undenominational ordinary schools, while 9 are business colleges. The aggregate enrolment in 1935 of Church of England schools was 908 boys and 1,153 girls; Roman Catholic schools, 12,754 boys and 14,384 girls; and of other private schools 538 boys and 1,035 girls. Business colleges had an aggregate enrolment of 306 males and 1,037 females.

*Aboriginal Schools.*—There are 30 of these under the control of the Aboriginal Department. (See page 66.)

*Government Expenditure on Education.*—The Government of Queensland spent £1,384,854 on State schools during 1935-36. This amounted to £1 8s. 6d. per head of the population, compared with £1 8s. 1d. in 1920-21 and 11s. 3d. in 1910-11, the year in which compulsory education was introduced. If Government expenditure on education and buildings is taken to include not only State schools but also subsidies to grammar schools, University, libraries, art galleries, &c., it amounted to £1,877,180 in 1935-36, or £1 18s. 7d. per head. In 1860 there were 73 children receiving education per 1,000 of mean population; in 1900, 250; and in 1935, 200. The decline

since 1900 is due to the falling birth rate, which has resulted in there being relatively fewer children of school age.

The following table shows the progress of Queensland schools, and the annual government expenditure on State schools since 1860:—

## SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Schools.		Teachers.		Scholars Enrolled.			Govern- ment Ex- penditure on State Schools.
	State.	Other.	State.	Other.	State.	Other.	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000
1860	4	37	8	220	493	1,397	1,890	3
1870	111	62	228	101	16,177	1,866	18,043	27
1880	345	77	989	206	43,305	4,150	47,455	80
1890	621	136	1,539	499	73,275	10,188	83,463	163
1900	932	173	2,217	664	108,070	14,653	122,723	250
1910	1,191	159	2,618	761	109,206	16,320	125,526	334
1920	1,638	167	4,381	1,038	143,423	26,175	169,598	1,060
1930	1,726	201	4,410	1,264	160,325	32,244	192,569	1,390
1931	1,730	202	4,299	1,282	161,443	31,467	192,910	1,248
1932	1,723	211	4,236	1,298	158,601	32,343	190,944	1,223
1933	1,720	213	4,268	1,326	159,505	31,379	190,884	1,255
1934	1,730	220	4,285	1,369	160,508	32,374	192,882	1,343
1935	1,731	227	4,328	1,402	159,148	33,881	193,029	1,385

The following table gives a comparison of the schools, State and other, and teachers and scholars in various States. For Government expenditure on education in the States see page 259.

## SCHOOLS, AUSTRALIA, 1935.

State.	Schools			Teachers.			Scholars Enrolled.		
	State.	Other.	Total.	State.	Other.	Total.	State.	Other.	Total.
N.S.W.	3,463	780	4,243	12,315	4,917	17,232	380,610	99,801	480,411
Vic. . .	2,754	518	3,272	8,533	2,501	11,034	289,159	78,014	367,173
Q'land	1,731	227	1,958	4,328	1,402	5,730	159,148	33,881	193,029
S. Aus.	1,099	185	1,284	3,218	922	4,140	94,819	16,076	110,895
W. Aus.	872	149	1,021	2,340	590	2,930	58,232	13,232	71,464
Tas. . .	508	65	573	1,282	337	1,619	31,098	5,794	36,892
Total	10,427	1924	12,351	32,016	10,669	42,685	1,013,066	246,798	1,259,864

## 2. UNIVERSITY.

The University of Queensland was established by *The University of Queensland Act, 1909*, and was opened on 14th March, 1911. There are now Faculties of Arts, Commerce, Law, Science, Medicine, Dentistry, Veterinary Science, Agriculture and Engineering. The Faculties of Law, Medicine, Science and Dentistry commenced teaching during the year 1936. The governing body of the University is a Senate, consisting of 20 members, 10 nominated by the Governor-in-Council, and 10 elected triennially by the Council, which consists of members and past members of the Senate, graduates of three years' standing, donors of not less than £500 to the University, and others.

The University is at present housed in temporary premises which were once Government House. New buildings are about to be commenced at St. Lucia on the Brisbane River, and it is hoped that a section will be ready for occupation within five years. A scheme of building which will provide for the University's natural growth has been adopted. The progress of the University during the last 10 years is shown in the following table.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Teaching Staff. <i>a</i>		Student.		Revenue.			
	Pro-fessors	Other.	Matri-cu-lated	Other.	Govern-ment Aid <i>c</i>	Fees, &c.	From Private Founda-tions <i>d</i>	From all Sources.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
1927 ..	14	46	448	84	28,562	10,416	19,432	60,103
1928 ..	14	48	480	108	26,607	11,670	27,514	68,553
1929 ..	14	50	544	122	25,857	13,115	19,860	61,697
1930 ..	14	44	617	161	24,382	15,302	19,530	61,419
1931 ..	14	48	663	136	20,695	18,317	24,437	67,130
1932 ..	14	45	664	162	19,900	17,028	33,926	73,809
1933 ..	14	48	757	146 <i>b</i>	19,560	18,864	29,763	69,940
1934 ..	14	77	847	259 <i>b</i>	19,560	19,696	17,403	58,530
1935 ..	14	76	918	259 <i>b</i>	25,118	22,663	21,709	71,821
1936 ..	17	90	981	302 <i>b</i>	30,210	26,010	28,172	84,392

*a* Includes part-time staff.

*b* Includes students attending Extension Lectures at the University.

*c* Excludes amounts provided for Tutorial classes. In 1936 this was £1,650.

*d* Includes Capital of new foundations. In 1936, these amounted to £7,306.

During the year 1936, degrees were conferred on 118 students, as follows:—Arts, 32 males, 31 females; pure science, 13 males, 4 females; dentistry, 14 males; agriculture, 7 males, 3 females; engineering, 7 males; and others, 7 males. At the end of 1936, 1,819 degrees had been granted since the inception of the University.

*Workers' Education.*—In 1913 Workers' Educational Associations were formed in all the States with the object of bringing the Universities into closer relationship with the masses of the people, thereby providing for the higher education of the workers in civic and cultural subjects. The Queensland University co-operates with the W.E.A. in the formation of a joint committee for tutorial classes which supervises the educational work under the direction of a member of the University staff, the Director of Tutorial Classes. With an extensive correspondence system, in addition, the work of the W.E.A. is progressing rapidly. In 1936, 1,036 students were enrolled for tutorial classes.

### 3. SCIENCE AND ART.

*Libraries.*—The only public library in the State is located in Brisbane. This is purely a reference library which contains approximately 40,000 books. It is maintained by the Government which intends at an early date to erect more commodious premises and to considerably enlarge the activities of the library.

Besides numerous private lending libraries, there are in Brisbane 29 libraries attached to Schools of Arts, the contents numbering 154,000 books. Similar libraries totalling 187 are distributed throughout the State, their books numbering over 400,000. Up to 1932 these libraries received an annual Government grant but since then the practice has been discontinued.

*Museum and Art Gallery.*—The Museum and National Art Gallery are maintained by the Government, and are located together in the same building in Brisbane. The Government's building scheme provides for new accommodation for the National Art Gallery.

The Museum was opened in September, 1871, and moved to the present building in 1901. There is a full collection of native Queensland fauna and flora besides many exhibits of historical interest. The Queensland Geological Survey Museum has branches in Townsville opened in 1886, and in Brisbane opened in 1892.

The National Art Gallery was opened on 29th March, 1895, and before moving to its present building was located in the Executive Buildings, Brisbane. There are 547 exhibits, 344 of these having been presented, 29 being on loan and 174 having been purchased.

*Science.*—The most important scientific work is conducted by the Department of Agriculture and Stock, and the Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, both having strong practical bias and applications to production. These activities are co-ordinated together and with those of the University, which is also linked with the Department of Health in matters under the jurisdiction of that Department, including problems of nutrition. The Royal Society and a number of specialist bodies promote activities in many fields of scientific research.



#### 4. SUPERVISION OF HEALTH.

The Public Health Acts, 1900 to 1936, are administered by the Director-General of Health and Medical Services, under the direction of the Minister for Health and Home Affairs. The executive staff consists of the Director-General, Deputy Director-General, Health Officer, Medical Officer for Tuberculosis Bureau, with twenty food and sanitary inspectors. In addition, there is a Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology under the control of a Director assisted by a Medical Officer, a Bacteriologist and four Assistants. A further Medical Officer controls the Enthetic Diseases Section with the assistance of part-time medical officers, while two inspectors and a Microscopist have charge of the Hookworm Campaign.

Branch offices, in charge of inspectors, are located at Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cairns and Mackay, and, in conjunction with the Brisbane staff, are responsible for the enforcement of provisions of Health Acts and Regulations dealing with Food and Drugs, Milk Sellers, Health (Food Supply), Fish Supply, Poisons and Footwear. As the Department is responsible for Local Authorities it is able to co-ordinate the work of its Health Officers with that of the Local Authorities.

#### 5. HOSPITALS.

There is a system of public hospitals throughout the State. The Brisbane General, the Children's Hospital, and the Lady Bowen Maternity, provide public hospital accommodation for Brisbane. In addition, the Mater Misericordiae (R.C.) has public, intermediate, private, and children's sections, and St. Martin's (C.E.) is a large private hospital. In the whole State, there are 112 public hospitals, 51 being administered by the 37 hospital boards, and the rest in other ways. In addition, 3 other hospitals receive aid from the Government. There are also 98 public maternity hospitals or sections of the above hospitals.

A Leper Settlement is situated at Peel Island, Moreton Bay. In Brisbane there is an Institution for the Blind, and an Institution for the Deaf, particulars of which are included in the table on page 89.

*Public Hospitals.*—Prior to 1923 the public hospitals were under the control of local committees elected by the subscribers and endowed by the Government. *The Hospitals Act, 1923*, subsequently superseded by *The Hospitals Act, 1936*, provided for the grouping of hospitals in adjacent districts, under the authority of a board. At 30th June, 1936, there were 37 boards controlling 51 hospitals. Each board consists of a chairman and from 4 to 9 members as determined by the Governor-in-Council. The members are representative of the component Local Authorities, subscribers, if any, and the Government. The two former groups are elected by the Local Authority Councils and subscribers of £1 or more per annum respectively.

The State Government each year makes a grant of £10 per occupied bed to each hospital, and special grants are made for building purposes. Any deficiency between receipts and expenditure is then met by the Government (60 per cent.), and precepts on the Local Authority or Authorities (40 per cent.). The boards can borrow money for capital works.

Each year further hospitals are being brought under the "board" system but there were 61 other hospitals at 30th June, 1936, under the control of local committees.

Under the latter system the number of committee members is fixed by the rules of the hospital, and some of the members are elected by subscribers of £1 or more per annum, and the rest appointed by the Government, the proportion of each being determined by the Governor-in-Council. The Committee cannot raise loans, but money raised by it in subscriptions, etc., is endowed by the Government in the ratio of 30s. for every £1. It also receives from the Government £10 per annum per occupied bed.

Profits from the Golden Casket Art Union are used in making the £10 per bed grants, and to provide approximately one-half of the precepts and endowments from Consolidated Revenue.

The progress of public hospitals in Queensland during the last 10 years is shown in the following table.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND. *a*

Year ended 30th June.	Hospitals.	Staff.		Patients Treated.		Deaths during Year.	Expendi- ture.
		Medical.	Other.	General.	Maternity.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1927 ..	123	278	2,396	60,137	4,569	3,041	682,438
1928 ..	122	340	2,465	59,000	4,577	2,879	704,770
1929 ..	123	316	2,586	62,725	4,860	2,966	698,960
1930 ..	121	348	2,961	64,680	5,058	2,968	751,754
1931 ..	118	380	2,755	66,294	5,985	2,800	710,902
1932 ..	115	376	2,796	71,739	6,494	2,996	651,442
1933 ..	114	364	2,881	73,523	6,890	2,978	658,476
1934 ..	116	354	3,008	78,516	7,235	3,311	737,051
1935 ..	117	370	3,058	80,692	7,690	3,445	863,241
1936 ..	117	352	3,307	86,567	8,816	3,648	914,774

*a* Excluding two Government Sanatoria, but including subsidised private hospitals.

The following tables give particulars for the year 1935-36 of the staff, patients treated, and finances of hospitals in the various statistical divisions of the State. The total for all hospitals in each division is given, but particulars for only the most important hospitals are shown separately.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS *a*, QUEENSLAND, 1935-36. (i) UNDER BOARDS.

Name of Statistical Division and Board.	Hospitals.	Staff.			In Patients during Year.	Receipts.		Expenditure.
		Medical.	Nursing.	Other.		From Government.	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£
<i>Moreton</i> .. ..	5	100	610	206	23,024	100,600	286,312	264,715
Brisbane and S. C. ..	3	96	573	191	21,655	96,717	275,434	253,917
Laidley .. ..	1	1	7	5	331	590	2,361	2,785
Nambour .. ..	1	3	30	10	1,038	3,293	8,517	8,013
<i>Wide Bay</i> .. ..	11	23	241	127	10,426	38,051	93,282	96,229
Biggenden .. ..	1	1	9	4	446	1,882	3,646	3,498
Bundaberg .. ..	3	9	86	52	3,574	14,044	31,785	30,889
Gayndah .. ..	1	1	8	6	457	1,445	3,932	3,761
Gympie .. ..	1	2	37	20	1,769	4,866	17,375	17,773
Isis .. ..	1	1	7	3	382	1,439	3,361	3,535
Kingaroy .. ..	1	4	16	4	680	1,355	3,293	5,452
Maryborough .. ..	1	3	56	25	2,009	7,955	19,915	20,927
Mundubbera .. ..	1	1	8	6	603	1,685	4,406	4,414
Weinholt .. ..	1	1	14	7	506	3,380	5,569	5,980
<i>Downs</i> .. ..	4	30	157	82	6,869	33,674	67,449	65,315
Goondiwindi .. ..	1	3	15	6	813	2,377	6,005	6,290
Stanthorpe .. ..	1	2	19	6	837	7,365	10,306	10,253
Toowoomba .. ..	1	18	83	52	3,708	15,403	35,704	32,414
Warwick .. ..	1	7	40	18	1,511	8,529	15,434	16,358
<i>Maranoa</i> .. ..	5	7	41	26	2,273	10,721	21,150	18,619
Balonne .. ..	2	2	11	11	870	4,255	8,256	7,594
Roma .. ..	3	5	30	15	1,403	6,466	12,894	11,025
<i>South-Western</i> .. ..	4	5	25	15	1,246	3,809	9,261	11,860
Charleville .. ..	2	4	18	9	1,009	1,883	5,089	7,786
<i>Port Curtis</i> .. ..	5	6	116	57	4,288	19,092	41,858	42,461
Gladstone .. ..	2	1	18	9	599	3,262	7,395	7,438
Monto .. ..	1	1	8	5	547	1,476	3,851	3,375
Rockhampton .. ..	2	4	90	43	3,142	14,354	30,612	31,648
<i>Central-Western</i> .. ..	4	4	30	23	874	6,616	13,726	13,979
Barcaldine .. ..	1	1	11	6	304	1,942	3,996	3,995
Blackall .. ..	1	1	11	8	312	1,640	3,793	4,021
<i>Edgumbe</i> .. ..	3	15	133	57	7,001	22,059	50,946	52,621
Mackay .. ..	1	2	52	18	2,836	9,821	22,625	22,784
Townsville .. ..	2	13	81	39	4,165	12,238	28,321	29,837
<i>Rockingham</i> .. ..	8	17	184	77	10,667	31,788	84,166	84,149
Atherton .. ..	1	2	31	14	1,552	4,747	14,252	14,540
Cairns .. ..	3	9	77	31	5,163	10,396	26,263	27,919
Cardwell .. ..	1	2	13	6	796	2,456	6,255	6,873
Innisfail .. ..	1	2	39	14	1,900	6,652	23,694	21,722
Mareeba .. ..	1	1	11	7	469	2,525	4,558	4,574
Mossman .. ..	1	1	13	5	787	5,012	9,144	8,521
<i>Peninsula</i> .. ..	1	1	3	2	146	842	1,934	1,760
<i>North-Western</i> .. ..	1	1	6	5	208	1,556	3,254	3,059
Total Hospitals .. ..	51	209	1,546	677	67,022	268,808	673,338	654,767

*a* Totals of all Boards in each Statistical Division are shown, followed by separate particulars for each board in the division whose hospitals treated 300 or more in-patients during the year.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS *a*, QUEENSLAND, 1935-36. (ii) NOT UNDER BOARDS.

Name of Statistical Division and Hospital.	Hospitals.	Staff.			In Patients during Year.	Receipts.		Expenditure.
		Medical.	Nursing.	Other.		From Govern-ment.	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£
<i>Moreton</i> .. ..	8	24	179	102	5,667	38,333	60,894	60,281
Beaudesert ..		2	12	6	935	1,432	4,055	3,959
Boonah ..		1	8	7	484	1,884	3,818	4,157
Diamantina ..		3	62	43	373	16,769	22,614	22,614
Ipswich ..		14	76	32	2,770	14,855	22,378	21,129
Kilcoy ..		1	7	5	384	1,111	3,141	3,223
Maleny ..		1	5	4	359	1,277	2,056	2,103
<i>Wide Bay</i> ..	2	1	12	10	700	1,819	4,550	5,035
Nanango ..		1	7	5	463	1,113	2,635	3,325
<i>Darling Downs</i> ..	6	7	41	28	2,124	8,227	16,724	17,239
Chinchilla ..		1	6	4	381	1,173	2,334	2,213
Dalby ..		2	18	12	653	2,992	6,561	7,339
Miles ..		1	7	3	393	1,316	2,377	2,021
Maranoa ..	2	2	9	8	449	2,015	4,586	5,137
South-Western ..	2	2	10	9	649	2,797	5,701	6,382
Cunnamulla ..		1	8	6	561	2,218	4,302	4,810
<i>Port Curtis</i> ..	4	4	28	23	1,469	5,882	12,187	12,071
Biloela ..		1	5	5	369	948	2,146	2,008
Mount Morgan ..		1	18	11	808	3,780	7,361	7,249
<i>Central-Western</i> ..	8	9	39	38	1,605	9,899	20,920	20,932
Clermont ..		1	8	6	424	2,653	4,827	4,757
Emerald ..		1	6	6	312	1,525	3,547	3,227
Longreach ..		1	13	8	340	1,781	4,269	4,710
<i>Far-Western</i> ..	6	4	20	22	861	6,014	11,859	11,781
Winton ..		1	9	7	494	1,392	3,897	4,384
<i>Edgumbe</i> ..	6	8	92	54	4,866	17,189	34,720	38,688
Ayr ..		1	21	10	1,090	4,284	8,400	10,712
Bowen ..		1	8	5	566	1,422	2,995	3,229
Charters Towers ..		3	34	18	1,138	3,949	9,482	9,930
Collinsville ..		1	9	8	700	2,854	4,962	5,373
Home Hill ..		1	10	7	714	2,473	4,364	4,940
Proserpine ..		1	10	6	658	2,207	4,517	4,504
<i>Rockingham</i> ..	6	3	20	19	1,067	4,381	10,723	11,199
Herberton ..		1	12	6	605	2,073	5,370	5,814
<i>Peninsula</i> ..	1	1	6	5	402	1,685	3,409	3,051
Thursday Island ..		1	6	5	402	1,685	3,409	3,051
<i>North-Western</i> ..	10	10	48	41	2,458	26,306	38,100	38,818
Cloncurry ..		2	12	7	679	2,543	5,977	6,327
Hughenden ..		1	10	6	431	1,548	4,425	4,364
Mount Isa ..		1	15	9	833	18,694	20,111	20,046
Total Hospitals ..	61	75	504	359	22,317	124,547	224,373	230,614

*a* Totals of all Hospitals in each Statistical Division are shown, followed by separate particulars for each hospital in the division which treated 300 or more in-patients during the year.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, AUSTRALIA, 1935-36. *a*

State.	Hospitals.	In patients.			Receipts.	
		Treated during Year.	Deaths During Year.	Remaining at end of Year.	Government Contributions.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£
N. S. Wales ..	172	104,587	3,365	4,554	839,098	1,796,590
Victoria ..	70	86,840	4,708	5,236	301,753	1,042,463
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>95,401</b>	<b>3,659</b>	<b>4,025</b>	<b>405,787</b>	<b>935,026</b>
S. Australia ..	54	32,752	1,693	1,503	186,674	337,127
W. Australia..	94	38,745	1,830	1,774	227,810	413,973
Tasmania ..	21	20,178	849	1,104	76,972	159,546
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>378,503</b>	<b>16,104</b>	<b>18,196</b>	<b>2,038,094</b>	<b>4,684,194</b>

*a* Figures for Victoria are for 1934-35, and for South Australia, 1935.

*Mental Diseases Hospitals.*—A general discussion on the incidence of insanity in the State will be found in Section 8 of Chapter 3. The following table shows the operations of the various establishments conducted by the Queensland Government for the treatment of diseases of the mental system. Three are hospitals for the insane, one a reception house at Townsville, where patients are held temporarily for observation or treatment pending their removal to one of the permanent institutions, and one a hospital for epileptic patients. All are supported by the Government, and all expenditure in excess of patients' fees, and contributions, is met from State Revenue funds. The hospitals are under the control of the Department of Health and Home Affairs, and there is an Inspector of Mental Hospitals, who reports annually on the conduct of these institutions.

## MENTAL HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Hospitals.	Staff.		Patients Treated.	Re-covered and Re-lieved.	Deaths.	Expenditure.
		Medical.	Other.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1926-27 .. ..	4	7	486	3,611	271	236	227,952
1927-28 .. ..	4	7	476	3,552	245	201	224,657
1928-29 .. ..	4	7	496	3,603	263	212	243,543
1929-30 .. ..	4	7	494	3,599	244	236	228,448
1930-31 .. ..	4	7	461	3,572	212	168	204,003
1931-32 .. ..	4	7	477	3,712	241	207	185,058
1932-33 .. ..	4	7	477	3,747	232	226	198,097
1933-34 .. ..	4	7	521	3,840	282	253	195,629
1934-35 .. ..	4	7	518	3,928	267	248	231,803
1935-36 .. ..	4	7	534	4,024	313	247	223,442

## 6. AMBULANCES.

A sub-centre of the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade is established in most districts of the State, and, with the exception of three cases where the local hospital is the controlling authority, the control is vested in a local committee, consisting of members elected triennially by subscribers of not less than £1 per annum and Government representatives.

The Committee is responsible for the raising and disbursement of funds, the Government endowing subscriptions, &c., at the rate of 7s. 6d. in the pound.

The general committee of the Q.A.T.B., consisting of a representative of each sub-centre, controls the policy of the ambulance brigade and gives assistance where necessary to the sub-centres.

## AMBULANCE TRANSPORT BRIGADES, QUEENSLAND.

Year ended 30th June.	Brigades.	Staff.	Cases.				Expendi- ture.
			Accidents.	Office.	Other.	Ambulance Transport.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1927 ..	63	604	25,792	54,769	706	46,638	117,971
1928 ..	65	613	24,598	53,219	420	46,473	135,222
1929 ..	66	609	26,877	60,487	334	49,343	121,370
1930 ..	66	652	26,207	66,634	263	51,995	117,930
1931 ..	71	658	25,721	68,085	359	53,333	101,552
1932 ..	70	649	25,701	67,814	310	52,841	82,765
1933 ..	72	656	25,978	70,385	320	54,138	82,367
1934 ..	73	711	27,350	71,973	259	60,243	87,827
1935 ..	73	750	28,606	78,937	160	62,715	99,165
1936 ..	74	771	29,175	88,438	257	81,994	106,679

## 7. CHILD WELFARE.

In Brisbane there are 5 Baby Clinics with 10 branches, and in other centres 11 Clinics, with 39 branches. In addition, there are in Brisbane 4 Creches, 6 Kindergartens, and a Child Welfare College for nurses. The Infant Welfare Railway Car is an adjunct to the work of the Clinics and 2 Ante-Natal Clinics have been opened recently in Brisbane. The Baby Clinics, Infant Welfare Railway Car, and Ante-Natal Clinics are run and financed by the Government. The Creches and Kindergartens are controlled by separate committees, each of which sends a delegate to a central committee. A small fee is charged for services, money is raised by subscriptions, and a Government grant is received.

## STATE BABY CLINICS—QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		Year ended 30th June—				
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Clinics at end of year	No.	16	16	16	16	16 <sup>a</sup>
Total expenditure ..	£	10,938	10,790	10,973	12,062	16,931
Indoor work—						
Patients sent to hospital or to own doctor	No.	2,793	2,804	2,871	2,633	2,800
New cases seen—						
Infants and children	No.	9,328	8,805	8,452	9,394	10,792
Mothers .. ..	No.	5,336	5,662	5,624	6,553	7,822
Total attendances at clinics .. ..	No.	128,923	130,192	125,149	136,925	168,001
Cases seen by clinic doctors .. ..	No.	1,986	1,766	1,605	1,720	1,651
Attendances to see clinic doctors .. ..	No.	4,189	3,735	2,835	3,113	3,297
Outdoor work—						
New-born babies visited .. ..	No.	6,572	6,638	6,351	6,998	7,888
Subsequent visits paid	No.	5,789	5,354	4,855	4,980	4,732

<sup>a</sup> At the 30th June, there were 49 Branches connected with these Clinics.

## 8. CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Care of the aged, destitute, and orphans is provided by a large number of public and private institutions. Statistics of 48 institutions are available at 30th June, 1936, and the next table shows these particulars grouped according to the nature of the institutions. Of the 15 benevolent asylums for aged or destitute adults, 2 were state institutions, and 13 were operated by religious denominations or private organisations. Five of the latter received Government aid. The 5 refuges and night shelters include 2 homes for prisoners just released from goal which received £462 from the Government.

The 26 children's homes vary from purely reformatory schools to those which care for orphans and destitute children. The State Children's Department operates 5 of these, and places state children (see below) in 12 of the others. The number of state children in the 17 institutions at 30th June, 1936, was 506 boys and 345 girls.

For convenience, particulars of the Government Institutions for the Blind, and for the Deaf, have been included in the following table.

## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1935-36.

Type of Institution.	Institutions.	Inmates.				Receipts.	
		Admitted during Year.	Died during Year.	Remaining at 30th June.		Government Aid.	Total.
				M.	F.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£
State benevolent asylums	2	386	115	816	134	29,156	48,799
Other benevolent asylums	13	330	30	243	341	1,157	27,396
Refuges and night shelters	5	676	8	16	8	462	4,684
State industrial schools and orphanages .. ..	5	607	..	146	30	13,059	13,059
Other industrial schools and orphanages .. ..	21	756	5	632	637	13,344	31,956
Institutions for blind and deaf .. ..	2	20	2	121	59	15,983	30,514
Total .. ..	48	2,775	160	1,974	1,209	73,161	156,408

## 9. STATE CHILDREN.

The State Children's Department deals with all matters relating to children who have been committed to the care of the State by the Courts on account of lawlessness or neglect, or have been admitted to the State's care by special application.

There were 7,402 children in the care of the Department at the 31st December, 1936, and the following table shows how they were disposed.

## STATE CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND.

How Disposed.	Number of Children at 31st December.				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Inmates of institutions ..	716	727	762	816	857
In hospitals .. ..	18	21	30	40	33
Boarded out with foster mothers .. ..	755	723	616	592	575
Boarded out with female relatives .. ..	5,869	5,497	5,547	5,562	5,377
Sent to employers .. ..	441	418	427	417	437
Released on probation ..	66	69	74	81	108
Miscellaneous .. ..	64	51	11	17	15
Total .. ..	7,929	7,506	7,467	7,525	7,402



## 10. OLD AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS.

Old age and invalid pensions are paid by the Commonwealth Government. Old age pensions have been paid since 1st July, 1909, and invalid pensions since 15th December, 1910. Originally 10s. a week, the rate has been varied from time to time until now it is £46 16s. per annum (18s. per week), reduced according to the pensioner's private income, so that his total income does not exceed £79 6s. per annum. Males over 65, and females over 60, are eligible to receive old age pensions, but Asiatics not born in Australia, other than Indians born in British India, are excluded from receiving them. Invalid pensions are paid to invalids whose disability is total and permanent, and was acquired in Australia. A special provision for permanently blind persons allows the full pension rate to be drawn until the combined incomes of the pensioner and his wife exceed £222 6s. per annum. Pensioners who are inmates of Benevolent Asylums receive a pension of 5s. per week. (For fuller details, see Commonwealth Year Book).

The number of Old-age Pensioners in all States in 1910 was 65,492, the number rising gradually to 206,748 in 1936. Invalid pensions also show a steady increase from 7,451 in 1911 to 80,487 in 1936. The amount paid for the year ended 30th June, 1911, for both types of pensions was £1,847,440, this figure rising rapidly to £12,797,726 for 1935-36, due to the increase in the number of pensions and the rate of payment.

The following table shows details of old age and invalid pensions paid in the State of Queensland during the last 10 years. The numbers have been increasing in proportion to the population.

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Pensioners. <i>a</i>					Total Payments.	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population.	
	Invalid.		Old Age.		Total.		In- valid.	Old Age.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.
1926-27	3,489	3,868	7,568	9,668	24,593	1,198,688	8.3	19.5
1927-28	3,747	4,096	8,020	10,165	26,028	1,284,572	8.7	20.2
1928-29	4,112	4,441	8,636	10,659	27,848	1,363,327	9.3	21.1
1929-30	4,386	4,780	9,139	11,259	29,564	1,490,050	9.7	21.6
1930-31	4,665	5,042	10,091	12,285	32,083	1,595,400	10.2	23.6
1931-32	4,896	5,341	10,718	13,018	33,973	1,489,004	10.6	24.6
1932-33	4,931	5,330	10,457	12,143	32,861	1,429,982	10.8	23.8
1933-34	5,071	5,502	10,763	12,519	33,855	1,432,316	11.0	24.3
1934-35	5,284	5,745	11,100	13,246	35,375	1,530,334	11.4	25.2
1935-36	5,411	5,966	11,645	13,848	36,870	1,654,945	11.6	26.0

*a* At 30th June each year.

A comparison with the other States of Australia is given in the table on the next page.

## INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS, 1935-36.

State.	Pensioners. <i>c</i>					Total Payments.	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population.	
	Invalid.		Old Age.		Total.		Invalid	Old Age
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.
N.S.W. <i>a</i>	16,074	21,523	34,345	43,907	115,849	5,132,722	14.1	29.3
Victoria ..	7,503	10,238	23,799	36,749	78,289	3,511,510	9.6	32.8
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>5,411</b>	<b>5,966</b>	<b>11,645</b>	<b>13,848</b>	<b>36,870</b>	<b>1,654,945</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>26.0</b>
S. Aust. <i>b</i>	2,486	3,734	7,970	11,944	26,134	1,148,652	10.5	33.6
W. Aust.	2,094	2,388	6,521	7,219	18,222	815,929	10.0	30.5
Tasmania	1,419	1,651	3,838	4,963	11,871	533,968	13.4	38.3
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>34,987</b>	<b>45,500</b>	<b>88,118</b>	<b>118,630</b>	<b>287,235</b>	<b>12,797,726</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>30.5</b>

*a* Including F.C. Territory.*b* Including N. Territory.*c* At 30th June, 1936.

The comparison of old age pensioners per 1,000 of population is affected by the proportion of the population who are of an age to be eligible to receive pensions. Per 1,000 persons eligible to receive pensions (men over 65 years, and women over 60 years, taking the proportions in each State at the 1933 census), the numbers of male and female pensioners respectively were—Tasmania, 464 and 429; Western Australia, 459 and 385; New South Wales, 425 and 359; South Australia, 403 and 373; Queensland, 384 and 354; and Victoria, 365 and 327.

## 11. WAR PENSIONS.

War pensions are a responsibility of the Commonwealth Government, and are paid to disabled soldiers and their dependants when the disability has been caused, or aggravated "to any material degree," by war service, and to widows and dependants of deceased soldiers. The rate of pensions varies according to the ex-soldier's military rank, and to the extent of his injury. Special rates are payable to wives, widows, and dependants, and an attendant's allowance is payable in cases necessitating the employment of an attendant. (For details, see Commonwealth Year Book).

War pensions paid in Queensland during the last 10 years were as follows:—

## WAR PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Recipients. <i>a</i>		Total Payments.	Average Rate per Fortnight.		Per 1,000 of Population.	
	Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.		Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.	Recipients.	Total Payments.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.	s. d.	No.	£
1926-27 ..	7,854	18,610	810,368	1 15 6	18 0	30.3	937
1927-28 ..	7,826	19,312	825,011	1 15 10	17 6	30.6	940
1928-29 ..	7,935	20,038	839,007	1 16 9	17 4	31.1	941
1929-30 ..	8,072	20,633	860,607	1 16 11	17 1	31.5	952
1930-31 ..	8,195	21,167	877,044	1 16 8	16 9	31.7	956
1931-32 ..	8,185	20,645	817,780	2 1 3	12 2	30.7	879
1932-33 ..	8,214	20,362	755,447	2 1 4	12 2	30.2	803
1933-34 ..	8,204	20,182	780,673	2 1 0	13 0	29.6	821
1934-35 ..	8,234	20,011	807,070	2 1 7	13 11	29.2	840
1935-36 ..	8,557	19,724	825,390	2 1 5	14 4	28.8	849

*a* As at 30th June each year.

A comparison of war pensions paid by the Commonwealth Government in the various States is shown in the following table.

## WAR PENSIONS, 1935-36.

Where Payable.	Recipients.		Total Payments.	Average rate per fortnight.	
	Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.		Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
N. S. Wales <i>a</i> ..	25,644	58,658	2,592,985	2 1 2	0 15 6
Victoria ..	25,665	61,919	2,276,024	1 14 10	0 13 8
<b>Queensland</b> ..	<b>8,557</b>	<b>19,724</b>	<b>825,390</b>	<b>2 1 5</b>	<b>0 14 4</b>
S. Australia <i>b</i> ..	4,232	11,025	464,536	1 19 11	0 17 1
W. Australia ..	7,065	16,817	662,932	1 17 4	0 14 4
Tasmania ..	3,219	9,237	371,568	2 6 2	0 14 3
United Kingdom	1,645	5,800	326,793	2 7 4	1 4 8
South Africa ..	47	93		1 16 4	1 1 11
New Zealand ..	242	497		1 16 3	1 0 5
Other Overseas ..	21	28		1 17 1	0 13 3
Total ..	76,337	183,798	7,520,228	1 18 11	0 15 0

*a* Including Federal Capital Territory.*b* Including Northern Territory.

## 12. MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

Maternity allowance payments of £5 for every confinement which results in the birth of a viable child (live or still born) were introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1912. In 1931 the allowance was reduced to £4, and a maximum limit was placed upon the combined income of husband and wife to be eligible to receive payment. Since 1st August, 1934, the income limit has been fixed at £260 plus £13 for each previous

child under 14 years of age, and the allowance has been £4 plus 5s. for each previous child under 14 years up to a maximum payment of £5. Particulars of payments in Queensland for the last 10 years are as follows.

## MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.	Average Amount Paid per Claim.	Per 1,000 Mean Population.	
				Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.
	No.	£	£ s. d.	No.	£
1926-27 ..	19,300	96,500	5 0 0	22.3	112
1927-28 ..	19,790	98,950	5 0 0	22.6	113
1928-29 ..	19,040	95,200	5 0 0	21.4	107
1929-30 ..	18,490	92,450	5 0 0	20.5	102
1930-31 ..	18,790	93,950	5 0 0	20.5	102
1931-32 ..	13,240	54,263	4 2 0	14.2	58
1932-33 ..	11,680	46,678	3 19 11	12.4	50
1933-34 ..	10,780	43,080	3 19 11	11.3	45
1934-35 ..	10,940	47,057	4 6 0	11.4	49
1935-36 ..	11,640	50,662	4 7 1	12.0	52

Maternity allowances paid in the various States in 1935-36 were as follows:—

## MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, 1935-36.

State.	Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.	Average Amount Paid per Claim.	Per 1,000 Mean Population.	
				Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.
	No.	£	£ s. d.	No.	£
N. S. Wales <sup>a</sup> ..	30,463	133,055	4 7 4	11.43	50
Victoria ..	19,672	85,508	4 6 11	10.67	46
Queensland ..	11,640	50,662	4 7 1	11.97	52
S. Australia <sup>b</sup> ..	6,639	28,845	4 6 11	11.23	49
W. Australia ..	4,850	21,195	4 7 5	10.83	47
Tasmania ..	3,689	16,287	4 8 4	16.02	71
Total ..	76,953	335,552	4 7 2	11.40	50




<sup>a</sup> Including F.C. Territory.

<sup>b</sup> Including N. Territory.

*Friendly Societies.*—See Chapter 14.

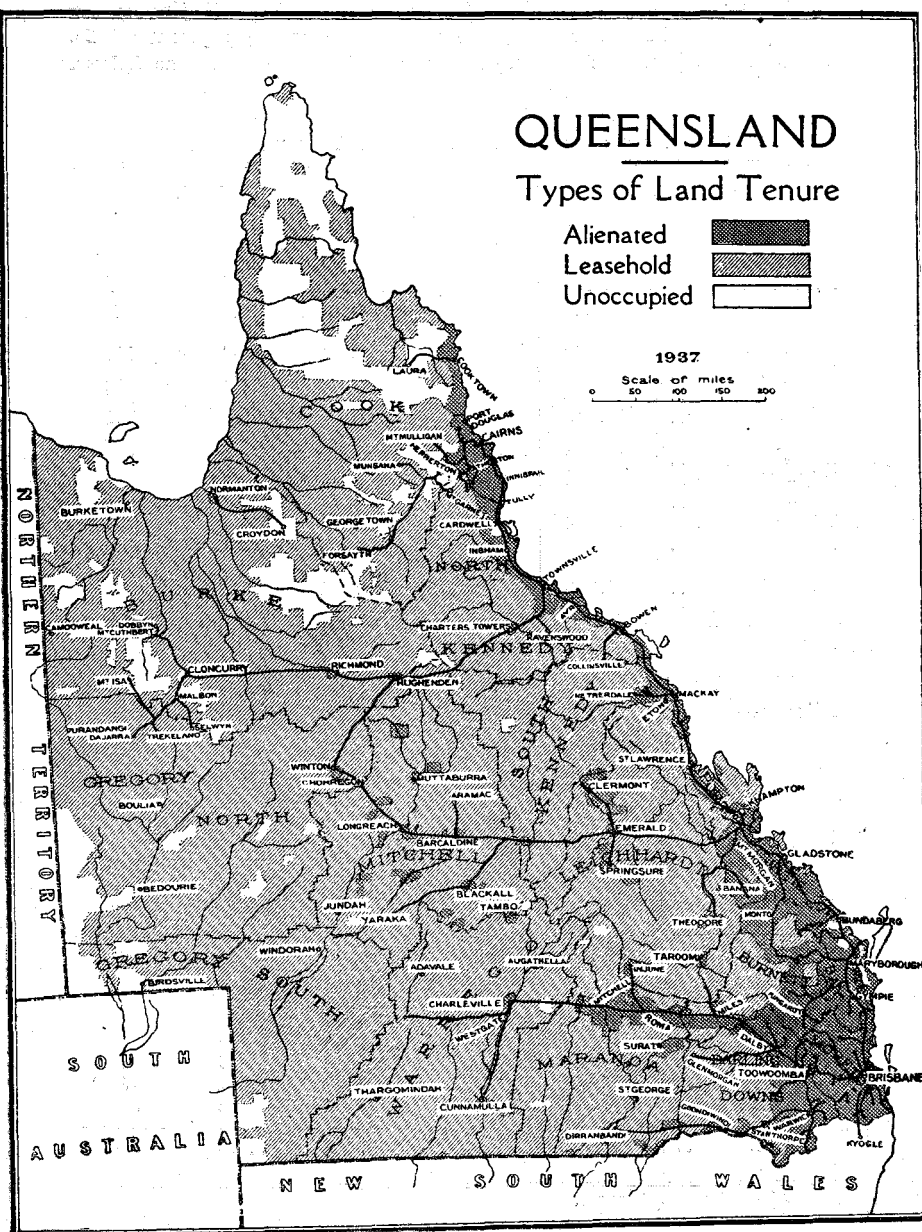
# QUEENSLAND

## Types of Land Tenure

Alienated   
 Leasehold   
 Unoccupied 

1937

Scale of miles  
 0 50 100 150 200



This map shows the tenures by which the occupied portions of the State are held, and the portions which remain completely unoccupied. Details of the areas held under various kinds of leases from the Crown will be found on page 96.

## Chapter 6.—LAND AND SETTLEMENT.

### 1. DEVELOPMENT.

The greater part of the territory of Queensland is Crown land held under lease and controlled by the Land Administration Board under the Secretary for Lands. The State is divided into Land Agents' Districts, each in charge of a Commissioner. The Department of Mines controls leases and licenses of Crown lands for mining and incidental purposes. Attached to the Department of Lands are the sub-Departments of Irrigation and Water Supply and of Forestry, and the Prickly Pear Land Commission.

*History.*—For many years after the colony was established the problem of land tenures remained unsettled, and the subject of lively controversy. Much experience had to be gained before it was possible to survey and to classify the pastoral and agricultural lands of the colony. There was from the outset an eager desire to create more intensive settlement on lands in the possession of the squatters, while on the other hand the pastoral industries required stability of tenure to protect their improvements. These objects were achieved to some extent by the granting of leases to squatters who gave up parts of their occupied land, subject to the effective occupation of the leasehold. Agricultural and grazing farms were established and the sale of land brought important revenues for Government purposes. The "grazing farm" was an early device to promote closer settlement. In the Eighties there developed the principle of leasehold as against freehold, but the conditions of leasehold continued to be the subject of much controversy, particularly over pre-emptive rights of renewal and variations of rentals. The revenue needs of the colony made for a continuance of land sales, but eventually the principle of leasehold became settled policy for pastoral lands.

In 1916 the principle of leasehold tenure was extended to exclude generally the further alienation of any land, and a system of perpetual lease was introduced. Settlement is encouraged by allowing the sale of the rights to these leases after a period without variation in rental because of transfer, and it has proceeded on this basis except for a period from 1929 to 1932 when the previous system of purchase on long terms was reverted to.

*The Land Administration Board.*—The Board was established in 1928. Its main function is to determine leasehold areas, tenures, rentals, and standards of improvements required. In determining these conditions the Board assesses stock-carrying capacities, and "living areas," with the object of promoting individual settlement on areas where such occupation is practicable. There is a great variety of tenures to suit widely different conditions.

Since the establishment of the Board most of the pastoral tenures have been reviewed, a total area of 308 million acres having been subjected

to adjustment. Rents were greatly reduced at the onset of the depression, and tenures generally extended to give better security for investment.

*Promotion of Settlement.*—As current leases expire the land is subdivided and re-distributed where a greater number of holdings is practicable. Land is also resumed for this purpose in accordance with leasehold terms, and other arrangements are made by agreements. In recent years the land formerly infested by prickly pear has been re-distributed, and new dairying settlements on Crown lands have been established in the North and the Mackay hinterland.

The Department provides access roads and other facilities on a liberal scale in addition to the State's general development programme through transport, &c., and settlers generally are assisted financially by special advances and through the Agricultural Bank, while the Department of Agriculture and Stock is equally active in rendering other forms of assistance.

## 2. AREAS AND TENURES.

The following table shows the total area of the State, the area in occupancy and the areas held under each main group of tenures at the end of each of the last five years.

TYPES OF LAND TENURE, QUEENSLAND.

Type of Tenure.	At 31st December—				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Alienated—					
By purchase .. ..	18,859	19,031	19,189	19,358	19,545
Without payment .. ..	89	89	91	91	92
In process of alienation ..	7,766	8,812	8,688	8,574	8,354
Total Alienated ..	26,714	27,932	27,968	28,023	27,991
Pastoral Leases .. ..	222,415	223,906	225,496	231,677	232,227
Occupation Licenses ..	11,271	9,321	10,945	10,855	11,346
Grazing Farms and Homesteads .. ..	75,311	75,880	79,092	80,631	81,198
Perpetual Leases .. ..	3,593	4,059	4,816	5,283	5,620
Prickly-pear Leases ..	12,286	8,490	3,014	2,097	812
Forest Grazing Leases ..	..	..	..	..	21
Under Mining Acts ..	366	365	375	385	483
Leases for special purposes ..	950	992	845	1,120	1,242
Total Occupied ..	352,906	350,945	352,551	360,071	360,940
Roads and Stock Routes ..	2,947	2,909	2,872	2,901	3,006
Reserved for Public Purposes	17,660	17,758	18,174	18,183	18,293
Unoccupied and unreserved	55,607	57,508	55,523	47,965	46,881
Total Area .. ..	429,120	429,120	429,120	429,120	429,120

*Areas and Land Tenures—Queensland.*—Land areas and tenures in the various States as at 30th June, 1936, are shown hereunder.

## LAND TENURE, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

State.	Private Lands.		Crown Lands.		Total Area.	Proportion Total Area Alienated. <sup>a</sup>
	Alienated.	In Process of Alienation.	Leased.	Other.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	%
N. S. W. c . .	46,204,453	22,137,584	113,153,026	16,541,417	198,036,480	34.51
Victoria <sup>b</sup>	25,489,776	6,809,208	6,829,963	17,116,813	56,245,760	57.42
Queensland <sup>b</sup>	19,636,705	8,354,161	332,948,507	68,180,627	429,120,000	6.52
S. A. <sup>b</sup> . .	11,630,897	4,278,279	122,119,574	105,216,050	243,244,800	6.54
W. A. <sup>c</sup> . .	16,908,840	16,090,191	203,957,564	387,632,205	624,588,800	5.28
Tasmania <sup>b</sup>	5,826,838	455,922	2,726,820	7,768,420	16,778,000	37.44
N. T. <sup>c</sup> . .	478,079	..	180,676,120	153,962,601	335,116,800	0.14
F. C. T. <sup>b,d</sup>	73,080	34,098	315,141	179,261	601,580	17.82
Totals . .	126,248,668	58,159,443	962,726,715	756,597,394	1,903,732,220	9.69

<sup>a</sup> Including area in process of alienation.

<sup>b</sup> At 31st December, 1935.

<sup>c</sup> At 30th June, 1936.

<sup>d</sup> Includes Jervis Bay area, 17,920 acres.

## 3. RECLAMATION OF PRICKLY PEAR LANDS.

The spread of this pest at one time threatened to extend over the best of the pastoral lands of the State. It is supposed to have been introduced as a pot-plant. By 1883 it was proclaimed a noxious weed. By 1900 some ten million acres had been infested on both sides of the southern border. The cochineal insect was introduced from Ceylon in 1903 and the cactoblastis from La Plata in 1914, but the war interrupted the campaign. The pest was conquering territory at a rate probably exceeding 2,000 square miles per year and by 1924 had infested 26 million acres. Soon after the war the Commonwealth and the States of New South Wales and Queensland combined in mobilising scientific knowledge and energy, through the operations of the Prickly Pear Land Commission. By 1925 an effective attack was launched upon the pest, chiefly through the cactoblastis insect, and within about five years the position had been reversed. By 1936, 17¼ million acres had been re-opened with new tenures and 16 million acres had been re-settled. The problem has now been reduced to the category of a normal pest.

The main areas of the infested country were west of the dividing range extending north over the central highlands in patches to the hinterland of Mackay. The widest spread was from the Burnett extending westwards to the upper reaches of the Warrego almost as far as Charleville. The rich pastoral lands of the Western Downs were badly infested as far west as a line from Roma to Dirranbandi, and especially in the basins of the Condamine and Moonie Rivers. It was in this southern area that the most important reclamations were made.



## 4. IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY.

This sub-Department is largely occupied with the technical investigation and control of town water supply and sewerage installations, but its chief concern is irrigation and water conservation, and it is the State authority for artesian and sub-artesian bores. The sub-Department constructs irrigation and water conservation works (e.g., on stock routes) and administers special irrigation areas in the central district and its southern borders.

The more important irrigation works are at Inkerman (Ayr), which has been handed over to the control of local sugar growers, and at the Dawson Valley, which with the Burnett and Callide settlement areas were promoted to develop farming, including cotton growing. Their financial results have been unfortunate and the actual settlement disappointing. In Queensland the method of spray irrigation and the use of small weirs is making more progress.

The following table gives particulars of bores in the great artesian basin and of sub-artesian bores also, exclusive of coastal and Darling Downs areas. The yield of flow from private bores has been diminishing for many years. In 1936, State and Local Authority bores accounted for 12½ per cent. of the total depth and 21 per cent. of the daily flow.

ARTESIAN AND SUB-ARTESIAN BORES, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.		Artesian Flowing.				Pumped Bores.	Other Bores. <i>a</i>	
		Bores.	Daily Flow.					Total Depth Bored.
			State and Local Authority.	Private.	Total.			
		No.	1,000 g.	1,000 g.	1,000 g.	1,000 ft.	No.	No.
1928	..	1,372	52,944	256,555	309,499	3,979	1,888	1,238
1929	..	1,422	53,920	250,892	304,812	4,119	1,825	1,440
1930	..	1,421	53,897	235,125	289,022	4,133	1,856	1,436
1931	..	1,424	56,773	225,063	281,836	4,160	1,896	1,436
1932	..	1,424	55,079	223,819	278,898	4,171	1,910	1,436
1933	..	1,426	54,654	223,121	277,775	4,180	1,917	1,436
1934	..	1,434	54,404	213,378	267,782	4,204	1,938	1,436
1935	..	1,446	53,908	210,466	264,374	4,230	2,050	1,486
1936	..	1,462	52,847	201,944	254,791	4,302	2,123	1,487

*a* Non-pumping and abandoned.

## 5. FORESTRY.

The sub-Department controls the timber resources on Crown lands, the reserved forest areas, and the National Parks. The proportion of timber from Crown lands has been increasing as private resources have become depleted, and the revenues are important contributions to the Treasury.

In recent years re-forestation and silviculture and the improvement and regeneration of native forests have received increasing attention, although the annual plantation falls far short of the equivalent in annual harvest. The marketing of the timber is done by the Forest Service. Other information is included in the chapters on Production and Marketing. The following table gives particulars of the Service operations:—

## STATE FOREST SERVICE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.
Forest Reservations—					
State Forests, Permanent	1,941	2,038	2,287	2,339	2,640
Timber Forests, Temporary	3,379	3,610	3,475	3,437	3,542
National Parks .. ..	237	333	333	336	341
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Nurseries .. .. .	14	14	16	19	19
Reforestation—	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.
Area of Plantations ..	8	9	12	13	15
Area Treated for Natural Regeneration .. ..	83	90	109	142	178
Harvesting and Marketing—					
Sales Crown Lands—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Logs .. .. . s. ft.	38,539	59,371	80,819	143,198	148,193
Sleepers .. .. . pieces	293	294	215	493	343
Railway Timbers { s. ft.	287	266	380	642	892
lin. ft.	32	29	90	134	126
House Blocks and Poles .. .. . lin. ft.	140	229	206	309	370
Fencing Timber { pieces	65	84	57	85	117
lin. ft.	24	302	15	33	10
Mining Timber { pieces	52	33	36	31	60
lin. ft.	70	59	115	150	149
Fuel .. .. . tons	28	58	65	77	48
Survey—	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.
Assessment and Valuation					
Surveys .. .. .	262	125	60	83	115
Total Area Dealt with to Date .. .. .	4,304	4,429	4,489	4,573	4,688
Finance—	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Receipts from Sales of Timber .. .. .	137	224	279	569	616
Receipts, Other .. ..	26	11	15	40	45
Expenditure on—					
Marketing of Timber	85	89	131	301	358
Reforestation <i>a</i> ..	42 <i>b</i>	52 <i>c</i>	70	89	107
Administration, &c. ..	33	33	32	30	32

*a* This expenditure was from Loan Fund, except where noted otherwise.

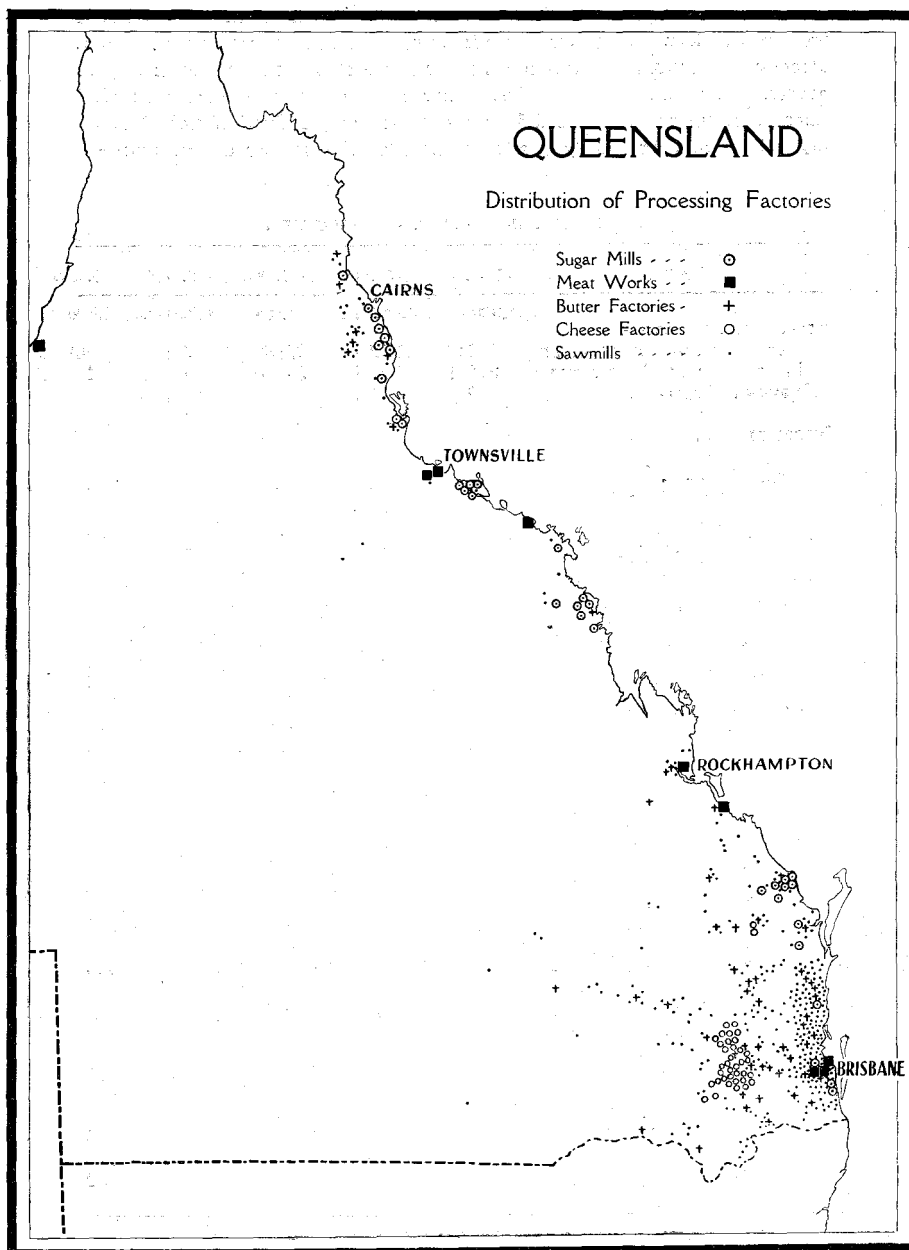
*b* Includes £22,347 from Relief Fund.

*c* Includes £3,444 from Relief Fund.

# QUEENSLAND

## Distribution of Processing Factories

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Sugar Mills      | ○ |
| Meat Works       | ■ |
| Butter Factories | + |
| Cheese Factories | ○ |
| Sawmills         | . |



This map shows the distribution as at 30th June, 1936, of the main processing factories in Queensland.

## Chapter 7.—PRODUCTION.

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

The information in this chapter includes brief descriptions of the locations of the main areas of production for the more important or significant products, with some reference to their history, and statistics are often given for other States also in an endeavour to indicate the special characteristics of the production of Queensland and its districts. Other information is given in the chapter on Marketing. The scope of the assistance given by the State may be gathered from the functions of the Department of Agriculture and Stock and of other Departments as listed in chapter 2, and from the chapters on Land and Settlement, Transport, Marketing, and on Public Finance. The chapter on Trade indicates the importance of the exports of primary products in relation to their production, which are about 75 per cent. of the gross value of primary products, including the value of their processing. These exports are both oversea and interstate.

*Contents.*—The first sections deal with Livestock and their products, including Dairy Produce. These are followed by an account of Agriculture and of all main crops, and by Fisheries, including the tropical products of the north.

Mineral production is then described with a brief reference to State mines and facilities. Timber production follows.

Factory and workshop production occupies a lengthy section entitled manufacturing, and is followed by information given separately for the production of Heat, Light and Power. Building operations are recorded in the next section.

*Value of Production.*—The last section deals with the value of production both gross and net, as far as the latter can be estimated, and distinguishes factory production which is essential to the sale of certain primary products. These distinctions are important, for primary production is recorded at its gross value, whereas factory production is given in the total for all production at its net value.

*Production and Income.*—Production as recorded in official statistics excludes certain large and important elements in the total income of the community. It excludes all building and non-factory construction, the services of trade and transport, and personal services of all kinds not embodied in commodities. The importance of these services can be gathered from the Census statistics given in the chapter on Employment. They comprise an increasing proportion of total production and income. The Queensland proportion of total breadwinners in these categories, where production is excluded from the records, increased between the Census of 1921 and the Census of 1933 from about 50.4 per cent. to about 53.5 per cent.

Information on the income of Queensland cannot be ascertained or estimated closely enough for publication with official records. The latter vary in their accuracy but are of a different order from estimates

required for total income. It should be noted, however, that recorded production does not cover the same field as total employment or the income from which taxation is obtained.

## 2. LIVESTOCK.

Apart from sugar, all the more important rural industries are based on cattle and sheep. The cattle are found throughout the State, but most thickly along the wet eastern coastline (largely for dairying) gradually spreading out to the far interior, where they are bred for meat production. The main sheep belt is a broad strip running north and south through the centre of Queensland (see maps pages 106 and 107).

Cattle numbers had reached with steady growth over 7 million in 1894, but the subsequent depression, drought and overstocking reduced them to 2½ million by 1903. Another peak of 7 million was reached in 1921, after which a decline, particularly in 1923 and 1926, led to slightly over 5 million in 1928. The present figure is steady at about 6 million, but suffered a decline of about 250,000 in 1936 on account of drought in the south-east of the State.

Sheep have varied in a similar way. A peak of 21.7 million was reached in 1892, a trough of 7.2 million in 1902, but for the last 20 years the number has fluctuated round about the 20 million. It was reduced from 23 million to 16 million by drought in 1915, was built up again to 20.7 million in 1925, reduced by the 1926 drought to under 17 million, and was over 20 million again by the end of 1929. Drought in 1935 caused a decrease of 2½ million reducing the flocks to 18 million from which the present figure is still recovering.

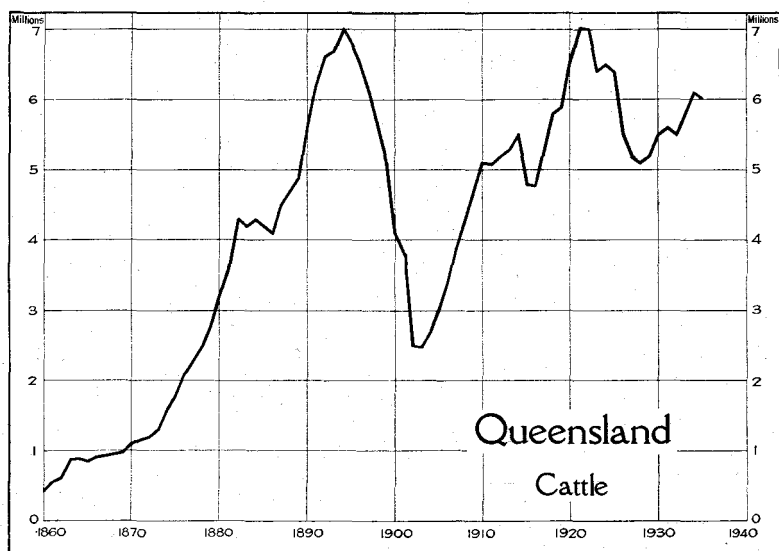
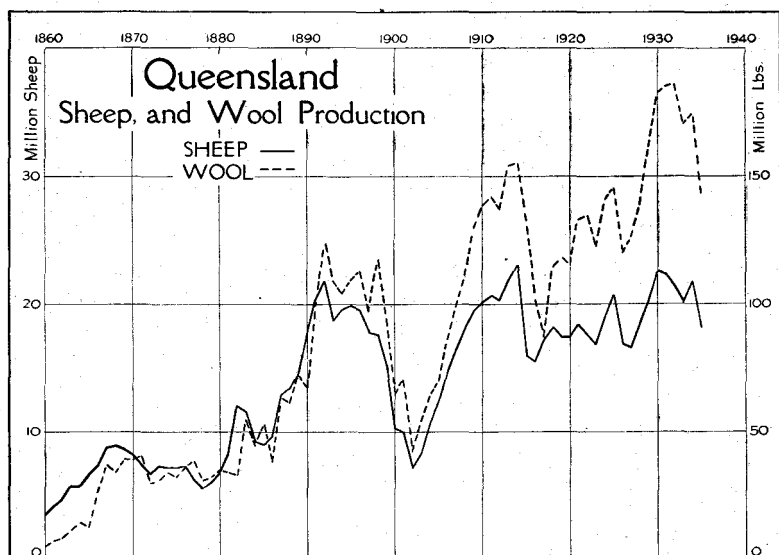
### LIVE STOCK IN QUEENSLAND.

At 31st December.				Horses. <i>a</i>	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
				No.	No.	No.	No.
1860	..	..	..	23,504	432,890	3,449,350	7,147
1870	..	..	..	83,358	1,076,630	8,163,818	30,992
1880	..	..	..	179,152	3,162,752	6,935,967	66,248
1890	..	..	..	365,812	5,558,264	18,007,234	96,836
1900	..	..	..	456,788	4,078,191	10,339,185	122,187
1910	..	..	..	593,813	5,131,699	20,331,838	152,212
1920	..	..	..	742,217	6,455,067	17,404,840	104,370
1930	..	..	..	481,615	5,463,724	22,542,043	217,528
1931	..	..	..	469,474	5,550,399	22,324,278	222,686
1932	..	..	..	452,486	5,535,065	21,312,865	213,249
1933	..	..	..	450,024	5,781,170	20,072,804	217,448
1934	..	..	..	448,604	6,052,641	21,574,182	269,873
1935	..	..	..	441,913	6,033,004	18,060,093	304,888
1936 (Prelim.)	..	..	..	435,000	5,800,000	20,125,000	<i>n</i>

*a* Including mules and donkeys.

*n* Not available.

For 1935, 48,142 persons owning 1 or more head of cattle lodged returns, the average size of the herds being 125. Of the total number of owners, 40,138 had from 1 to 100 head.



The first graph shows the number of sheep in Queensland each year, and the corresponding wool production. Wool production has increased more than number of sheep, which reflects the breeding of better sheep for wool. The second graph shows cattle of all kinds in Queensland each year.

Sheep owners totalled 5,533 with an average flock of 3,264. 1,730 owners had flocks of up to 500 sheep, and 635 had 501 to 1,000; while amongst large flocks, 113 owners had flocks of over 20,000, 12 of over 50,000, and 1 of over 100,000.

The distribution of livestock in statistical divisions was:—

LIVE STOCK—QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1935.

Statistical Division.	Horses. <i>a</i>	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Moreton .. .. .	50,969	572,136	10,534	109,370
Wide Bay .. .. .	59,191	915,988	7,990	89,382
Downs .. .. .	66,809	689,541	2,557,795	73,784
Maranoa .. .. .	20,835	217,348	3,265,352	1,477
South-Western .. ..	15,869	162,611	3,573,612	353
<i>Total, S. Queensland..</i>	<i>213,673</i>	<i>2,557,624</i>	<i>9,415,283</i>	<i>274,366</i>
Port Curtis .. ..	41,997	1,017,327	58,770	12,059
Central Western .. ..	35,205	397,197	4,891,966	970
Far Western .. ..	13,527	179,568	1,435,137	75
<i>Total, C. Queensland..</i>	<i>90,729</i>	<i>1,594,092</i>	<i>6,385,873</i>	<i>13,104</i>
Edgumbe .. .. .	57,912	663,240	5,802	4,794
Rockingham .. .. .	28,796	225,277	536	11,822
Peninsula .. .. .	6,276	115,862	..	62
North Western .. ..	44,527	876,909	2,252,599	740
<i>Total, N. Queensland</i>	<i>137,511</i>	<i>1,881,288</i>	<i>2,258,937</i>	<i>17,418</i>
<b>Total, Queensland ..</b>	<b>441,913</b>	<b>6,033,004</b>	<b>18,060,093</b>	<b>304,888</b>

*a* Including mules and donkeys.

Queensland's share in the total livestock of Australia and New Zealand is indicated in the following table:—

LIVE STOCK AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1935.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales <i>a</i> ..	542,862	3,388,538	51,936,000	436,944
Victoria <i>a</i> .. .. .	356,106	2,091,246	17,457,291	314,301
<b>Queensland .. .. .</b>	<b>441,075 <i>c</i></b>	<b>6,033,004</b>	<b>18,060,093</b>	<b>304,888</b>
South Australia .. ..	197,368	335,354	7,945,745	93,458
Western Australia .. ..	160,181	882,761	11,082,972	98,026
Tasmania .. .. .	30,626	270,035	2,139,900	45,163
N. Territory .. .. .	35,152	900,535	25,483	555
F. C. Territory <i>a</i> .. ..	1,060	10,186	228,317	629
<b>Total Australia .. ..</b>	<b>1,764,430</b>	<b>13,911,659</b>	<b>108,875,801</b>	<b>1,293,964</b>
<b>New Zealand .. .. .</b>	<b>276,170</b>	<b>4,254,078</b>	<b>30,113,704 <i>b</i></b>	<b>808,463</b>

*a* At 31st March, 1936.

*b* At 30th April, 1936.

*c* Excluding 774 mules and 64 donkeys.

Queensland had the following proportions of the total livestock in Australia in 1935;—horses 25.03 per cent.; cattle 43.37 per cent.; sheep 16.59 per cent.; pigs 23.56 per cent.

The following table shows the natural increase, and slaughterings of livestock in Queensland since 1926.

INCREASES AND SLAUGHTERINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Increase.		Slaughtering.		
	Calves Branded.	Lambs Marked.	Cattle (including Calves).	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1926 ..	860,075	2,245,998	628,834	701,249	304,885
1927 ..	795,671	2,481,955	643,370	697,787	299,778
1928 ..	989,567	3,995,065	725,454	845,480	342,728
1929 ..	996,554	4,257,250	672,701	1,017,783	361,080
1930 ..	1,071,842	5,625,924	634,488	1,497,768	404,595
1931 ..	1,048,399	5,013,286	591,669	1,938,315	416,715
1932 ..	983,789	4,243,356	595,948	1,756,781	383,543
1933 ..	1,061,771	3,336,321	672,683	1,432,592	392,732
1934 ..	1,203,879	4,979,373	797,822	1,273,674	448,469
1935 ..	1,095,591	2,115,883	859,584	1,019,728	521,664

*Meat Works.*—There are 11 meatworks and 9 bacon factories in operation in the State, including large establishments producing meat for export at Brisbane, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Bowen and Townsville. The Queensland Meat Industry Board is noted at the end of Chapter 10 on Marketing.

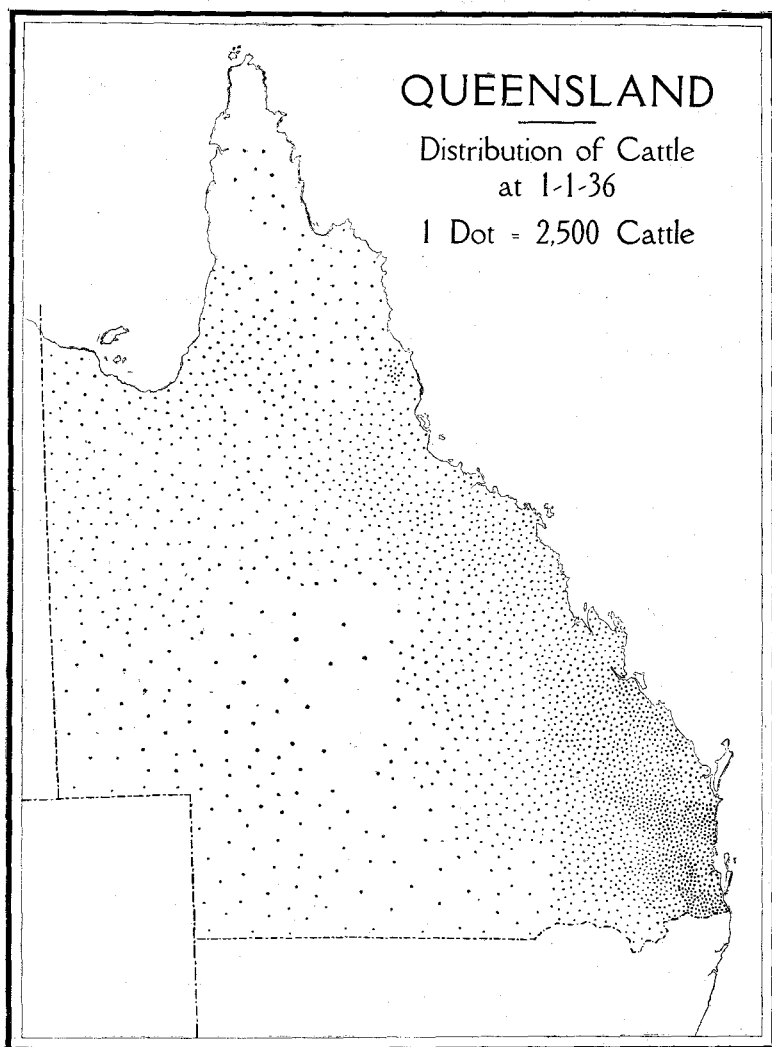
The following table shows the operations of these establishments during the last five years. Other particulars will be found in section 9 of this chapter.

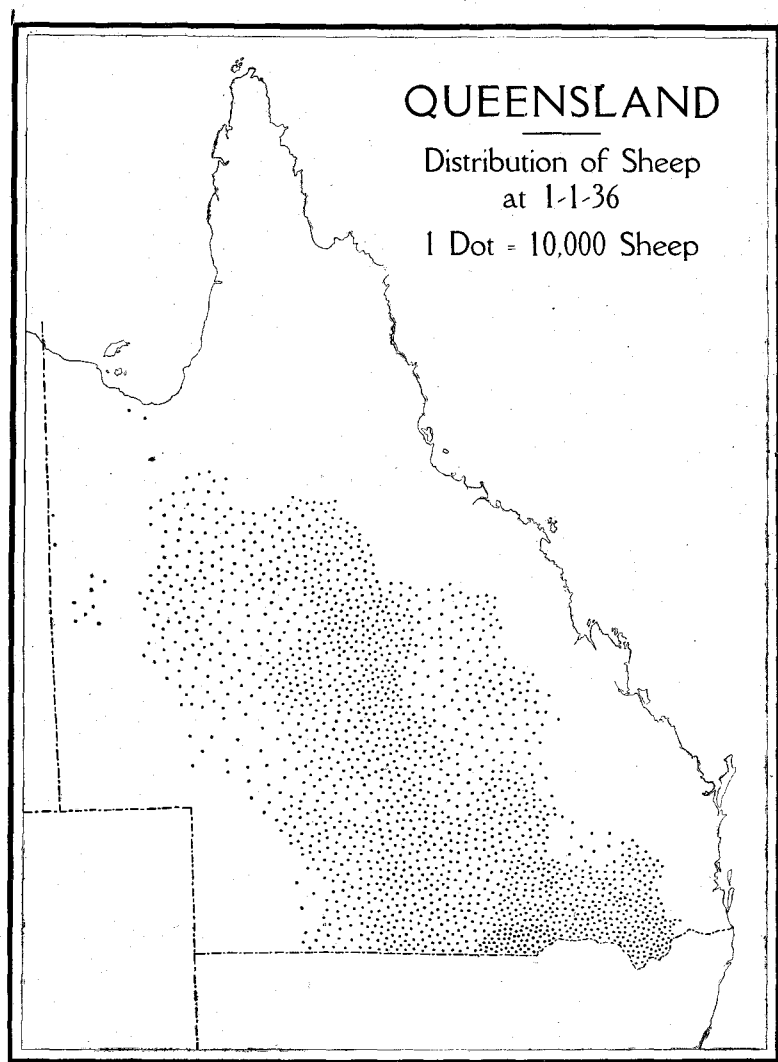
MEATWORKS, INCLUDING RABBIT WORKS, AND BACON FACTORIES.

Particulars.			1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Establishments ..	No.	17	17	18	20	20	
Persons Employed ..	No.	2,759	2,696	2,792	3,013	2,759	
Salaries and Wages Paid ..	£	490,636	575,464	659,660	747,385	758,770	
Stock Killed—							
Cattle ..	No.	237,774	383,204	495,155	607,565	603,562	
Sheep ..	No.	478,802	711,453	541,010	586,852	362,748	
Lambs ..	No.	34,573	121,616	53,714	71,750	46,998	
Pigs ..	No.	311,599	316,727	343,727	426,141	492,416	
Meat Produced—							
Beef ..	1000 lb.	136,231	193,046	240,971	255,496	217,330	
Mutton ..	1000 lb.	20,864	29,469	21,733	23,862	13,884	
Lamb ..	1000 lb.	1,111	3,636	1,507	2,085	1,430	
Bacon and Ham ..	1000 lb.	19,640	16,702	18,574	21,475	23,017	
Pork ..	1000 lb.	5,161	7,028	8,795	12,109	13,602	
Value all Products ..	£1,000	2,450	3,173	3,376	4,220	5,555	

*Meat Exports.*—Records of interstate exports are not available, but a sample collection of interstate trade statistics was made in 1931-32. In that year livestock, meat, hides and skins, tallow, etc., exported to other States was valued at £2,017,608. New South Wales took £1,690,648;







Victoria £269,291; South Australia £95,065; Western Australia £26,297; Tasmania £3,346. (For further details of exports see chapter 9).

The exports overseas of livestock, meat, and allied products during 1935-36 are shown in the next table.

OVERSEAS EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1935-36.

Country to which Exported.	Live Stock.	Meat.	Hides and Skins.	Leather.	Tallow.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	..	2,274,813	74,154	5,398	91,648
British Malaya ..	310	55,632	..	51	..
India and Ceylon ..	36,193	23,197	..	..	3,291
Other British ..	728	118,548	392	332	3,362
Egypt .. ..	..	132,456	740	..	..
France .. ..	..	..	66,386	..	..
Japan .. ..	..	28,989	21,538	..	6,066
Neth. East Indies ..	2,750	32,150	..	3,630	1,128
U. S. America ..	..	777	..	..	20,224
Other Foreign ..	75	41,248	64,175	64	12,080
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>40,056</b>	<b>2,707,810</b>	<b>227,385</b>	<b>9,475</b>	<b>137,799</b>

3. WOOL.

As a wool producer, Queensland ranks second among the States, and wool is the State's most valuable single product. Almost all the sheep are pure breed merinos. At 31st December, 1935, 98.91 per cent. of all the sheep were merinos, 0.14 per cent. other pure breeds, and 0.49 per cent. merino cross breeds.

WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Wool Clip.			Total Wool Produced. <sup>a</sup>	Value of Wool Produced. <sup>b</sup>
	Sheep Shorn.	Wool Shorn.	Weight per Fleece.		
	No.	Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Greasy.	£
1926-27..	17,600,510	116,236,930	6.60	119,847,967	8,938,660
1927-28..	16,961,698	122,781,961	7.24	126,429,938	10,077,519
1928-29..	18,438,630	134,727,365	7.31	138,988,930	9,080,611
1929-30..	20,733,054	155,967,030	7.52	161,087,873	6,886,506
1930-31..	22,778,181	174,600,451	7.67	182,061,407	7,039,708
1931-32..	23,183,705	176,142,684	7.60	184,716,462	5,957,105
1932-33..	22,407,859	173,682,186	7.75	185,833,546	7,340,425
1933-34..	20,776,320	160,874,165	7.74	169,989,516	10,227,703
1934-35..	22,609,717	166,452,800	7.36	174,088,413	7,587,353
1935-36..	18,764,417	136,893,636	7.30	142,793,328	8,287,963

<sup>a</sup> Includes dead wool, fellmongered wool, and wool on skins exported or utilised on holdings.

<sup>b</sup> Revised figures based on prices realised at Brisbane Wool Sales.

Of the sheep shorn in 1935-36 there were 9,627,905 ewes, 6,218,579 wethers, 1,607,419 weaners and hoggets, 1,054,527 lambs and 255,987 rams.

*Wool Districts.*—The following table indicates the districts in which the wool was produced.

## WOOL CLIP, QUEENSLAND, 1935-36.

Statistical Division.	Sheep Shorn.	Wool Produced.		Proportion of Wool Produced in each Division.	Proportion of Total Sheep in each Division. <sup>a</sup>
		Total.	Per Sheep.		
	No.	Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Greasy.	%	%
Moreton ..	6,168	38,026	6.17	0.0	0.1
Wide Bay ..	5,647	30,535	5.41	0.0	0.0
Downs ..	2,674,389	18,293,809	6.84	13.4	14.1
Maranoa ..	3,357,249	24,100,195	7.18	17.6	18.1
South Western	3,604,639	27,208,113	7.55	19.9	19.8
<i>Total S. Q'land</i>	<i>9,648,092</i>	<i>69,670,678</i>	<i>7.22</i>	<i>50.9</i>	<i>52.1</i>
Port Curtis ..	54,163	322,954	5.96	0.2	0.3
Central Western	5,176,801	38,037,889	7.35	27.8	27.1
Far Western ..	1,550,767	12,224,191	7.88	8.9	8.0
<i>Total C. Q'land</i>	<i>6,781,731</i>	<i>50,585,034</i>	<i>7.46</i>	<i>36.9</i>	<i>35.4</i>
Edgecumbe ..	4,389	25,375	5.78	0.0	0.0
Rockingham ..	146	958	6.56	0.0	0.0
Peninsula ..	..	..	..	..	..
North Western	2,330,059	16,611,591	7.13	12.1	12.5
<i>Total N. Q'land</i>	<i>2,334,594</i>	<i>16,637,924</i>	<i>7.13</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>12.5</i>
<b>Total Q'land..</b>	<b>18,764,417</b>	<b>136,893,636</b>	<b>7.30</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> As at 31st December, 1935.

*Australian Wool Production.*—Queensland first supplanted Victoria as the second wool producing State in the nineties. Since then it has generally remained slightly ahead of Victoria except during the first five years of the twentieth century and during the period 1917 to 1920. New South Wales now produces roughly one half the Australian wool, and Queensland and Victoria together supply one-third. The actual production in 1935-36 is shown hereunder.

## AUSTRALIAN WOOL PRODUCTION, 1935-36.

State.	Sheep Shorn.	Wool Produced.				Average Weight per Fleecce.
		Shorn.	Dead and Felmongered.	Exported on Skins. (Estimate.)	Total Production.	
	No.	lb. greasy.	lb. greasy.	lb. greasy.	lb. greasy.	lb. gr.
N. S. W. ..	55,805,326	429,701,017	26,533,983	16,350,000	472,585,000	7.70
Victoria ..	18,389,793	125,472,697	17,000,315	20,924,884	163,397,896	6.82
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>18,764,417</b>	<b>136,893,636</b>	<b>4,240,837</b>	<b>1,658,855</b>	<b>142,793,328</b>	<b>7.30</b>
S. A. ..	8,091,682	70,912,985	3,694,471	7,101,984	81,709,440	8.76
W. A. a ..	11,454,526	85,706,700	..	6,751,973	92,458,673	7.48
Tasmania	2,010,152	14,948,000	..	1,352,000	16,300,000	7.44
N. T. ..	n	35,000	..	..	35,000	n
F. C. T. ..	231,024	1,733,838	12,303	28,085	1,774,226	7.51
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>114,746,920</b>	<b>865,403,873</b>	<b>51,481,909</b>	<b>54,167,781</b>	<b>971,053,563</b>	<b>7.54</b>

<sup>a</sup> Figures for year 1935.

n Not available.

*Wool Sales.*—Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the last ten years are shown in the next table. A note on the marketing of wool is given in chapter 10.

## BRISBANE WOOL MARKET.

Year ended 30th June.	Sales.	Bales Sold.	Wool Sold.		Amount Realised.	Average Price per Lb.	
			Greasy.	Scoured.		Greasy.	Scoured
	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	£	d.	d.
1928 ..	7	341,779	103,338,556	5,961,162	9,148,171	19-13	36-63
1929 ..	8	376,261	113,454,571	6,201,171	8,180,786	15-68	29-82
1930 ..	10	410,833	122,773,424	6,744,969	5,765,673	10-26	18-42
1931 ..	10	457,039	139,749,813	6,171,041	5,758,105	9-28	13-78
1932 ..	11	446,077	131,610,148	7,691,122	4,650,292	7-74	12-71
1933 ..	10	500,522	141,636,469	13,387,762	6,503,358	9-48	16-26
1934 ..	7	353,036	97,302,028	10,469,300	7,453,650	15-51	26-69
1935 ..	13	550,939	156,152,802	12,149,794	7,696,254	10-38	18-59
1936 ..	8	386,570	108,530,704	8,014,633	7,060,529	13-93	22-73
1937 ..	10	492,266	143,867,941	7,227,028	10,690,878	16-51	26-41

*Wool Exports.*—The bulk of the Queensland wool production is exported directly overseas. In recent years, about 98 per cent. of the production has been exported. The following table shows the destination of overseas exports during the last five years.

## OVERSEAS EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM QUEENSLAND.

Country to which Exported.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
QUANTITY (1,000 LB. GREASY).					
Belgium .. ..	22,184	19,410	21,897	25,028	20,225
France .. ..	19,453	19,006	16,641	16,744	11,768
Germany .. ..	23,816	31,091	32,768	8,543	8,924
Holland .. ..	..	882	1,943	3,416	4,392
Italy .. ..	15,806	14,164	11,680	3,601	826
Japan .. ..	40,969	40,324	27,822	48,311	40,471
Poland .. ..	..	..	1,037	3,028	3,809
United Kingdom ..	55,184	52,129	52,642	62,962	43,432
U. S. America ..	1,327	461	908	199	2,163
Total, all Countries ..	180,303	179,970	169,101	175,591	122,115

## VALUE (£1000 AUSTRALIAN).

Belgium .. ..	686	637	1,255	971	1,102
France .. ..	566	704	942	595	594
Germany .. ..	828	1,145	1,990	378	541
Holland .. ..	..	33	122	161	272
Italy .. ..	561	553	724	158	38
Japan .. ..	1,586	1,489	1,786	2,206	2,443
Poland .. ..	..	..	60	131	213
United Kingdom ..	1,811	1,728	2,909	2,577	2,184
U. S. America ..	65	24	61	13	172
Total, all Countries ..	6,163	6,415	9,974	7,370	7,871

Included in the figures in the foregoing table is the greasy equivalent of a fair amount of wool which is scoured in Queensland and exported clean. The following table gives particulars of such exports:—

## OVERSEAS EXPORTS OF SCoured WOOL FROM QUEENSLAND.

Country to which Exported.	1931—32.	1932—33.	1933—34.	1934—35.	1935—36.
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Belgium .. ..	1,151	1,454	2,224	1,929	2,188
France .. ..	869	1,032	1,395	1,481	1,426
Germany .. ..	1,460	2,767	3,608	772	966
Holland .. ..	..	29	116	77	163
Italy .. ..	289	520	692	33	26
Japan .. ..	142	129	..	37	59
Poland .. ..	..	..	20	221	317
United Kingdom ..	10,060	11,037	10,570	12,508	8,775
U. S. America ..	175	..	..	..	2
Total, all Countries ..	14,198	17,194	18,723	17,425	14,335

There are now 18 wool-scouring and fellmongery plants in the State, and 3 woollen mills. In 1935-36, the mills used the equivalent of 1,408,000 lb. of greasy wool. Particulars are as follow:—

## WOOL SCOURS, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOLLEN MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1931—32.	1932—33.	1933—34.	1934—35.	1935—36.
Establishments .. No.	19	21	23	26	21
Persons employed .. No.	768	842	893	842	790
Salaries and wages paid £	101,807	126,841	136,359	126,725	116,071
Sheep skins used .. No.	643,785	860,107	866,065	750,330	574,717
Greasy wool used 1,000 lb.	27,694	37,769	38,850	33,268	26,109
Scoured wool produced <sup>a</sup> .. 1,000 lb.	14,226	19,168	19,361	17,209	12,623
Tweed made .. sq. yards	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	528,147	591,203
Flannel made .. sq. yards	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	524,297	513,828
Blankets made .. pairs	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	7,301	8,020

<sup>a</sup> Including wool obtained from skins in fellmongeries; also wool subsequently used in woollen mills.

*n* Not available.

See section 9 of this chapter for further particulars of wool scours.

## 4. DAIRYING.

The dairying industry is situated on a strip of moist pastures stretching along the East coast from the border of New South Wales northwards towards Rockhampton; on the Darling Downs; and on the Atherton Tableland behind Cairns. Butter, Cheese and Milk produced in 1935-36 were worth £6,250,000, while the value of Pig Products produced in the related industry of Pig-Raising was £1,425,000. The following table indicates the growth of the industry since 1895.

## DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dairy Cattle. <i>c</i>			Production.		Exports Oversea.	
	Total (Including Heifers)	Cows.		Butter.	Cheese.	Butter.	Cheese.
		In Milk.	Dry.				
	No.	No.	No.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1895 ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3,720	1,842	1	..
1900 ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	8,680	1,985	1,035	4
1905 ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	20,320	2,682	7,070	59
1910 ..	365,444	262,788	102,656	31,258	4,147	17,213	518
1915-16 ..	335,243	218,511	116,732	25,457 <sup>a</sup>	4,383 <sup>a</sup>	2,354	66
1920-21 ..	448,634	335,026	113,608	40,751 <sup>b</sup>	11,512 <sup>b</sup>	26,067	7,936
1925-26 ..	611,426	463,436	147,900	63,001	12,581	36,608	6,463
1930-31 ..	724,323	546,643	147,385	95,719	13,648	67,583	7,790
1931-32 ..	775,301	590,656	152,668	98,013	11,022	72,307	4,462
1932-33 ..	792,943	586,995	173,557	103,032	13,084	76,545	6,527
1933-34 ..	877,409	673,544	164,978	127,343	13,887	98,084	6,636
1934-35 ..	939,254	729,821	172,932	133,625	12,192	102,134	7,819
1935-36 ..	955,746	732,002	186,764	115,920	9,149	76,230	3,481

<sup>a</sup> For the year ended 31st December, 1915.<sup>c</sup> At 31st December.<sup>b</sup> For the year ended 31st December, 1920.<sup>n</sup> Not available.

The distribution of the dairying industry in the various statistical divisions of the State is shown hereunder.

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND, 1935-36. *a*

Statistical Division.	Milk Produced.			Butter Made.		Cheese Made.	
	Used for Butter and Cheese.		Used as Milk.	On Farms.	In Factories.	On Farms.	In Factories.
	On Farms.	In Factories.					
	1,000 gl.	1,000 gl.	1,000 gl.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Moreton ..	2,176	73,823 <sup>b</sup>	8,605	1,058,028	34,922,505	..	1,802
Wide Bay ..	2,124	76,484	2,068	1,045,835	35,211,422	..	331,951
Downs ..	1,473	60,882	1,795	706,065	25,378,612	50	8,815,360
Maranoa ..	83	2,001	97	39,894	953,711	..	..
S. Western ..	1	1	28	670	..	..	..
<i>Total S. Q'ld.</i>	<i>5,857</i>	<i>213,191</i>	<i>12,593</i>	<i>2,850,492</i>	<i>96,466,250</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>9,149,113</i>
Port Curtis ..	750	19,242	1,209	342,728	10,784,832	120	..
Cent. Western	15	1	59	6,769	..	..	..
Far Western	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
<i>Total C. Q'ld.</i>	<i>765</i>	<i>19,243</i>	<i>1,271</i>	<i>349,497</i>	<i>10,784,832</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>..</i>
Edgecumbe ..	326	983	1,166	121,326	488,892	..	..
Rockingham	236	9,906	996	98,933	4,759,593	..	..
Peninsula ..	1	..	7	550	..	..	..
North Western	..	..	49	50	..	..	..
<i>Total N. Q'ld.</i>	<i>563</i>	<i>10,889</i>	<i>2,218</i>	<i>220,859</i>	<i>5,248,485</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>
<b>Total Q'land</b>	<b>7,185</b>	<b>243,323</b>	<b>16,082</b>	<b>3,420,848</b>	<b>112,499,567</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>9,149,113</b>

<sup>a</sup> Milk, and farm butter and cheese production are for the year ending 31st December, 1935.<sup>b</sup> Includes a small amount of milk sold to a condensed milk factory.

Most of the butter production is from the southern part of the coastal strip, Moreton and Wide Bay, the productions of which are about equal, and which contribute nearly two-thirds of the whole factory production. Most of the rest comes from the Downs. Almost all the cheese comes from the district around Toowoomba.

A comparison of dairying production in the various States is made in the following table:—

DAIRYING, AUSTRALIA, 1934-35.

	Dairy Cattle. <i>a</i>	Total Milk Produced.	Butter Made. <i>b</i>	Cheese Made. <i>b</i>	Bacon and Ham Made. <i>b</i>
	No.	Galls.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
N. S. Wales	1,112,861	357,459,159	145,277,595	8,445,468	19,667,619
Victoria ..	951,849	403,038,630	147,651,179	10,095,139	16,334,018
Queensland	<b>939,254</b>	<b>302,173,127</b>	<b>133,624,597</b>	<b>12,192,383</b>	<b>21,751,444</b>
S. Australia	170,250	53,359,566	18,513,229	6,649,661	6,497,111
W. Australia	129,875	36,758,193	13,308,003	643,571	4,730,504
Tasmania..	91,223	31,839,846	10,689,043	1,948,963	2,022,717
F. C. T. ..	1,019	296,534	15,086	..	1,250
Total c ..	3,396,331	1,184,925,055	469,078,732	39,975,185	71,004,663

*a* Includes heifers within three months of calving, except for Tasmania. Figures for Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, are as at 31st December, 1934; New South Wales, Victoria, and F. C. Territory as at 31st March, 1935.

*b* Factories and farms combined.

*c* Exclusive of N. Territory for which no returns are available.

Statistics of the operations of dairy factories and farms for five years are as follows:—

DAIRY FACTORIES AND FARMS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Dairy Farmers <i>a</i> No.	24,016	24,591	25,363	26,102	26,618
Value of Plant <i>a</i> £	1,148,948	1,109,019	1,122,235	1,165,178	1,230,457
Butter { .. 1,000 lb.	2,962	3,005	3,425	3,391	3,421
made <i>a</i> { .. .. £	171,083	147,801	134,126	144,200	164,466
Dairy Factories No.	115	118	116	116	986
Value of—					
Land and Buildings £	541,242	542,878	552,179	564,651	576,035 <i>b</i>
Plant .. £	684,970	683,378	681,219	687,898	717,340 <i>b</i>
Workers .. No.	1,134	1,172	1,177	1,182	1,096 <i>b</i>
Salaries and Wages £	242,333	233,286	247,298	260,423	244,160 <i>b</i>
Butter made { 1,000 lb.	95,051	100,028	123,918	130,234	112,500
£	5,197,388	4,511,984	5,478,180	5,892,261	5,838,230
Cheese made { 1,000 lb.	11,017	13,080	13,883	12,186	9,149 <i>c</i>
£	338,485	321,388	334,979	345,382	270,083 <i>c</i>

*a* For year ended 30th December.

*b* Excludes some small cheese factories, previously included.

*c* Includes output of small establishments not classed as factories for statistical purposes.

For information about the marketing of butter and cheese see Chapter 10. Exports since 1895 are shown in the table on page 112. The positions of dairy factories in Queensland are indicated in the map on page 100.



## 5. AGRICULTURE.

The agriculture of Queensland differs from that of the other States because of the large proportion made up of tropical crops and fruits. It is of particular interest as it represents probably the only attempt in the world to cultivate cane sugar, cotton, bananas and pineapples entirely with white labour. The following tables show (1) the progress of the chief agricultural crops in Queensland during the past five years, and (2) a comparison between Queensland and the other States in the principal crops grown.

## PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.				1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
<i>Area—</i>								
Sugar-cane	a	..	ac.	233,304	205,046	228,154	218,426	228,515
Maize	..	..	ac.	147,669	98,487	166,948	160,607	157,370
Wheat	..	..	ac.	248,783	250,049	232,053	221,729	239,631
Green forage	..	..	ac.	309,957	392,762	311,462	338,312	379,651
Hay	..	..	ac.	59,601	64,076	92,943	86,477	71,309
Cotton	..	..	ac.	22,452	29,995	68,203	43,397	54,947
Peanuts	..	..	ac.	3,328	2,298	2,630	7,501	9,472
Potatoes, English	..	..	ac.	10,374	9,743	11,936	11,666	13,620
Pumpkins	..	..	ac.	13,143	9,546	13,518	12,272	13,368
Tobacco	..	..	ac.	382	3,817	4,004	2,081	3,117
Bananas	b	..	ac.	10,885	7,235	6,777	7,027	7,004
Pineapples	b	..	ac.	4,394	4,534	4,551	4,603	4,545
<i>Yield—</i>								
Sugar-cane	1,000 tons			4,034	3,546	4,667	4,271	4,220
Maize	.. 1,000 bush.			3,781	1,654	3,716	4,142	3,504
Wheat	.. 1,000 bush.			3,864	2,494	4,362	4,076	2,690
Hay	.. .. tons			91,275	82,104	144,250	154,157	122,687
Cotton	.. 1,000 lb.			15,245	6,270	17,718	26,924	20,785
Peanuts	.. 1,000 lb.			5,995	1,239	2,699	8,494	9,636
Potatoes, English	.. tons			17,189	14,017	20,123	21,627	24,765
Pumpkins	.. .. tons			33,222	18,153	33,440	31,632	33,341
Tobacco	.. 1,000 lb.			261	2,304	2,080	1,025	1,555
Bananas	.. 100 bun.			29,507	18,699	20,275	19,059	17,334
Pineapples	.. 100 doz.			11,817	11,759	13,553	11,268	13,334
<i>Yield per acre—</i>								
Sugar-cane	.. tons			17.29	17.30	20.46	19.56	18.47
Maize	.. .. bush.			25.60	16.79	22.26	25.79	22.27
Wheat	.. .. bush.			15.53	9.97	18.80	18.38	11.23
Hay	.. .. tons			1.53	1.28	1.55	1.78	1.72
Cotton	.. .. lb.			679	209	260	620	378
Peanuts	.. .. lb.			1,801	539	1,026	1,132	1,017
Potatoes, English	.. tons			1.66	1.44	1.69	1.85	1.82
Pumpkins	.. .. tons			2.53	1.90	2.47	2.58	2.49
Tobacco	.. .. lb.			682	604	519	493	499
Bananas	.. .. bun.			271	258	299	271	247
Pineapples	.. .. doz.			269	259	298	245	293

a Area cut for crushing each year.

b Area bearing only.

## PRINCIPAL CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1935-36.

Crop.		New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
<i>Area.</i>								
Sugar cane <i>a</i>	ac.	10,416	..	228,515	..	..	..	238,931
Maize	.. ac.	119,849	20,377	157,370	3	..	..	297,599
Wheat	1,000 ac.	3,851	2,324	240	2,989	2,541	10	11,955
Green forage	1,000 ac.	610	111	380	98	198	26	1,423
Hay ..	1,000 ac.	659	1,140	71	566	495	75	3,006
Cotton	.. ac.	..	..	54,947	..	..	..	54,947
Peanuts	.. ac.	10	..	9,472	..	148	..	9,630
Potatoes, English	ac.	22,743	44,287	13,620	4,612	4,946	34,700	124,908
Pumpkins	.. ac.	4,611	1,246	13,368	322	698	<i>n</i>	20,245
Tobacco	.. ac.	934	5,840	3,117	141	426	80	10,538
<i>Yield.</i>								
Sugar cane	1,000 tons	280	..	4,220	..	..	..	4,500
Maize	1,000 bush.	3,325	639	3,504	<i>b</i>	..	..	7,468
Wheat	1,000 bush.	48,822	37,552	2,690	31,616	23,315	186	144,181
Hay ..	1,000 tons	837	1,347	123	587	504	97	3,495
Cotton	1,000 lb.	..	..	20,785	..	..	..	20,785
Peanuts	1,000 lb.	10	..	9,636	..	103	..	9,749
Potatoes, English	tons	62,882	104,125	24,765	19,257	26,278	85,800	323,107
Pumpkins	.. tons	14,981	5,019	33,341	1,932	2,201	<i>n</i>	57,474
Tobacco	1,000 lb.	667	2,879	1,555	31	352	73	5,557
<i>Yield per acre.</i>								
Sugar cane	.. tons	26.93	..	18.47	..	..	..	18.84
Maize	.. bush.	27.74	31.34	22.27	36.00	..	..	25.09
Wheat	.. bush.	12.68	16.16	11.23	10.58	9.18	17.88	12.06
Hay ..	.. tons	1.27	1.18	1.72	1.04	1.02	1.30	1.16
Cotton	.. lb.	..	..	378	..	..	..	378
Peanuts	.. lb.	1,000	..	1,017	..	696	..	1,012
Potatoes, English	tons	2.76	2.35	1.82	4.18	5.31	2.47	2.59
Pumpkins	.. tons	3.25	4.03	2.49	6.00	3.15	<i>n</i>	2.84
Tobacco	.. lb.	714	493	499	220	827	912	527

*a* Area cut for crushing.*b* 108 bushels.*n* Not available.

*Value of Agricultural Production.*—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland for the season 1935-36 has been estimated at £12,380,165. By "gross value" is meant the value which these crops

would have realised in the principal wholesale markets of the State. The figure is greater than the "local value," i.e., the value at the farm, by the amount of the costs of getting the products to market. The local value of agricultural products for 1935-36 has been estimated at £11,500,000.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1935-36.

Crop.	• Area Harvested.	Yield.	Gross Value.
	Acres.		£
Apples .. .. .	3,413	249,998 bush.	70,987
Apricots .. .. .	88	5,323 bush.	2,575
Arrowroot (Tubers) .. .. .	860	10,239 tons	10,239
Bananas .. .. .	7,004	1,733,378 bun.	302,560
Barley—			
Malting .. .. .	4,285	64,891 bush.	11,895
Other .. .. .	2,095	26,475 bush.	4,695
Beans and Peas—			
Dried .. .. .	104	2,513 bush.	2,070
Green .. .. .	3,009	229,854 bags	123,424
Broom Millet (Straw) .. .. .	129	129,616 lb.	1,875
Cape Gooseberries .. .. .	3	5,324 qts.	116
Cabbages and Cauliflowers .. .. .	1,347	312,107 doz.	74,136
Canary Seed .. .. .	9,438	29,103 cwt.	38,798
Cherries .. .. .	10	100 bush.	110
Coconuts .. .. .	320	6,500 doz.	1,500
Coffee .. .. .	14	6,210 lb.	232
Cotton (Unginned) .. .. .	54,947	20,785,418 lb.	376,456 <sup>a</sup>
Cowpeas .. .. .	295	2,628 bush.	1,314
Cucumbers .. .. .	293	143,953 doz.	15,723
Custard Apples .. .. .	181	36,520 bush.	10,465
Figs .. .. .	10	2,632 bush.	1,100
Grapes .. .. .	2,025	5,219,521 lb.	66,047
Grass Seed .. .. .	1,914	11,922 cwt.	15,964
Green Forage .. .. .	379,651	..	810,650
Hay—			
Lucerne .. .. .	62,779	113,068 tons	565,340
Oaten .. .. .	2,928	3,284 tons	18,062
Wheaten .. .. .	1,789	1,737 tons	7,818
Other .. .. .	3,813	4,598 tons	16,350
Lemons .. .. .	117	18,013 bush.	4,916
Lucerne Seed .. .. .	50	30 cwt.	252
Maize .. .. .	157,370	3,504,045 bush.	674,117
Mangoes .. .. .	152	18,715 bush.	8,185
Mangolds .. .. .	429	2,771 tons	5,542
Millet Seed .. .. .	635	8,923 cwt.	9,746
Nectarines .. .. .	15	853 bush.	340
Oats .. .. .	6,823	119,459 bush.	20,900
Onions .. .. .	1,023	94,487 cwt.	23,622
Oranges and Mandarins .. .. .	2,635	287,769 bush.	105,623
Panicum Seed .. .. .	5,121	35,136 cwt.	43,920
Papaws .. .. .	590	172,437 doz.	10,300
Passion Fruit .. .. .	115	5,683 bush.	4,262
Peaches .. .. .	1,357	91,786 bush.	39,005
Peanuts .. .. .	9,472	9,635,614 lb.	84,185
Pears .. .. .	183	17,029 bush.	4,257
Persimmons .. .. .	4	404 bush.	120
Pineapples .. .. .	4,545	1,333,415 doz.	247,085
Plums .. .. .	999	63,712 bush.	28,343

<sup>a</sup> Includes Bounty, £106,539.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1935-36.—*continued.*

Crop.	Area Harvested.	Yield.	Gross Value.
	Acres.		£
Potatoes—			
English .. .. .	13,620	24,765 tons	229,076
Sweet .. .. .	2,503	10,691 tons	42,764
Pumpkins .. .. .	13,368	33,341 tons	134,321
Quinces .. .. .	1	139 bush.	55
Rye .. .. .	161	2,764 bush.	690
Straw (all kinds) .. .. .	..	378 tons	1,701
Strawberries .. .. .	140	218,000 qts.	8,175
Sugar-cane .. .. .	228,515	4,220,435 tons	7,073,049
Tobacco .. .. .	3,117	1,555,083 lb.	140,880
Tomatoes .. .. .	4,659	471,111 bush.	208,531
Turnips .. .. .	85	432 tons	2,808
Watermelons .. .. .	149	4,065 tons	26,480
Wheat .. .. .	239,631	2,690,316 bush.	597,059 <i>b</i>
Market Gardens .. .. .	950	..	43,754
Other Gardens, &c. .. .. .	305	..	5,601
Total .. .. .	1,241,583	..	12,380,165

*b* Includes Relief and Special Assistance, £42,799.

A comparison of gross values of agricultural products for five years is given hereunder.

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Sugar-cane .. .. .	7,326	6,853	7,247	6,935	7,073
Maize .. .. .	518	389	681	562	674
Wheat .. .. .	753 <i>a</i>	447 <i>a</i>	748 <i>a</i>	777 <i>a</i>	597 <i>a</i>
Other Cereals .. .. .	7	26	37	40	38
Green Forage .. .. .	620	982	623	677	811
Hay and Straw .. .. .	402	416	610	616	609
Cotton .. .. .	308 <i>a</i>	125 <i>a</i>	283 <i>a</i>	397 <i>a</i>	376 <i>a</i>
Peanuts .. .. .	112	19	25	80	84
Potatoes, English .. .. .	132	109	126	180	229
Pumpkins .. .. .	144	89	109	119	134
Tobacco .. .. .	27	230	130	69	141
Tomatoes .. .. .	204	165	193	194	209
Apples .. .. .	67	94	97	90	71
Bananas .. .. .	622	427	471	336	303
Citrus Fruits .. .. .	122	131	134	103	111
Grapes .. .. .	80	93	69	69	66
Pineapples .. .. .	254	197	204	208	247
Other Fruits .. .. .	180	154	139	143	150
All Agricultural Production	12,191	11,306	12,303	11,906	12,380

*a* Includes Bounty and Assistance.

*Agricultural Districts.*—The districts in which the chief crops were produced in 1935 were as follows.

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1935-36.

Statistical Division.	Sugar Cane.	Wheat.	Maize.	Bananas.	Cotton.
	Tons.	Bushels.	Bushels.	100 Bun.	Lb.
Moreton ..	96,987	6,773	1,165,931	14,074	326,132
Wide Bay ..	812,228	4,200	831,516	2,284	3,032,989
Downs ..	..	2,497,924	1,005,336	..	99,527
Maranoa ..	..	167,621	651	..	50,159
South Western ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total S. Qld.</i> ..	<i>909,215</i>	<i>2,676,518</i>	<i>3,003,434</i>	<i>16,358</i>	<i>3,508,807</i>
Port Curtis ..	835	13,798	51,990	605	17,171,739
Central Western ..	..	..	..	..	29,971
Far Western ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total C. Qld.</i> ..	<i>835</i>	<i>13,798</i>	<i>51,990</i>	<i>605</i>	<i>17,201,710</i>
Edgecumbe ..	1,495,766	..	959	161	29,344
Rockingham ..	1,814,619	..	446,632	206	45,557
Peninsula ..	..	..	1,030	4	..
North Western ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total N. Qld.</i> ..	<i>3,310,385</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>448,621</i>	<i>371</i>	<i>74,901</i>
<b>Total Q'land</b>	<b>4,220,435</b>	<b>2,690,316</b>	<b>3,504,045</b>	<b>17,334</b>	<b>20,785,418</b>

*Sugar.*—The production of sugar-cane is the leading feature of Queensland agriculture, and it occupies most of the river flats and fertile valleys near the coast. Its distribution is an indication of the distribution of that class of land. Irrigation is practised at Inkerman in the Ayr district and more recently in part of the Bundaberg area. Cultivation is intensive and the production per acre is high. The laborious part of the work is done in the winter, during the months when the more tropical areas are a favourite resort of tourists from the South. There is a great deal of technical research and collaboration between the mills and the cane-growers, who are mostly specialists. The production of sugar per acre of cane grown has increased with increased efficiency. The general organisation of the industry is outlined in the Chapter on Marketing (a) and the location of sugar mills is shown on a map accompanying this Chapter.

The industry is based on the mills, of which there are thirty-three, and fifteen are controlled co-operatively by the growers. These are all "Central Mills" and they each have assigned to them the cane grown on particular areas. This system was first developed as an essential accessory to individual farm production.

The industry has passed through many phases; first came the experimental, then the efforts to establish plantations with Kanaka labour, and then a long and troublesome period of transition to white labour conditions (at first inefficient) under the protection of a Federal tariff for a free Australian market. The war effects stimulated production and oversea exports followed.

(a) Further details are available in a publication "The Story of Sugar" available at the Government Statistician's Office. Price, 1s., post free.

The industry is now settled in fertile patches chiefly in the river valleys of the coast. It may be roughly grouped into four main areas, the distribution among which is indicated in the second part of the following table. The most northerly area (Rockingham in the table) stretches from Port Douglas in the North to Ingham in the South; the next embraces Ayr, Proserpine, and Mackay (Edgecumbe). The two Southern areas are Bundaberg, Maryborough and Gympie and surrounding districts (Wide Bay); and the areas north and south of Brisbane (Moreton). The statistical divisions used are the standard divisions, as shown in the map in front of book, with the following modifications to suit the distribution of the sugar industry:—

1. Although actually in Port Curtis, St. Lawrence Petty Sessions district, being portion of the Mackay sugar area, is included in Edgecumbe.
2. The Mary Valley portion of Gympie Petty Sessions District is included in Wide Bay, the cane from this area being crushed at Bauple mill.
3. The coastal part of Gympie Petty Sessions District, south of the city, although actually in Wide Bay, is included in Moreton, the cane from this area having been crushed at Nambour mill.

## SUGAR PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Area Cultivated.	Area Cut for Crushing.	Cane Produced.	Sugar Produced. <i>a</i>	Cane per Acre Cut.	Sugar per Acre Cut.	Cane for each Ton of Sugar.
	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1870 .. ..	6,342	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,854	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1880 .. ..	20,224	12,497	<i>n</i>	15,861	<i>n</i>	1·27	<i>n</i>
1890 .. ..	50,922	40,208	<i>n</i>	68,924	<i>n</i>	1·69	<i>n</i>
1900 .. ..	108,535	72,651	848,328	92,554	11·68	1·28	9·17
1910 .. ..	141,779	94,641	1,840,447	210,756	19·45	2·23	8·73
1920 .. ..	162,619	89,142	1,339,455	167,401	15·03	1·88	8·00
1930 .. ..	296,070	222,044	3,528,660	516,783	15·89	2·33	6·83
1931 .. ..	309,818	233,304	4,034,300	581,276	17·29	2·49	6·94
1932 .. ..	291,136	205,046	3,546,370	514,027	17·30	2·51	6·90
1933 .. ..	311,910	228,154	4,667,122	638,559	20·46	2·80	7·31
1934 .. ..	303,926	218,426	4,271,380	611,161	19·56	2·80	6·99
1935 .. ..	314,700	228,515	4,220,435	610,080	18·47	2·67	6·92
<i>Divisions, 1935</i>							
Rockingham	117,036	93,368	1,814,619	263,813	19·44	2·83	6·89
Edgecumbe ..	129,450	90,103	1,496,601	228,647	16·61	2·54	6·54
Wide Bay ..	61,067	39,715	810,229	104,386	20·40	2·63	7·76
Moreton ..	7,147	5,329	98,986	13,234	18·57	2·48	7·48

*a* 94 per cent. net titre.

*n* Not available.

Preliminary figures place the 1936 sugar production at 743,674 tons produced from 5,170,511 tons of cane cut from 245,000 acres.

Sugar-cane is grown in two States of Australia, Queensland and New South Wales, and sugar beet in Victoria. Of the 651,658 tons of raw sugar produced in Australia in the 1935-36 season, 93.6 per cent. was cane sugar produced in Queensland, 5.6 per cent. cane sugar produced in New South Wales and 0.8 per cent. beet sugar produced in Victoria. While the industry in Queensland has been stabilised at the level of its greatest development, approximately 300,000 acres under cane, production in New South Wales reached its peak in 1895-96 with 32,927 acres under cane, from which it declined to 10,490 acres in 1918-19. Stimulated by the guaranteed post-war price the area expanded to about 20,000 acres in 1924-25. In these years Queensland's acreage also expanded rapidly, from 148,000 acres in 1919-20 to 270,000 in 1925-26. But while the industry in Queensland has continued with a slow irregular increase since that time it has remained fairly steady in New South Wales.

Cane-fields in Queensland in 1935-36 yielded 18.5 tons of cane, and 2.7 tons of sugar, per acre harvested, while in New South Wales the return was 26.9 tons of cane and 3.5 tons of sugar. Per acre under cultivation the yield of sugar in Queensland was 1.94 tons of sugar, in New South Wales 1.78 tons, and in Victoria 1.62 tons.

For operations of sugar mills, see Section 9 of this Chapter.

*Fruit Crops.*—The value of the fruit crop of the State in 1935-36 was £947,182. An annual value of about £1,000,000 places the State's fruit crop only with those of the smaller States—Western Australia and Tasmania—but Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and other tropical fruits, and supplies half the Australian banana crop. The following table compares the Queensland fruit production with that of other States:—

PRINCIPAL FRUIT CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1935-36.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
Apples .. ac.	12,049	26,162	<b>3,413</b>	8,826	9,027	22,971	82,448
Bananas .. ac.	11,856	..	<b>7,004</b>	..	121	..	18,981
Citrus fruits .. ac.	24,284	6,122	<b>2,761</b>	4,592	3,167	..	40,926
Grapes .. ac.	14,154	37,851	<b>2,025</b>	51,680	4,973	..	110,683
Pineapples .. ac.	149	..	<b>4,545</b>	..	7	..	4,701
Apples 100 bush.	9,779	24,174	<b>2,500</b>	9,392	12,358	39,500	97,703
Bananas 100 bun.	20,122	..	<b>17,334</b>	..	323	..	37,779
Citrus fruits 100 bush.	28,263	8,234	<b>3,062</b>	6,969	4,043	..	50,571
Grapes .. tons	25,749	173,160	<b>2,330</b>	132,559	15,404	..	349,202
Pineapples 100 doz.	209	..	<b>13,334</b>	..	8	..	13,551
Total area under fruit—							
Bearing .. ac.	83,061	101,388	<b>24,245</b>	77,000	21,203	29,729	336,626
Non-bearing ac.	14,799	15,481	<b>6,918</b>	6,341	6,430	3,643	53,612
Total Value of Products .. £1,000	2,476	3,476	<b>947</b>	1,977	1,018	1,118	11,012

Bananas and pineapples are the most important fruit crops and were worth £302,000 and £247,000 respectively in 1935-36. They are produced chiefly in the Moreton and Wide Bay divisions, bananas being grown on steep hillsides and pineapples on the lowlands between. Other tropical fruits, particularly the papaw, custard apple, and mango, are grown throughout coastal Queensland, but their commercial production is small. Papaws (172,437 dozen in 1935-36) and custard apples (36,520 bushels in 1935-36) are grown chiefly in rural districts within 50 miles of Brisbane to supply the markets of the metropolis, while most mangoes are grown in the tropical coastal districts.

Oranges and mandarins, worth £106,000 in 1935-36, are grown fairly extensively in the coastal divisions, Maroochy (Nambour), Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Gayndah being the most important districts. Grapes, nearly all for table use, were worth £66,000 in 1935-36. Stanthorpe (south of the Darling Downs) was the main producer of grapes, and small amounts were grown at Roma (in the Maranoa), and in the Moreton districts. In 1935, 22,569 gallons of wine were made from 328,368 lb. of grapes, while 4,891,153 lb. were sold as table grapes.

The high country to the south of the Downs around Stanthorpe enables fruits of the cool temperate zone to be grown. In 1935-36, the State produced 249,998 bushels of apples, 91,786 bushels of peaches, 63,712 bushels of plums, and small amounts of pears and apricots.

*Cotton.*—Growing commenced in 1861, and reached a peak production of 2,567,000 lb. (ginned) from 12,963 acres in 1871. The conclusion of the American Civil War led to a decline in prices, and production fell to nothing by 1887. Two other attempts at growing, with local manufacture at Ipswich, reached their peaks in 1895 (269,000 lb. unginned) and 1911 (187,000 lb. unginned). In 1913 the Queensland Government assumed some responsibility for the industry, and made an advance to growers on their crop, and ginned it on owners' account. The area under cotton during the war years fluctuated, once reaching 200 acres. High prices after the war enabled the Queensland Government to guarantee a price of 5½d. per lb. for the three years ended 31st July, 1923. The area rose from 166 acres in 1920 to 82,174 acres in 1924. Since 1924, the Commonwealth Government has assisted the industry, first by a bounty on the crop, and on manufactured yarn, and later by a bounty on the crop only.

Ginning and marketing are carried out by the Queensland Cotton Board, which has gineries at Whinstanes (Brisbane), Gladstone, and Rockhampton. (For details of the Board's operations see Chapter 10.)

The present production of cotton comes for the most part from the Port Curtis and Wide Bay divisions, particularly in the Callide Valley and Upper Burnett. In 1935, these two Petty Sessions Districts alone supplied 77½ per cent. of the whole crop. The 1935 crop amounted to 20,785,418 lb. unginned, which was grown on 54,947 acres. Some 2,500 growers were engaged, so it will be seen that the industry is essentially small scale in organisation. In many cases, crops are grown by tenants who are permitted to occupy areas of virgin land, on which they grow cotton, in return for their clearing the land. After picking the crop, they leave the district.



*Tobacco.*—Small amounts of tobacco have been grown in Queensland since the earliest days. A peak was reached in 1894 with 915 acres yielding 1,072,000 lb. of cured leaf. At this time New South Wales was the chief grower of tobacco, followed by Victoria. In Queensland, the industry slowly declined through the thirty years after 1895, and reached as low as 96 acres in 1925. Increased tariff protection led to an expansion of cultivation in all States after 1930, and now Victoria (which is the leading producer) and Queensland produce most of the Australian crop. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1935-36 was 3,117 acres producing 1,555,083 lb. of dried leaf. Two-thirds of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland) and most of the remainder from the South of the Downs and the Bowen, Mackay, and Townsville districts of the Edgumbe division. The 1894 production of tobacco was all grown in the South of the State in the Warwick-Killarney-Stanthorpe district of the Downs.

*Peanuts.*—Small amounts of peanuts have been grown in Queensland for many years, but in 1926 the area began to expand rapidly and moved from 815 acres in 1925 to 5,693 in 1927. In 1935 there were 9,472 acres which yielded 9,500,000 lb. of peanuts. The vast majority of the peanuts are grown in the Nanango-Kingaroy-Murgon district in the south-west of the Wide Bay division and a few are grown on the Atherton Tableland and near Rockhampton. The crop is processed and marketed by a Peanut Board (see Chapter 10).

*Canary Seed.*—This is a crop of particular importance to Queensland, as this State is the only large producer in Australia. From 15 acres in 1915, the area was expanded to 7,596 acres in 1917, and after two years with small acreages, to 12,425 acres in 1920. Through the twenties the acreage was small and fluctuating, but in 1930 reached 3,299, and 10,293 in 1933. In 1935, 9,438 acres produced 29,103 cwt., worth £39,000. The production came from the Downs to the south and west of Toowoomba. Marketing is controlled by a Canary Seed Board (see Chapter 10).

*Arrowroot.*—Queensland is the main producer of this crop, New South Wales being the only other State producing it, and then only a small amount. Arrowroot has been grown in this State for many years. In 1861 the area grown was 14 acres; the area had increased to 968 acres in 1921 with a record production of 14,619 tons. This area and production has fluctuated a great deal since that date, and in 1935 the area was 860 acres and the production 10,239 tons, worth roughly £1 per ton. The crop is grown mainly in the Logan-Southport section of the Moreton Division, with a smaller amount in the Gympie section of the Wide Bay Division. See Chapter 10 for the marketing of this crop.

*Other Crops.*—There are other crops of much greater value than some of those discussed above; but they are not of such peculiar interest to Queensland. Wheat, worth £600,000 in 1935-36, was mostly grown on the Downs; maize was worth £674,000 in 1935-36 for the grain crop, and large amounts were grown as green forage. It was grown in Moreton, Wide Bay, and Downs Divisions. The marketing of wheat and maize is described in Chapter 10.

6. FISHERIES.

The fisheries production of Queensland is worth about £300,000 per annum, about equally divided between the production of edible fish, and of pearls, pearl-shell, and other shell. The industry employs 900 boats and about 3,000 men. The following table gives details of production during the last five years:—

FISHERIES, QUEENSLAND.

Product.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
QUANTITY.					
Fish .. .. . tons	3,696	3,585	4,000	3,871	3,681
Crabs .. .. . 1,000	120	120	113	111	108
Turtles .. .. . No.	134	736	31	33	73
Oysters .. .. . sacks	6,468	8,584	5,817	6,368	6,082
Pearl Shell .. .. . tons	469	416	607	817	1,111
Bêche-de-mer .. .. . tons	441	246	195	139	191
Tortoise Shell .. .. . cwt.	6	5	5	6	1
Trochus Shell .. .. . tons	518	558	409	550	411

VALUE.

Fish .. .. . £	136,116	133,954	139,801	147,459	149,875
Crabs .. .. . £	7,385	6,718	6,620	5,650	5,557
Turtles .. .. . £	200	904	31	33	84
Oysters .. .. . £	16,143	19,740	14,604	15,895	13,302
Pearls .. .. . £	..	..	1,187	1,905	2,515
Pearl Shell .. .. . £	76,197	69,083	76,582	86,502	123,409
Bêche-de-mer .. .. . £	33,437	19,265	18,362	14,100	13,705
Tortoise Shell .. .. . £	264	120	80	78	130
Trochus Shell .. .. . £	33,168	40,433	38,059	48,397	37,899
Total .. .. . £	302,910	290,217	295,326	320,019	346,476

The labour and capital engaged in the various branches of the fishing industry are shown hereunder:—

FISHERIES, QUEENSLAND, 1935-36.

Particulars.	General Fisheries.	Oyster.	Pearlshell and Bêche-de-mer	Total.
Boats engaged .. No.	823	37	98	958
Value of boats and equipment .. £	70,027	2,033	83,700	155,760
Men employed .. No.	1,702	58	1,203	2,963

## 7. MINES AND QUARRIES.

Mineral production has always yielded the State a fairly large income. Since 1872, it has never been less than £1,000,000 annually. When the minerals produced were at their highest from about 1905 to 1918, this value (excluding quarry products) reached over £4,000,000 in some years and was always at least £3,000,000. For 1935, the value was nearly £3,000,000 compared with only £1,300,000 in 1930. The recent improvement has been due largely to greater gold production, and to the silver-lead ores at Mount Isa. In addition to the high prices for gold prevailing of recent years, the industry has been stimulated by assistance in various forms granted by the Mines Department, provision by the State Government being supplemented by a Commonwealth grant of £130,500 spread over about three years.

Gold was the first mineral to reach large proportions in Queensland. By 1868 the annual production was 112,000 fine oz., worth nearly £500,000. This gold came almost entirely from the Gympie and Rockhampton fields. By 1872, copper was at the peak for its early production, the ore being worth £196,000. Most of this was produced on the Clermont field. Coal was being mined at Ipswich, and by 1872 production had reached 28,000 tons. Tin was discovered at Stanthorpe in 1852, mining commenced in 1872 and, in 1873, 8,938 tons of ore mined were recorded as being worth £600,000.

Gold production reached its peak in 1900, when 676,000 fine oz. were produced, valued at £2,871,000. At this time the Charters Towers field was in its prime with 283,237 oz. for the year, followed by Mount Morgan with 199,262 oz. The Gympie fields in that year produced 76,309 oz., and the Croydon field 48,045 oz. Production declined after 1900 until by 1926 the output was worth only £44,000. The increase of recent years (referred to above) raised the production to 121,174 oz., valued at £1,048,740 in 1936.

The most important sources of gold in 1936 were Mount Morgan (37,305 fine oz.), Cracow, about 120 miles inland from Maryborough (30,513 fine oz.), and Mount Coolon, west of Bowen (21,611 fine oz.). The Charters Towers field is again producing, and gained 7,994 fine oz. in 1936.

Silver has been produced in small quantities since 1879. It reached its peak with £118,000 in 1908, most being from the Herberton field. Recent developments in the Cloncurry district raised it to 3,084,000 oz. worth £270,000 in 1936, mostly from Mount Isa.

Copper, after its early production, declined to almost nothing by the end of the century. By 1907, however, it had increased again to a value of over £1,000,000, and in 1912 exceeded gold in value being worth £1,698,000, and reached over £2,000,000 from 1916 to 1918. Early in this period, the production was chiefly from the Herberton field, and the fields south of Rockhampton, Mount Morgan and Mount Perry; but, by 1916, Cloncurry had become the chief producer, followed closely by Mount Morgan. Production is now small and in 1936 came almost equally from the Cloncurry field and Mount Morgan.

Lead and Zinc production have increased with the growth of Mount Isa during recent years. The production of these metals for the State

in 1936 was—Lead 35,763 tons, £629,000, and zinc 30,443 tons, £453,000. After gold and coal they were the most important minerals produced.

*Tin*, after the early production of the seventies, declined to a low level in 1900, but reached another peak in 1907 when the production, chiefly from Herberton, was worth £497,000. In 1936 Herberton was still the chief source of tin.

*Coal production*, most of which has been consumed locally, has shown a steady growth, until it reached over 1,000,000 tons in 1913. Since then it has remained at about 1,000,000 tons. Ipswich is the main coalfield (500,000 tons in 1936), followed by Bowen (213,000 tons), Clermont and Maryborough, and small amounts are mined in the Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Chillagoe, Warwick, and Roma districts.

The following table shows the production of some of the principal products, and the total value of minerals produced in Queensland during the last five years:—

MINERAL (EXCLUDING QUARRY) PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Mineral.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
QUANTITIES.					
Gold .. Oz.	23,263	91,997	115,471	102,990	121,174
Silver .. Oz.	2,301,782	2,248,804	2,259,574	2,409,165	3,084,008
Copper .. Tons	3,136	2,941	2,906	2,900	3,828
Tin .. Tons	708	856	1,056	1,189	1,108
Lead .. Tons	47,716	45,150	42,462	32,952	35,763
Zinc .. Tons	..	..	..	4,411	30,443
Coal .. Tons	841,711	875,567	956,558	1,051,978	1,046,879
VALUES.					
Gold .. £	173,144	710,168	982,636	904,755	1,048,740
Silver .. £	182,733	181,108	208,000	284,678	269,848
Copper .. £	108,858	105,031	95,903	101,489	161,688
Tin .. £	66,174	123,620	179,404	187,234	157,889
Lead .. £	573,813	527,696	463,255	471,221	629,253
Zinc .. £	..	..	..	68,863	453,356
Coal .. £	684,555	693,383	752,303	843,034	858,732
Other .. £	29,424	32,245	31,634	26,226	33,997
Total .. £	1,818,701	2,373,251	2,713,135	2,887,500	3,613,503

*State Batteries, &c.*—To assist the mining industry the State operates a number of batteries and ore treatment plants. During 1936 the State battery at Kidston, and the Venus State battery at Charters Towers (worked by a lessee under agreement to carry out all public crushings), dealt with gold ores; the State treatment works at Irvinebank treated tin ore for the public; and intermittent crushings of tin ore were made by the State battery at Bamford. The State smelters at Chillagoe produce gold, copper, and smaller amounts of silver and lead. The Government also operates a number of drills in experimental work testing the various fields.

*State Coal Mines.*—The State Government operates three coal mines:—At Collinsville (Bowen mine), Styx (north of Rockhampton), and Mount Mulligan (100 miles inland from Cairns). The output of these mines was 231,311 tons in 1936, amounting to 22 per cent. of the State's total output. The Bowen mine produced 166,208 tons.

*Mineral Production in Various States.*—In 1935, Queensland ranked third among the Australian States as a mineral producer. New South Wales owes its superior position to coal and silver-lead, and Western Australia to gold.

#### MINERAL PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA, 1935.

Mineral.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
QUANTITIES.						
Gold oz.	50,100	87,609	102,990	7,333	649,049	8,343
Silver oz.	62,198	3,948	2,409,165	..	79,880	323,901
Copper tons	856	..	2,900	256	..	13,036
Tin tons	1,096	88	1,189	..	60	1,131
Lead tons	243,817 <sup>b</sup>	..	32,952	..	..	1,488
Coal tons	8,698,579	2,698,010	1,051,978	..	537,188	123,714

#### VALUES.

Gold	£	439,140	768,401	904,755	64,109	5,677,337	73,143
Silver	£	8,110	642	284,678	..	12,687	42,323
Copper	£	30,071	..	101,489	11,065	..	464,007
Tin	£	287,890	14,475	187,234	..	8,829	258,919
Lead	£	3,181,278 <sup>b</sup>	..	471,221	..	..	21,390
Coal	£	4,887,341	511,771	843,034	..	318,012	86,204
Other	£	392,018	371,613	95,089	2,453,707 <sup>a</sup>	69,926	125,521
Total	£	9,225,848	1,666,902	2,887,500	2,528,881	6,086,791	1,071,507

<sup>a</sup> Includes iron £2,149,027 and salt £175,507.

<sup>b</sup> Silver-lead ores.

In addition, the Northern Territory produced 5,066 oz. of gold and 38 tons of tin and tin ore.

*Persons Engaged.*—The number of persons engaged in mining in Queensland in 1935 was 8,540, or 8.8 per 1,000 of population. Including workers on smelters and quarries the mining population was 11,549. Details for the last five years are as follows:—

#### PERSONS ENGAGED IN MINING, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Gold Mining.		Other Mines.	Smelters and Other Surface Works.	Quarries.
	Alluvial.	Quartz.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1931 .. ..	1,179	1,572	4,002	1,143	640
1932 .. ..	1,444	2,449	4,120	1,274	803
1933 .. ..	1,183	2,978	4,351	1,559	962
1934 .. ..	1,230	2,637	4,730	1,804	937
1935 .. ..	1,234	2,697	4,609	2,000	1,009

The Commonwealth Year Book gives the following figures for persons engaged in mining in 1934—New South Wales 26,788, Victoria 8,825, Queensland 8,597, South Australia 1,175, Western Australia 13,307, Tasmania 4,539, and Northern Territory 378. The numbers per 1,000 of population were New South Wales 10.2, Victoria 4.8, Queensland 9.0, South Australia 2.0, Western Australia 30.1, Tasmania 19.8, Northern Territory 76.6, and for Australia as a whole 9.5. In 1900 the rate per 1,000 for Australia as a whole was 29.9.

Particulars of accidents in mines and smelters in Queensland for the last five years are given hereunder:—

#### MINING ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Mines.			Smelters, &c.			Quarries.		
	Acci- dents.	Persons.		Acci- dents.	Persons.		Acci- dents.	Persons.	
		Killed.	Injured		Killed.	Injured		Killed.	Injured
1931	No. 186	No. 4	No. 183	No. 36	No. ..	No. 36	No. 11	No. ..	No. 11
1932	.. 184	.. 5	.. 180	.. 53	.. 2	.. 51	.. 8	.. 1	.. 8
1933	.. 182	.. 7	.. 176	.. 61	.. 1	.. 60	.. 9	.. 1	.. 8
1934	.. 299	.. 10	.. 290	.. 60	.. 1	.. 59	.. 6	.. 1	.. 5
1935	.. 312	.. 5	.. 307	.. 63	.. 1	.. 62	.. 6	.. ..	.. 6

*Quarries.*—During the year ended 30th June, 1936, 106 quarries operated within the State. The following table shows the quantities and value of the different types of stone raised during the year:—

#### QUARRIES, QUEENSLAND, 1935-36.

Class of Stone.	Quarries.	Stone Produced.			
		Building Stone.	Macadam, Ballast, &c.	Total Quantity.	Total Value.
	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£
Felstone, Porphyry .. ..	15	687	202,394	203,081	33,296
Blue Metal .. ..	15	2,262	159,357	161,619	36,692
Limestone .. ..	7	..	69,933	69,933	15,170
Granite .. ..	9	5,079	52,673	57,752	16,435
Freestone and Sandstone ..	13	400	36,849	37,249	5,813
Other .. ..	47	..	371,898	371,898	60,624
Total .. ..	106	8,428	893,104	901,532	168,030

#### 8. TIMBER.

Queensland possesses the largest area in any Australian State appropriate to permanent forestry production, and its native timber resources have been an important asset in a continent not well endowed with soft-woods. The exploitation of these timber assets has been an aid to

settlement, but it has proceeded at a pace which threatens to exhaust accessible supplies long before the products of a still inadequate re-forestation can replace them. In the process, however, this exploitation of wasting assets adds considerably to production.

These native timbers are chiefly in two large and widely separated areas. In the South the timber country extends from the border ranges to beyond Maryborough. This is the main pine belt, which extends also to the margins of the sub-tropical region in New South Wales. In the North the "rain forest" or jungle timbers comprise, in addition to pine, a great variety of first-class cabinet hardwoods. Very large quantities have been destroyed in the process of farm clearing, but large quantities remain and are being used to an increasing extent for fine building construction, furniture, and veneers. Queensland walnut, maple, silkwood, black bean, and some others are well known. The inferiority of others is due to their variety rather than to their quality.

In the following tables the rapid increase in the production of plywood is recorded, and for that commodity reference should be made to the chapter on Marketing. Chapter 6 on Land and Settlement includes an outline of the operations of the Forestry Department, and particulars of certain timbers.

There were 306 sawmills and 11 plywood mills operating during 1935-36. Particulars of the operations of sawmills are:—

## SAWMILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Mills .. .. . No.	208	215	224	268	306
Workers <i>a</i> .. .. . No.	2,589	2,702	2,811	3,652	3,727
Salaries and wages paid £	380,699	412,006	431,812	621,456	664,074
Land, buildings, and plant £	716,745	691,152	677,559	707,738	801,014
Sawn timber produced <i>b</i> —					
Pine .. 1,000 s. ft.	26,502	37,539	42,765	65,116	70,660
Hardwood .. 1,000 s. ft.	18,628	22,148	24,286	37,196	42,296
Other .. 1,000 s. ft.	7,276	7,373	7,992	14,506	12,313
Total .. 1,000 s. ft.	52,405	67,060	75,043	116,818	125,269
Value of sawn timber <i>b</i> —					
Pine .. .. . £	403,066	544,999	624,062	939,154	1,030,559
Hardwood .. .. £	261,012	314,089	329,736	501,970	556,004
Other .. .. . £	152,826	162,478	170,907	328,788	285,868
Total value .. .. £	816,904	1,021,566	1,124,705	1,769,912	1,872,431

*a* Average number of workers during period of operation.

*b* Only locally-grown timber included.

The sawmills were distributed in 1935-36 amongst the three main divisions of the State as follows:—Southern 255, Central 16, Northern 35 (see map, page 100). The Southern division accounted for 106,606,101 super. feet of sawn native timber, the Central division for 2,946,256 super. feet, and the Northern for 15,716,596 super. feet. Most of the pine was sawn in the Southern division, while most of the other timbers (largely silky oak, maple, walnut, &c.) was from the Northern division.

There were 11 plywood mills in 1935-36. Their progress during recent years is shown in the following table:—

## PLYWOOD MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

—	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Mills .. .. . No.	7	10	10	10	11
Workers <i>a</i> .. .. No.	196	407	695	725	843
Salaries and wages .. £	29,486	50,433	74,134	94,948	110,172
Land, buildings, and plant £	99,970	124,873	139,692	138,188	161,582
Logs used .. 1,000 s. ft.	5,310	10,115	11,775	18,368	20,385
Plywood made 1,000 s. ft. sld.	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	7,439	10,627	13,670
Value of plywood made £	115,591	201,657	241,211	366,682	482,601
Value of veneers made £	<i>b</i>	26,599	45,563	63,961	50,713

*a* Average number of workers during the period of operation.

*b* Included with Plywood.

*n* Not available.

## 9. MANUFACTURING.

For statistical purposes, a factory has been defined in Australia as an establishment engaged in making or repairing articles, in which four or more workers are employed, or where some form of mechanical power is used. Thus all but the smallest manual workshops are included. There is no doubt that the following figures, compiled in accordance with the above definition, include practically all the manufacturing operations of Queensland and Australia.

At a Conference of Statisticians held in 1937 it was decided not to include electricity and gas establishments amongst ordinary factories; and these establishments are excluded from the figures given throughout this section. (For particulars of these works, see Section 10 of this Chapter.)

Fuller particulars than those in the following pages are given for meat works on page 105; wool scours, etc., page 111; butter and cheese factories, pages 112 and 113; sugar mills, page 119; sawmills, page 128; and plywood mills, above.

The progress of manufacturing production in Queensland since 1896 is shown in the next table.

The last column, the value of "Production," represents the value of the wealth produced by the factories as such. This is the amount which the goods they made are worth in excess of the value of the things which they had to use to make these goods. (No allowance has been made for depreciation, and certain overhead expenses, such as insurance, which strictly should have been deducted to arrive at this figure, but so far it has been impracticable to deduct these.) The value of production is the fund which provides wages and salaries, profits, interest, and rent. In 1935-36, production was worth £16,000,000, compared with £32,000,000 as the estimated value of the net production of the *primary* industries. (See table, page 143.)



## FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Estab- lish- ments.	Work- ers. <sup>a</sup>	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Capital Values.		Output.	Production. <sup>b</sup>
				Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.		
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
1896 ..	1,319	19,564	n	2,270,726	3,593,624	6,402,068	n
1900 ..	2,053	25,606	n	4,030,795	3,205,185	7,800,951	n
1905 ..	1,890	21,389	n	3,529,245	2,596,790	7,961,797	n
1910 ..	1,542	33,494	2,769,872	4,137,468	2,895,754	15,577,184	n
1915 ..	1,749	41,416	4,119,935	6,067,584	4,243,662	24,884,360	8,732,422
1920 ..	1,766	42,160	6,488,744	8,213,861	6,009,268	38,932,050	14,287,964
1925-26 ..	1,854	49,003	9,544,621	12,101,975	7,700,436	44,571,669	15,880,206
1930-31 ..	2,047	39,383	7,255,584	13,113,725	8,839,563	38,886,817	12,361,339
1931-32 ..	1,955	37,278	6,334,139	12,742,946	8,479,855	35,465,055	11,013,813
1932-33 ..	2,091	38,357	6,468,339	12,990,465	8,588,743	36,943,992	11,604,209
1933-34 ..	2,276	41,121	7,141,063	13,240,958	8,935,746	40,973,923	12,644,192
1934-35 ..	2,401	43,651	8,092,805	13,609,267	9,274,397	44,522,264	13,521,936
1935-36 ..	2,417	44,768	8,622,693	14,768,732	9,868,448	46,356,592	14,813,486

<sup>a</sup> Aggregate of average numbers of workers employed during period each factory was operating.

<sup>b</sup> Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.

n Not available.

*Districts.*—The districts in which the various factories in Queensland were situated in 1935-36 are shown in the next table.

## DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND, 1935-36.

Industry.	Establishments.	Statistical Division.						
		Brisbane.	Moreton. <sup>a</sup>	Wide Bay.	Downs.	Port Curtis.	Edgcumbe.	Rockingham.
	No.							Other. <sup>b</sup>
Raw sugar ..	33	..	3	8	..	..	12	10
Butter and cheese ..	98	4	16	16	48	5	1	7
Meat (including bacon) ..	20	7	..	1	4	3	3	1
Other food and drink ..	537	157	64	58	56	30	62	44
Saw and plywood mills ..	317	41	82	81	53	16	8	29
Wool scours, &c. ..	18	7	..	..	..	..	1	..
Boots and shoes ..	20	17	..	..	2	1	..	..
Millinery and dressmaking	41	38	..	..	1	1	1	..
All other clothing ..	189	123	6	12	13	10	6	9
Vehicles ..	274	107	32	23	43	17	15	10
Other metal industries ..	228	150	10	12	12	8	16	14
Printing and stationery ..	170	89	12	18	14	7	11	7
Other industries ..	472	312	29	22	32	26	25	18
Total ..	2,417	1,052	254	251	278	124	161	149

<sup>a</sup> Excluding Brisbane.

<sup>b</sup> Maranoa, South-Western, Central-Western, Far Western, North-Western and Peninsula.

*Manufacturing in Various States.*—The chief manufacturing States of Australia are New South Wales and Victoria. These two States have been favoured by their central position to serve an Australian-wide market, the advantages of large populations, and in New South Wales the possession of the best coal fields in Australia. In consequence of these facts, the Commonwealth tariffs have tended to give further impetus to the growth of manufactures in these States. Together, they accounted in 1935-36 for £117,591,000, out of a total value of production of £153,324,000, for all Australian manufactures. Of the remaining States, Queensland has the largest value of production by manufacturing. It is worth noting, however, that while the development of manufacturing was greatest in the two central States, £24.6 and £28.3 per head of population respectively in New South Wales and Victoria, there is little variation in the other four States from Queensland's £15.2 per head. South Australia was £17.8, Western Australia £15.5, and Tasmania £15.4. A comparison of the manufacturing of the six States is given hereunder.

FACTORIES, AUSTRALIA, 1935-36.

State.	Estab-lish-ments.	Workers. <sup>a</sup>		Salaries and Wages Paid.	Capital Values. <sup>b</sup>		Output.	Produc-tion. <sup>c</sup>
		Male.	Female.		M'chin'ry and Plant.	Land and B'ld'gs.		
	No.	No.	No.	£,1000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N.S.W...	8,318	137,640	52,268	33,645	38,653	43,690	168,135	65,344
Vic. ..	9,026	119,537	61,648	30,093	25,991	35,148	130,860	52,247
Q'land ..	2,417	35,379	8,676	8,623	14,769	9,868	46,357	14,813
S. Aus.	1,846	29,553	6,966	6,213	6,131	7,608	30,261	10,447
W. Aus.	1,853	16,268	4,067	3,839	4,075	5,701	16,452	6,932
Tas. ..	918	9,018	2,374	1,930	2,521	2,599	8,295	3,541
Total	24,378	347,395	135,999	84,343	92,140	104,614	400,360	153,324

<sup>a</sup> Average for whole year, including working proprietors.

<sup>b</sup> Book values as returned by factory owners.

<sup>c</sup> Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.

All the States of Australia have amongst their manufacturing industries a large proportion of local and workshop production, and of processing primary products, but the latter feature is most marked in Queensland. In 1934-35, "factories" with up to ten workers were 69.3 per cent. of the total number in Queensland, and 70.3 per cent. in Australia as a whole, but in Queensland 16.9 per cent. of the workers were employed in these establishments, against 14.9 for Australia as a whole.

Factories with over 100 hands in Queensland employed 39.7 per cent. of the workers, and in Australia 44.4 per cent. The proportion of total employment provided by these large factories is greatest in New South Wales (48.5) and Victoria (44.8). South Australia has a high proportion (41.3), due mainly to the existence of two large motor body building works. Tasmania had a percentage of 35.5, the large factories being chiefly woollen mills, smelters, confectionery, and jam works, but the Western Australia figure is only 24.0. Queensland is in the peculiar position of owing her high proportion of large-factory employment (39.7) to the existence of large-scale *processing* works, which are an essential

feature of certain primary industries—sugar and meat production. Apart from railway workshops, the only very large establishment in the State is a rubber works.

*Employment.*—The following table shows for 1935-36 in detail, and for each of the last nine years in total, employment in Queensland factories:—

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT *a*, QUEENSLAND, 1935-36.

Industry.	Establishments.	All Workers.			Juveniles.			
					Under 16 Years.		Aged 16 and under 21.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Raw Sugar .. ..	33	4,134	42	4,176	83	1	325	14
Butter and cheese ..	98	962	134	1,096	17	9	122	60
Meat (including bacon) ..	20	2,680	74	2,754	61	6	324	27
Other food and drink ..	537	3,429	1,149	4,578	105	159	451	434
Saw and plywood mills ..	317	4,293	121	4,414	278	22	723	39
Wool scours, &c. ..	18	246	1	247	2	..	32	1
Boots and shoes ..	20	505	441	946	29	95	69	153
Millinery and dressmaking	41	47	1,027	1,074	7	196	10	437
All other clothing ..	189	853	3,197	4,050	64	536	148	1,127
Vehicles .. ..	274	5,470	133	5,603	89	4	542	46
Other metal industries ..	228	4,612	147	4,759	265	7	783	61
Printing and stationery ..	170	2,549	900	3,449	139	106	378	294
Other industries ..	472	5,599	1,310	6,909	392	137	1,049	602
Total .. ..	2,417	35,379	8,676	44,055	1,531	1,278	4,956	3,295

SUMMARY FOR NINE YEARS. *b*

1927-28 .. ..	2,072	35,919	7,281	43,200	1,188	830	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1928-29 .. ..	2,109	35,661	7,861	43,522	1,203	933	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1929-30 .. ..	2,125	34,045	7,432	41,477	1,200	911	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1930-31 .. ..	2,047	30,105	6,707	36,812	943	618	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1931-32 .. ..	1,955	28,157	6,595	34,752	912	633	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1932-33 .. ..	2,091	29,151	7,248	36,399	889	849	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1933-34 .. ..	2,276	31,209	7,794	39,003	1,111	985	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1934-35 .. ..	2,401	33,511	8,410	41,921	1,138	1,048	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1935-36 .. ..	2,417	35,379	8,676	44,055	1,531	1,278	4,956	3,295

*a* Workers are given in terms of full employment for year.

*b* Information on a strictly comparable basis is available for 9 years only.

*n* Not available.

*Females.*—There were 8,770 female workers, equal to 19.1 per cent. of all workers, in 1935-36. In 1910, 6,779, or 20.0 per cent., of the workers were females; in 1920, 7,185, or 16.6 per cent. At the onset of the depression female employment fell more slowly than male, 15.8 per cent. being females in 1925-26 and 17.7 per cent. in 1931-32, and during the recovery of the last few years, their increase has been more rapid, 19.1 per cent.

being females in 1935-36. In Australia as a whole, while the female employment fell less than male at the onset of the depression, it increased less than the male during the recovery years. For Australia as a whole the proportion of female employment was nearly 28 per cent. in 1935-36.

*Juveniles.*—Persons under 21 years of age employed were, in 1935-36, 24.6 per cent. of all workers in Queensland, and 6.2 per cent. were children under sixteen. In all Australian factories the children were 6.6 per cent. of all workers. In Queensland, persons between 16 and 21 years made up 13.7 per cent. of the males, and 37.9 per cent. of the females, and children were 4.2 per cent. of males, and 14.7 per cent. of females. Over 50 per cent. of the females were under 21 years.

*Output and Costs.*—Value of output, materials used and costs of production, and salaries and wages paid in the principal factory industries of Queensland are given hereunder. (See page 129 for explanation of "Production.")

## FACTORY OUTPUT AND COSTS, QUEENSLAND, 1935-36.

Industry.	Output.	Power, Fuel, Light, &c., Used.	Other Materials Used.	Production (Value Added).	Salaries and Wages.
	£	£	£	£	£
Raw sugar .. ..	9,699,025	91,744	7,456,224	2,151,057	1,149,018
Butter and cheese ..	6,229,006	52,608	5,727,640	448,758	244,160
Meat (including bacon)	5,554,980	105,969	4,348,091	1,100,920	753,770
Other food and drink ..	6,377,767	154,306	4,073,677	2,149,784	864,514
Saw and plywood mills	2,760,903	37,803	1,640,688	1,082,412	774,246
Wool scours, &c. ..	1,158,373	12,874	1,044,243	101,256	59,859
Boots and shoes ..	327,516	2,009	172,676	152,831	116,708
Millinery and dressm'k'g	274,215	1,442	134,894	137,879	89,891
All other clothing ..	1,414,411	11,466	706,600	696,345	415,464
Vehicles .. ..	2,397,870	37,960	651,421	1,708,489	1,229,434
Other metal industries	3,744,197	139,667	1,821,080	1,783,450	999,583
Printing and stationery	1,676,233	30,215	549,213	1,096,805	701,903
Other industries ..	4,742,096	135,202	2,403,394	2,203,500	1,219,143
Total .. ..	46,356,592	813,265	30,729,841	14,813,486	8,622,693

SUMMARY FOR NINE YEARS. *a*

1927-28 .. ..	45,093,209	830,234	28,418,520	15,844,455	9,138,624
1928-29 .. ..	46,420,462	825,508	29,700,121	15,894,833	9,192,285
1929-30 .. ..	43,571,422	762,443	27,816,839	14,992,140	8,867,258
1930-31 .. ..	38,886,817	675,721	25,849,757	12,361,339	7,255,584
1931-32 .. ..	35,465,055	579,208	23,872,034	11,013,813	6,334,139
1932-33 .. ..	36,943,992	708,831	24,630,952	11,604,209	6,468,339
1933-34 .. ..	40,973,923	717,853	27,611,878	12,644,192	7,141,063
1934-35 .. ..	44,522,264	801,078	30,199,250	13,521,936	8,092,805
1935-36 .. ..	46,356,592	813,265	30,729,841	14,813,486	8,622,693

*a* Information on a strictly comparable basis is available for 9 years only.

*Capital Employed.*—The following table shows the horse-power of engines used, the value of capital equipment employed, and calculations showing the production, salaries and wages paid, and capital employed per worker. The capital values shown are depreciated book values as stated by the firms concerned. The table also shows the change in the factory production per head of population during the last nine years.

FACTORY CAPITAL EMPLOYED, PRODUCTION, ETC., QUEENSLAND,  
1935-36.

Industry.	Engines Used.	Land, Buildings, and Plant.	Per Worker.			Per 1,000 Mean Population.
			Produc- tion.	Salaries and Wages.	Land, Bldgs., and Plant.	Produc- tion.
	H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
Raw sugar .. ..	40,218	8,707,588	515	275	2,085	<i>b</i>
Butter and cheese ..	8,560	1,293,375	409	223	1,180	<i>b</i>
Meat (including bacon) ..	7,338	2,215,015	400	276	804	<i>b</i>
Other food and drink ..	13,086	3,511,004	470	189	767	<i>b</i>
Saw and plywood mills ..	16,466	962,596	245	175	218	<i>b</i>
Wool scours, &c. ..	813	138,152	410	242	559	<i>b</i>
Boots and shoes ..	272	154,534	162	123	163	<i>b</i>
Millinery and dressmaking ..	92	92,024	128	84	86	<i>b</i>
All other clothing ..	695	452,541	172	103	112	<i>b</i>
Vehicles .. ..	4,616	1,570,736	305	219	280	<i>b</i>
Other metal industries ..	8,033	2,122,095	375	210	446	<i>b</i>
Printing and stationery ..	3,599	1,396,847	318	204	405	<i>b</i>
Other industries ..	15,442	2,020,673	319	176	292	<i>b</i>
Total .. ..	119,230	24,637,180	336	196	559	15,237

SUMMARY FOR NINE YEARS.<sup>a</sup>

1927-28 .. ..	94,973	21,269,091	367	212	492	18,051
1928-29 .. ..	97,342	22,251,016	365	211	511	17,831
1929-30 .. ..	99,672	22,175,013	361	214	535	16,590
1930-31 .. ..	100,981	21,953,288	336	197	596	13,468
1931-32 .. ..	105,698	21,222,801	317	182	611	11,837
1932-33 .. ..	105,408	21,579,208	319	178	593	12,337
1933-34 .. ..	115,809	22,176,704	324	183	569	13,305
1934-35 .. ..	120,759	22,883,664	323	193	546	14,073
1935-36 .. ..	119,230	24,637,180	336	196	559	15,237

<sup>a</sup> Information on a strictly comparable basis is available for 9 years only.

*b* Not significant.

Interpretation of the figures in the second part of the table should take account of price changes which occurred during the period. But there seems no doubt that the real capital employed per worker increased substantially during the nine years, which is simply a reflection of the general tendency towards greater mechanisation in industry. Real wages per

worker appear at much the same level as they were nine years ago, but when allowance is made for the greater proportion of females now employed, the real wage-rates may be substantially higher now than they were then. Production per worker has fallen, due partly to lower prices, and partly to the greater proportion of females employed. The last column—production per head of population—seems to indicate that manufacturing growth has hardly kept pace with the general growth of population in Queensland.

*Products.*—The quantities of the principal products made by factories during the last five years were as follows:—

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Aerated waters, &c. 100 doz.	20,702	19,601	18,376	21,588	24,937
Beer .. .. 100 gal.	52,820	52,366	53,406	60,785	65,333
Biscuits .. .. 100 lb.	13,062	17,065	18,664	25,210	23,380
Bricks, ordinary .. 1,000	7,253	7,294	12,241	21,755	22,687
Bricks, fire .. .. 1,000	341	543	738	596	698
Butter .. .. 1,000 lb.	95,051	100,028	123,918	130,234	112,500
Cheese, a .. .. 1,000 lb.	11,017	13,080	13,883	12,186	9,149
Cloth, flannel sq. yds.	n	n	n	524,297	513,828
Cloth, tweed, &c. sq. yds.	n	n	n	528,147	591,203
Flour .. .. .. ton	77,376	91,498	84,159	86,246	86,142
Footwear—					
Boots and shoes .. prs.	535,533	547,592	631,219	636,370	652,907
Slippers .. .. prs.	3,275	2,756	7,637	29,994	198,596
Uppers .. .. prs.	146,560	131,485	160,859	178,281	108,967
Fruit, preserved 1,000 lb.	5,515	8,273	8,200	9,778	10,010
Hides and skins .. 1,000	691	1,211	699	1,262	1,013
Jam .. .. . 1,000 lb.	7,763	6,561	6,696	7,217	8,004
Leather—					
Dressed .. .. 1,000 sq. ft.	n	3,230	3,410	3,397	4,797
Sole .. .. . 1,000 lb.	2,004	2,634	2,295	2,340	2,399
Lime .. .. . ton	7,984	8,427	8,628	8,146	8,366
Meat—					
Beef .. .. . 1,000 lb.	136,231	193,046	240,971	255,496	217,330
Mutton and Lamb 1,000 lb.	21,975	33,105	23,240	25,947	15,314
Pork .. .. . 1,000 lb.	5,161	7,028	8,795	12,109	13,602
Bacon and ham 1,000 lb.	19,640	16,702	18,574	21,475	23,017
Motor bodies .. .. No.	150	566	679	1,192	1,805
Pickles and sauces 100 pts.	11,897	7,113	8,614	7,033	10,236
Plywood 1,000 super. ft. sld.	n	n	7,439	10,627	13,670
Soap .. .. . cwt.	101,819	109,146	94,046	100,220	93,001
Soda crystals 1,000 lb.	2,934	2,845	4,190	2,931	2,343
Sugar, raw .. .. ton	581,276	514,027	638,559	611,161	610,080
Timber, sawn—					
Hardwood 1,000 super. ft.	18,628	22,148	24,286	37,196	42,296
Pine 1,000 super. ft.	26,502	37,539	42,765	65,116	70,660
Other 1,000 super. ft.	7,276	7,373	7,992	14,506	12,313
Veneers 1,000 super. ft. sld.	n	n	812	691	682
Wheatmeal .. .. ton	1,481	2,072	2,021	2,776	3,437
Wool, scoured 1,000 lb.	14,226	19,168	19,361	17,209	12,623

a Including the output of certain small establishments not included as factories in the preceding pages.

n Not available.

*Brisbane Factories.*—Information has been taken out separately for the metropolitan area factories, and the next table gives these particulars for 1934-35 (1935-36 figures are not yet available). Brisbane factories accounted for £6,595,000, or 48.8 per cent., of the total factory production of the State (£13,522,000), and provided 45.5 per cent. of the total salaries and wages paid. Brisbane has a large rubber works, a sugar refinery, three meatworks, four bacon factories, a cotton ginnery, and seven plywood and veneer mills, but for the most part its factories are small and of the type necessary to supply the local requirements of the State. A large part of the so-called "factory" production is the output of bread bakeries, ice works, &c. Of the £6,927,000 production of factories outside Brisbane, sugar mills accounted for £2,087,000, sawmills £623,000, butter factories £363,000, and meatworks £404,000.

## BRISBANE FACTORIES, 1934-35.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers <i>a</i>	Output.	Produc- tion.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
Raw sugar .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butter and cheese ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Meat (including bacon)	7	1,329	3,310,898	598,395	382,246	877,181
Other food and drink	154	2,729	4,207,943	1,360,127	492,487	1,982,062
Saw and plywood mills	32	1,327	677,066	290,372	199,503	261,479
Wool scours, &c. ..	7	131	354,802	104,075	26,806	43,474
Boots and shoes ..	16	903	306,753	155,212	108,377	148,936
Millinery and dressm <sup>'</sup> k <sup>'</sup> g	39	950	229,394	106,277	77,450	90,210
All other clothing ..	122	3,470	1,312,402	582,060	341,351	358,246
Vehicles .. ..	103	1,469	508,060	404,979	287,414	623,599
Other metal industries	145	2,474	1,401,503	715,947	464,037	792,600
Printing and stationery	96	2,535	1,231,140	798,248	488,108	971,099
Other industries ..	316	4,894	3,213,443	1,479,512	815,062	1,454,980
Total .. ..	1,037	22,211	16,753,404	6,595,204	3,682,841	7,603,866

SUMMARY FOR EIGHT YEARS. *c*

1927-28 .. ..	777	20,610	16,271,430	7,579,968	3,977,715	7,324,886
1928-29 .. ..	794	21,069	16,016,823	7,552,400	3,971,891	7,627,669
1929-30 .. ..	808	20,230	14,760,038	6,784,666	3,914,588	7,452,844
1930-31 .. ..	754	17,261	12,753,567	5,551,056	3,058,868	7,322,125
1931-32 .. ..	724	16,314	11,037,886	4,866,148	2,579,647	6,956,294
1932-33 .. ..	836	18,431	12,718,460	5,238,494	2,880,559	7,113,527
1933-34 .. ..	962	20,598	14,114,793	5,546,635	3,168,174	7,353,773
1934-35 .. ..	1,037	22,211	16,753,404	6,595,204	3,682,841	7,603,866

*a* Aggregate of average numbers of workers employed during period each factory was operating.

*b* Two cheese-processing factories only. Information is confidential, and included in other food and drink.

*c* Information on a strictly comparable basis is available for 8 years only.

## 10. HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER.

This group of industries in Queensland comprises forty-nine electric generating stations and sixteen gas works.

*Electricity.*—For 1935-36 returns were received from forty-nine generating stations which have been classified for statistical purposes as electricity suppliers. These are all establishments whose main purpose is to supply electricity to outside consumers. There are, in addition, eight factories—four sugar mills and four butter factories—which generate electric power for their own use, and sell small amounts to nearby consumers. There are also a large number which generate for their own use only. None of these is classed as a generating station in this section.

Thirty-eight municipal councils control electric undertakings, but ten of these simply receive and distribute electricity supplied to them in bulk. Generating stations are operated by five City councils (including Brisbane), seven Town councils, and sixteen Shire councils. The Barron Falls Hydro-Electricity Board, which is controlled by three councils, the Inkerman Irrigation Board, and the Theodore Irrigation and Water Supply Commission each operate a generating station. The remaining stations (18) are operated by private organisations. The most important of these is the City Electric Light Company which serves the central portion of Brisbane and most of South-Eastern Queensland outside the city. The City Council generates for the rest of the Greater Brisbane area.

The Barron Falls undertaking is the only hydro-electric supply in the State, excepting a small water wheel at Thargomindah driven by an artesian bore. Steam is the usual power for the larger undertakings, and crude oil engines for the smaller.

The following table shows the progress of the industry during the last five years.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Establishments.	Workers. <i>a.</i>	Value of Generating Stations. <i>b.</i>	Horse- power of Generators	Electricity Generated.	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	No.	£	H.P.	1,000 units	No.
1931-32.. ..	42	752	2,800,189	<i>n</i>	122,067	48,033
1932-33.. ..	48	707	2,659,966	55,706	134,080	95,034
1933-34.. ..	53	797	2,998,941	67,328	168,996	102,534
1934-35.. ..	53	840	2,909,469	67,136	202,030	107,399
1935-36.. ..	49	815	2,998,504	72,249	224,014 <sup>c</sup>	121,314

*a* Average for whole year.

*b* Recorded book values of land, buildings, and equipment of stations only.

*c* In addition 674(000) units were sold by factories which generate for their own use.

*n* Not available

*Gas.*—Gas is generated at sixteen gasworks in Queensland of which four are situated in the metropolitan area. All are operated by private companies. The following table shows the progress of the industry during the last five years.



## GASWORKS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Establishments.	Workers. <i>a.</i>	Value of Works. <i>b.</i>	Coal Used.	Gas Sold.	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	No.	£	Tons.	1,000 c. ft.	No.
1931-32.. ..	16	294	701,549	81,543	1,077,284	54,532
1932-33.. ..	16	284	657,135	78,979	1,070,564	55,484
1933-34.. ..	16	286	628,818	78,734	1,080,205	56,877
1934-35.. ..	16	287	627,868	77,745	1,121,395	59,173
1935-36.. ..	16	258	615,372	82,725	1,164,322	62,387

*a* Average for whole year.*b* Recorded book values of land, buildings, and plant of works only.

Coke sold during 1935-36 amounted to 28,896 tons, valued at £30,141, and 1,282,654 gallons of tar were sold for £13,737.

In the metropolitan area the four gasworks had 44,147 consumers, whom they supplied with 870,045,000 cubic feet of gas during 1935-36.

*Heat, Light, and Power Summary.*—The following table summarises the progress of the heat, light, and power industry in the State since 1896.

## HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Establishments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Capital Values.		Output. <i>b</i>
				Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.	
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
1896 ..	13	169	<i>n</i>	13,075	268,123	80,756
1900 ..	25	347	<i>n</i>	473,740	79,663	115,413
1905 ..	21	316	<i>n</i>	458,811	113,161	168,683
1910 ..	21	450	60,832	494,051	150,220	214,925
1915 ..	26	663	106,700	983,529	202,743	560,452
1920 ..	29	1,036	230,161	1,401,648	251,998	851,628
1925-26	43	1,493	277,339	3,124,591	455,168	1,328,999
1930-31	57	1,091	273,727	2,986,279	515,543	1,536,041
1931-32	58	1,047	253,066	3,000,973	500,765	1,450,118
1932-33	64	991	250,816	2,864,847	452,254	1,491,351
1933-34	69	1,080	280,223	3,139,589	488,170	1,468,862
1934-35	69	1,127	297,091	2,909,609	627,728	1,499,039
1935-36	65	1,073	284,291	2,967,811	646,065	1,579,526

*a* Aggregate of average number of workers employed for period each factory was operating.*b* Valued at price paid by consumers.*n* Not available.

## 11. BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Particulars of the number of building permits issued, and the value of proposed operations, are available for Brisbane, the other eleven cities, and ten towns of Queensland. These figures are the only direct information available as to fluctuations in the building industry. Separate figures are available for dwelling-houses and for other buildings. Operations of the

State and Commonwealth Governments for which no permits are required are included in all the following tables:—

## BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

Town.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£	£
Brisbane .. ..	771,405	864,864	1,595,180	1,980,502	2,218,419
Bundaberg .. ..	15,333	25,545	14,538	37,598	67,102
Cairns .. ..	38,736	69,516	128,051	104,131	140,837
Charters Towers ..	1,747	1,972	13,725	10,968	8,991
Gympie .. ..	13,647	11,187	14,146	12,637	30,820
Ipswich .. ..	20,716	40,034	57,032	59,128	69,445
Mackay .. ..	29,373	37,614	111,057	135,795	73,603
Maryborough .. ..	14,954	22,039	24,832	51,273	63,247
Rockhampton .. ..	36,090	57,600	123,531	96,373	155,247
Toowoomba .. ..	92,736	118,184	138,430	201,870	191,348
Townsville .. ..	42,963	33,731	63,991	127,635	104,427
Warwick .. ..	12,642	18,033	27,247	31,780	24,925
Total, 12 Cities ..	1,090,342	1,300,319	2,311,760	2,849,690	3,148,411
Total, 10 Towns <i>a</i> ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	250,307	315,343
Total .. ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3,099,997	3,463,754

*a* For names, see Table on page 140.

*n* Not available.

The following table shows totals for the twelve cities distinguishing between the type of building, and between new work, and alterations and additions:—

## BUILDING OPERATIONS—TOTAL FOR 12 CITIES.

Type of Work.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Dwellings—					
New Buildings ..	520,105	606,192	902,510	1,305,989	1,514,363
Alterations, &c. ..	89,871	123,191	138,525	196,144	181,714
Other Buildings—					
New Buildings ..	342,549	408,065	884,968	932,539	925,867
Alterations, &c. ..	137,817	162,871	385,757	415,018	526,467
Total .. ..	1,090,342	1,300,319	2,311,760	2,849,690	3,148,411

Of the total amount in each year, State Government operations accounted for £120,273 in 1932; £183,442 in 1933; £582,037 in 1934; £319,043 in 1935; and £222,793 in 1936. Commonwealth Government operations were nil in 1932 and 1933; £77,629 in 1934; £25,139 in 1935; and £30,898 in 1936.

Full details of the number of jobs, and the value of work authorised, on each type of work in each city and town during 1936, are as follow on the next page.

## BUILDING OPERATIONS, 1936.

Town.	Dwellings.			Other Buildings.			Total Value.
	New Buildings.		Alterations, &c.	New Buildings.		Alterations, &c.	
	No.	£	£	No.	£	£	£
Brisbane ..	1,689	976,600	110,611	488	740,334	390,874	2,218,419
Bundaberg ..	137	46,458	1,501	7	14,443	4,700	67,102
Cairns ..	100	50,455	9,996	46	71,192	9,194	140,837
Charters Towers ..	12	2,918	1,900	7	785	3,388	8,991
Gympie ..	50	20,445	1,610	9	4,925	3,840	30,820
Ipswich ..	84	41,374	6,584	28	12,711	8,776	69,445
Mackay ..	93	49,090	4,916	6	8,900	10,697	73,603
Maryborough ..	58	31,954	4,157	15	7,009	20,127	63,247
Rockhampton ..	164	76,634	9,539	32	35,084	33,990	155,247
Toowoomba ..	233	118,779	16,143	91	21,938	34,488	191,348
Townsville ..	165	84,184	12,249	28	7,146	848	104,427
Warwick ..	32	15,472	2,508	2	1,400	5,545	24,925
Total, 12 Cities	2,817	1,514,363	181,714	759	925,867	526,467	3,148,411
Bowen ..	20	9,085	250	4	21,034	3,462	33,831
Charleville ..	26	10,873	1,323	7	10,555	3,452	26,203
Dalby ..	46	21,484	2,812	8	18,090	3,070	45,456
Gladstone ..	41	17,486	147	6	1,900	..	19,533
Innisfail ..	34	16,316	755	10	9,805	10,252	37,128
Longreach ..	9	5,437	933	1	356	423	7,149
Redcliffe ..	130	40,233	4,079	32	8,461	1,569	54,342
Roma ..	5	2,325	..	..	..	901	3,226
Southport ..	105	41,594	6,058	15	34,565	1,886	84,103
Stanthorpe ..	7	3,030	400	3	900	42	4,372
Total, 10 Towns	423	167,863	16,757	86	105,666	25,057	315,343
Total ..	3,240	1,682,226	198,471	845	1,031,533	551,524	3,463,754

## 12. VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

By Value of Production, economists mean the total value of all goods and services which are provided by the industry of the citizens of the country. This has to be expressed in terms of the prevailing money units. If the measure is complete, ignoring temporary maladjustments from year to year, the money value of the total must be equal to the sum of all the costs incurred in producing it; that is, the sum of all the amounts distributed in its production to individuals in the form of wages, salaries, interest, rents, etc. Thus there are two possible approaches to the problem of valuation of production, one by adding together records of incomes received, and the other by adding together the recorded values of all goods made and services provided. The latter is perhaps the easier, as there are available statistics for the production of the most important commodities

made in most countries. Even if complete information is not available, the fluctuations of a partial record of production from year to year supply some evidence of the fluctuations of the whole.

Statisticians have been attempting recently to calculate the value of production for Australian States on uniform lines. The following tables show some of the results. In using these tables care must be taken not to overlook their limitations. In the first place, they do not by any means represent the whole production of the State. They only show the value of physical products made. The ever-growing bulk of non-material products, e.g., transport services, entertainment, education, etc., are entirely unrepresented. Secondly, not nearly all the physical products are accounted for. The most noticeable omission is the production of the building industry. Road and bridge building, as well as ordinary houses and other "buildings," are omitted. Moreover, even the factory production is not quite complete, as the products of factories not using mechanical power or employing less than 4 hands are not included. Thirdly, it must be remembered that, while some of the figures have a fair claim to approximate accuracy, others are rather rough estimates. There is an element of approximation in the best of them.

The gross value of production is taken as the value at the principal markets of primary products, and the net production at the factory door of manufactured products.

QUEENSLAND INDUSTRIES—GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION.

Industries.						1934-35.	1935-36.
						£	£
<b>Agricultural Industry—</b>							
Grain Crops ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,379,186	1,309,356
Green Forage ..	..	..	..	..	..	676,624	810,650
Hay and Straw ..	..	..	..	..	..	615,985	609,271
Sugar Cane ..	..	..	..	..	..	6,934,764	7,073,049
Fruit ..	..	..	..	..	..	948,095	947,182
All Other ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,351,152	1,630,657
<b>Total</b> ..	..	..	..	..	..	<b>11,905,806</b>	<b>12,380,165</b>
<b>Pastoral Industry—</b>							
Wool (less Fellmongered and on Skins) ..	..	..	..	..	..	7,259,359	7,971,902
Sheep Killed in Factories ..	..	..	..	..	..	450,448	348,967
Sheep Killed in Slaughterhouses and Holdings ..	..	..	..	..	..	432,284	431,414
Exports of Live Sheep, less Imports ..	..	..	..	..	..	163,542	85,195
<i>Total—Sheep-raising</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>8,305,633</i>	<i>8,837,478</i>
Cattle Killed in Factories ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,555,841	2,542,667
Cattle Killed in Slaughterhouses and Holdings ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,385,930	1,646,248
Exports of Live Cattle, less Imports ..	..	..	..	..	..	593,595	210,362
<i>Total—Cattle-raising</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>4,535,366</i>	<i>4,399,277</i>
Horses and Goats ..	..	..	..	..	..	51,181	50,600
<b>Total</b> ..	..	..	..	..	..	<b>12,892,180</b>	<b>13,287,355</b>

QUEENSLAND INDUSTRIES—GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION—  
continued.

Industries.	1934-35.	1935-36.
<b>Dairying and Pig-raising Industry—</b>	£	£
Cream for Butter Factories .. .. .	5,280,108	5,232,751
Milk for Cheese Factories and Concentrating ..	233,536	160,327
Milk for Consumption .. .. .	348,565	408,030
Farmers' Butter and Cheese .. .. .	144,359	220,339
<i>Total—Dairying</i> .. .. .	<i>6,006,568</i>	<i>6,021,447</i>
Pigs Killed in Factories .. .. .	954,312	1,087,577
Pigs Killed in Slaughterhouses and Holdings ..	109,063	114,939
Exports of Live Pigs, less Imports .. .. .	— 1,727 <sup>c</sup>	— 2,763 <sup>c</sup>
<i>Total Pig-raising</i> .. .. .	<i>1,061,648</i>	<i>1,199,753</i>
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>7,068,216</b>	<b>7,221,200</b>
<b>Poultry Industry—</b>		
Poultry Consumed, etc. .. .. .	76,615	100,757
Eggs Produced .. .. .	439,965	454,418
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>516,580</b>	<b>555,175</b>
<b>Beekeeping Industry—</b>		
Honey and Wax Produced—Total .. .. .	12,458	8,525
<b>Rural Production—Total Value</b> .. .. .	<b>32,395,240</b>	<b>33,452,420</b>
<b>Wild Animals—</b>		
Furred Skins, Rabbits, etc.—Total .. .. .	62,829	59,388
<b>Forestry Industry—</b>		
Log Timber for Milling and for Export .. .. .	1,296,111	1,378,579
Firewood, Railway Timber, Poles, etc. .. .. .	968,302	950,814
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>2,264,413</b>	<b>2,329,393</b>
<b>Fishing Industry—</b>		
Fish, Crabs, Oysters, and Turtles .. .. .	169,037	168,818
Pearls, Pearl, Tortoise, and Trochus Shell, Bêche-de-mer .. .. .	150,982	177,658
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>320,019</b>	<b>346,476</b>
<b>Mining Industry—</b>		
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, and Zinc <sup>a</sup> .. .. .	1,612,176	1,385,647
Coal .. .. .	752,303	843,034
Gems, Ores, and other Minerals .. .. .	79,003	26,226
Stone Quarry Products .. .. .	188,316	175,488
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>2,631,798</b>	<b>2,430,395</b>
<b>Primary Production—Total Value</b> .. .. .	<b>37,674,299</b>	<b>38,618,072</b>
<b>Manufacturing Industry—</b>		
Net Value of Production <sup>b</sup> .. .. .	14,623,319	15,682,944
<b>Grand Total—All Industries</b> .. .. .	<b>52,297,618</b>	<b>54,301,016</b>

<sup>a</sup> Estimated Gross Value of Ores before treatment.

<sup>b</sup> Depreciation not deducted.

<sup>c</sup> Excess of Imports over Exports.

*Net Value of Production.*—Details of the calculation of the net values of recorded production in 1935-36 are as follow in the next table. Estimates have been made of the costs of marketing and production. The figures are preliminary, and subject to slight revision, and particular attention should be given to the notes appended to the table.

## GROSS, LOCAL, AND NET VALUES OF PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1935-36.

Particulars.	Agriculture.	Pastoral.	Dairy- ing, Poultry and Bees.	Mining.	Other Prim- ary.	Manufac- turing.	Total.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Gross production valued at principal markets ..	12,380	13,287	7,785	2,430	2,735	15,683	54,301
Costs of marketing ..	879	1,227	342	<i>b</i>	316	<i>c</i>	2,763
Gross production valued at place of production ..	11,502	12,061	7,443	2,430	2,419	15,683	51,538
Costs of production							
Seeds and fodder ..	995	300	1,118	<i>c</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	2,413
Other materials, &c. ..	808	200	151	596	30 <i>d</i>	<i>c</i>	1,785
Depreciation <i>a</i> ..	844	353	297	<i>n</i>	9 <i>d</i>	1,168	2,672
Net value of production, depreciation not deducted ..	9,699	11,561	6,174	1,834	2,389	15,683	47,340
Net value of production, depreciation deducted ..	8,854	11,208	5,877	1,834	2,380	14,515	44,668

*a* Depreciation on machinery and plant, and maintenance of buildings and fences in the primary industries, and depreciation on buildings, machinery and plant of factories

*b* Not available, but probably small.

*c* Not applicable.

*d* Incomplete.

*n* Not available.

*Primary, Accessory and Manufacturing Industries.*—Normally, as in the above table, the work of processing certain raw materials, e.g., making milk into butter and cheese, making sugar cane into raw sugar, scouring wool, cutting logs into timber, and so forth, is treated as manufacturing production. In another sense, the whole value of such products as butter, cheese, raw sugar, timber, etc., may be treated as primary production. This variation has been made in the following table by showing in separate columns those branches of manufacturing industry which are dependent upon the existence of certain primary industries in the vicinity. The industries in the "accessory" column are those whose local existence is essential to prepare primary products for the market. In the "manufacturing" column, opposite certain primary industries, are shown some manufacturing industries, whose local existence appears to be dependent largely on the local production of raw material.

All figures are for net value of production without allowing for depreciation.

## NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

Industry.	Primary.	Accessory.	Manu- facturing.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Agriculture—				
Sugar .. .. . }	9,699 {	2,151 <i>a</i>	354 <i>i</i>	12,672
Other .. .. . }		285 <i>b</i>	183 <i>j</i>	
Pastoral—				
Sheep and beef cattle .. ..	11,514	900 <i>c</i>	276 <i>k</i>	12,690
Horses and goats .. ..	47	..	..	47
Dairying, &c.—				
Dairying .. .. . }	5,841 {	425 <i>d</i>	24 <i>l</i>	6,585
Pigs .. .. . }		295 <i>e</i>	..	
Poultry .. .. .	328	..	..	328
Bees .. .. .	5	..	..	5
Other Primary—				
Wild animals .. .. .	56	7 <i>f</i>	..	63
Forestry .. .. .	2,076	1,082 <i>g</i>	..	3,158
Fish .. .. .	257	..	..	257
Mining—				
Mines .. .. .	1,659	516 <i>h</i>	15 <i>m</i>	2,190
Quarries .. .. .	175	..	..	175
Heat, light, and power production	..	..	869	869
Manufacturing, n.e.i. .. ..	..	..	8,301	8,301
Total .. .. .	31,657	5,661	10,022	47,340

*a* Sugar mills.

*b* Cotton ginneries, peanut ginneries, grain mills, malt house, wineries and arrowroot mills.

*c* Meatworks, woolscours, and fellmongeries.

*d* Butter and cheese factories.

*e* Bacon factories.

*f* Rabbit freezing works and tanneries.

*g* Sawmills and plywood mills.

*h* Smelters, etc.

*i* Sugar refineries and distilleries.

*j* Jam and fruit preserving works, and establishments engaged in making cotton seed oil, etc., cereal foods, peanut products, cattle and poultry foods, and (part) margarine.

*k* Tanneries, woollen mills, fertilizer works, sausage casing, and margarine (part) factories.

*l* Cheese processing factories.

*m* Coke works.

*Changes in Value of Production.*—The following table shows the estimated gross value of production of principal groups of industries as far back as it is available. The values are based for primary industries on the prices obtained in the principal markets, and for manufacturing they are the *net* value of production at the factory door. No allowance is made for costs of marketing, or costs of production in the primary industries, and there is some duplication in the total as the products of one primary industry sometimes become the raw material of another. The totals, however, should give a reasonably accurate measure of the trend of total value of production.

The figures prior to 1924-25, owing to change in the basis of valuation, are not exactly comparable with those of later years. The earlier figures however, have been revised, in consultation with the Commonwealth Statistician, and brought into line as far as possible with those for later years.

## QUEENSLAND INDUSTRIES—GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION.

Year.	Agriculture.	Dairying, Poultry, and Bee-keeping.	Pastoral.	Mineral.	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total Primary.	Manufacturing.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1871 ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	680	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3,995
1881 ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1,231	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	10,200
1891 ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,333	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	14,274
1901 ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3,150	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	16,933
1911 ..	3,186	2,509	9,947	3,715	1,452	20,809	5,547	26,356
1915 ..	5,023	3,358	17,194	3,397	1,676	30,648	7,755	38,403
1920 ..	10,386	7,688	16,454	3,521	2,862	40,911	11,689	52,600
1921 ..	10,515	8,706	15,323	1,549	2,441	38,534	11,797	50,331
1922 ..	10,165	6,995	16,679	1,925	2,798	38,562	12,915	51,477
1923 ..	10,106	6,000	19,500	2,315	3,400	41,321	16,048	57,369
1924-25	13,992	5,966	24,842	2,376	2,721	49,897	17,634	67,531
1925-26	12,553	6,614	19,488	1,953	2,889	43,496	16,881	60,377
1926-27	12,182	5,794	15,168	1,748	2,563	37,454	15,270	52,724
1927-28	14,504	7,227	18,612	1,800	2,671	44,814	16,810	61,624
1928-29	12,709	8,182	15,340	1,597	2,506	40,334	16,752	57,087
1929-30	13,804	7,843	14,036	1,882	2,564	40,129	16,131	56,259
1930-31	12,821	7,500	14,046	1,329	1,630	37,327	13,529	50,855
1931-32	12,191	6,733	11,090	1,348	1,474	32,836	12,133	44,970
1932-33	11,306	5,880	11,871	1,627	1,790	32,474	12,757	45,231
1933-34	12,303	6,452	14,601	2,199	1,855	37,409	13,713	51,121
1934-35	11,906	7,597	12,892	2,632	2,647	37,674	14,623	52,298
1935-36	12,380	7,785	13,287	2,430	2,735	38,618	15,683	54,301

*n* Not available.

*Queensland and Australian Production.*—The following table shows the share of the total net production of Australia in 1934-35, which was produced by Queensland.

## NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION—QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1934-35.

Industry.	Net Value of Production <i>b</i> .		Queensland as per-centage of Australia.	Net Production per head of Mean Population.	
	Queensland.	Australia.		Queensland.	Australia.
	£1000	£1000	%	£	£
Agricultural .. ..	9,018	43,136	20.91	9.4	6.5
Pastoral .. ..	11,004	55,758	19.74	11.5	8.3
Dairying, etc. .. ..	5,799	24,360	23.81	6.0	3.6
Poultry and Bees .. ..	259	5,465	4.74	.3	.8
<i>Total—Rural</i> .. ..	26,080	128,720	20.26	27.1	19.2
Wild Animals .. ..	60	1,827	3.28	.1	.3
Forestry .. ..	1,989	6,437	30.90	2.1	1.0
Fishing <i>a</i> .. ..	261	1,343	19.43	.3	.2
Mining <i>a</i> .. ..	2,632	19,899	13.23	2.7	3.0
<i>Total—Primary</i> .. ..	31,023	158,227	19.61	32.3	23.7
Factories .. ..	14,623	143,527	10.19	15.2	21.5
<b>Total—All Industries</b>	<b>45,646</b>	<b>301,754</b>	<b>15.13</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>45.1</b>

*a* Local Values only. Net Values not available for all States.*b* Depreciation not deducted.



*"Real" Production Per Head.*—In the following table, an attempt has been made to measure the fluctuations of productive activity per head, and relate it to changes since 1911. In the third and fourth columns, the gross value of *all* production, and of primary production alone, have been expressed as amounts per head of population; and the fifth and sixth columns show these amounts as index numbers with 1911 as a base. The fluctuations shown are, however, partly indicative of changed prices, and partly of changed real production per head. By dividing these index numbers by an index number representing the changes in prices, a measure of changes of "real" income per head may be obtained. This has been done for total production in the last column. The index number used was the Commonwealth Statistician's retail prices index. This index, which measures fluctuations in the retail prices of the goods consumed by an ordinary householder, is probably as good as any other for the purpose, though, of course, it cannot be claimed that it is exactly suitable.

The resulting "real" production per head has been depressed of recent years for two reasons. (1) Unemployment, which has withdrawn large numbers of workers from useful production, has decreased production per head of population. Most of the relief works provided by the Government have been of such nature that they would not be included in the recorded statistics of production. (2) The recorded figures take no account of the production of services (see pages 140 and 141). The amount of labour power being devoted to producing such amenities of life becomes an ever greater proportion as civilisation develops.

#### QUEENSLAND INDUSTRIES—GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION.

Year.	Gross Value of Production.						Retail Prices Index Number <i>a</i>	Index of "Real" Production per head.
	Total.	Primary.	Per head of Population.					
			Actual.		Index Number.			
			Total.	Primary.	Total.	Primary.		
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£	£				
1911 ..	26,356	20,809	42.88	33.85	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1915 ..	38,403	30,648	55.44	44.24	1,293	1,307	1,292	1,001
1920 ..	52,600	40,911	70.51	54.84	1,644	1,620	1,924	854
1921 ..	50,331	38,534	66.04	50.56	1,540	1,494	1,754	878
1922 ..	51,477	38,562	66.27	49.64	1,545	1,466	1,650	936
1923 ..	57,369	41,321	72.15	51.97	1,683	1,535	1,722	977
1924-25	67,531	49,897	81.82	60.46	1,908	1,786	1,716	1,112
1925-26	60,377	43,496	71.22	51.31	1,616	1,516	1,822	912
1926-27	52,724	37,454	60.99	43.32	1,422	1,280	1,836	775
1927-28	61,624	44,814	70.21	51.06	1,637	1,508	1,810	904
1928-29	57,087	40,334	64.04	45.25	1,493	1,337	1,816	822
1929-30	56,259	40,129	62.25	44.41	1,452	1,312	1,762	824
1930-31	50,855	37,327	55.41	40.67	1,292	1,201	1,542	838
1931-32	44,970	32,836	48.33	35.29	1,127	1,043	1,446	779
1932-33	45,231	32,474	48.09	34.52	1,122	1,020	1,376	815
1933-34	51,121	37,409	53.79	39.36	1,254	1,163	1,406	892
1934-35	52,298	37,674	54.43	39.21	1,269	1,158	1,450	875
1935-36	54,301	38,618	55.85	39.72	1,302	1,173	1,522	855

<sup>a</sup> Retail Prices Index Number of Food, Groceries and Rent (4 and 5 roomed houses) for Brisbane with base 1,000 in 1911.

## Chapter 8.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

Transport and communication services are not recorded in Production but they cover a large proportion of the total income and expenditure. They are, of course, in some degree essential to material production and to the life of the community. In recent years the proportion of total income spent on transport and communication has been increasing generally throughout the world. The economies of modern technique make more of these services available, but the economies of production on farms and in factories are partly absorbed in such additional services, which with increased selling services of all kinds (including advertising) take over a large number of persons who formerly would have been employed in the processes of material production. The Census figures demonstrate the trend, but there are no other statistics available.

In Queensland, because of its immense distances and the scattered nature of its population and industries, transport is particularly costly per unit of population and material production. This cost is the chief handicap to settlement in the more remote parts and sometimes the only handicap to increased production. The community as a whole bears a heavy burden in providing transport facilities, which are generally in advance of the capacity of rural districts to pay for them. The policy is nevertheless intentional and has been followed since the Colony was established. It is part of the general Australian policy of development.





There are no statistics upon which to measure the cost of transport in Queensland (or in Australia), but when account is taken of railways, shipping, roads and their vehicles, and the still minor element of aircraft, the annual expenditure in Queensland is probably of the order of about £25 m., or nearly 10s. per head of population per week.

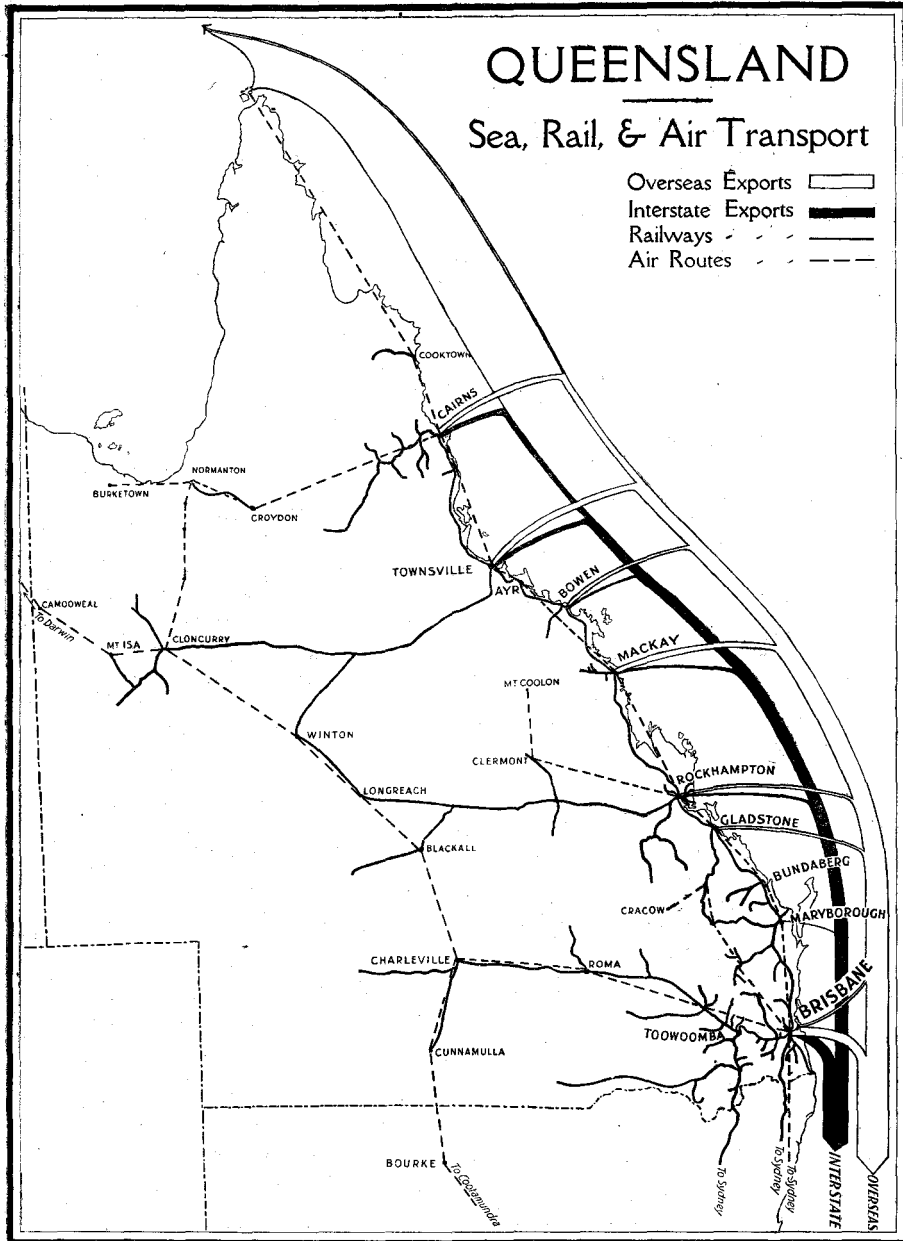
At the Census of 1933, 21,601 persons in Queensland gave "Land Transport" as the industry in which they were engaged. All but 814 were males. At 30th June, 1936, 17,133 persons were employed by the Government Railways. Tramways in Brisbane and Rockhampton employed 1,763. There were approximately 1,520 taxi drivers in the State, 80 service car drivers and 220 bus drivers. These total 20,716 without truck drivers. The total employment in both land and sea transport and accessory occupations probably exceeds 50,000.

A Royal Commission, which is to report on the problems of motor transport and of competition between the ports, and of all transport with the railways, will probably furnish information on these subjects.

# QUEENSLAND

## Sea, Rail, & Air Transport

Overseas Exports   
 Interstate Exports   
 Railways   
 Air Routes 



This map shows the railway and air routes existing at 30th June, 1937. The lines representing trade of ports—black for interstate, unshaded for overseas—are of thicknesses approximately proportionate to the tonnages of cargo shipped in the respective ways from the various ports during 1935-36.

## 2. SEA TRANSPORT AND PORTS.

Sea transport takes precedence historically in Queensland transport, and the location of ports explains a great deal of the relations between districts and the coastal cities. It was not until 1903 that the central district was linked with the southern by other than sea transport, and the coastal railway system was not completed until 1924. Until comparatively recent years, therefore, Brisbane was the commercial capital of the southern district only, and the trade of the central and northern ports has been largely distinct. Shipping services are supplied by highly organised groups of companies for both overseas and interstate trade.

Brisbane accommodates the largest vessels comfortably in its dredged and improved river. In recent years the increasing size of vessels has moved the main centres for shipping downstream but still within easy access to the city.

The river ports of Maryborough and Bundaberg lost their early importance as the size of vessels increased and railway transport became available.

The river port of Rockhampton was established through the Canoona gold rush of 1858. It is on the Fitzroy River nearly forty miles from the sea and is used by interstate ships of light draught. Gladstone, although older, and with a good natural harbour, was further away, and in 1881 a deepwater overseas port for Rockhampton was established at Port Alma, originally as part of a railway policy for Central Queensland, but was not connected by rail until 1912.

Mackay has a small river port with a sheltered sea anchorage for large vessels. An Outer Harbour is at present being constructed at a cost of about £1 m.

Townsville and Bowen are northern district ports. Bowen is the older and has a good natural harbour which has been well equipped in recent years. But Townsville was established about 1868 by the discovery of gold at Ravenswood and Charters Towers, and later became the head of the long inland railway. The port is open to the sea, and is a "made" port, well equipped for its traffic.

Cairns is also a "made" port open to the sea, and well equipped for its substantial traffic with the sugar country on the coast and with the Atherton Tableland.

Several minor ports need no special mention. Thursday Island and the Gulf of Carpentaria are served by a Queensland company under State subsidy for the Gulf service. A branch service to Northern Territory rivers is subsidised by the Commonwealth.

The main ports, except Brisbane, are administered by Harbour Boards with members representing the towns and districts served by the ports. The port of Brisbane is controlled by the State Treasury through a Department of Harbours and Marine, which supervises the engineering activities of the other ports. Most of the Brisbane wharves are owned by shipping interests.

*Brisbane Harbour Finances.*—The Brisbane Harbour is controlled by the Treasury Department of Harbours and Marine, and its accounts for the last five years are set out below. The rates for Harbour dues were increased in 1933. The loan indebtedness of the Harbour at 30th June, 1936, was £1,131,793 plus £151,091 overdraft on current operations.

## BRISBANE HARBOUR.

Year.	Harbour Dues.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenditure.	Total Expenditure. <i>a</i>	Overdraft.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1931-32 * ..	72	74	56	125	156
1932-33 ..	79	81	38	111	186
1933-34 ..	98	102	37	113	197
1934-35 ..	121	124	31	110	183
1935-36 ..	132	138	28	105	151

*a* Including Interest and Redemption.

The smaller harbours, &c., are also controlled by the same Department. Accumulated credits to their operating accounts at 30th June, 1936, totalled £69,636, of which Innisfail accounted for £61,461. Debits totalled £87,437. The general position had improved during the year.

*Harbour Boards' Finances.*—Harbour Boards control the ports of Bundaberg, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Mackay, Bowen, Townsville and Cairns.

Practically all the capital expenditures of the Harbour Boards have been provided by the Government, and the following statement gives their outstanding indebtedness to the Government at 30th June, 1936:—

	£
Bundaberg .. .. .	12,931
Gladstone .. .. .	91,867
Rockhampton .. .. .	521,247
Mackay .. .. .	179,837 <sup>a</sup>
Bowen .. .. .	266,946
Townsville .. .. .	179,293
Cairns .. .. .	259,812

<sup>a</sup> Including £140,764 advanced during the year towards the cost of the Outer Harbour under construction.

The indebtedness of the Gladstone, Rockhampton, and Bowen Harbour Boards is beyond their capacity to pay interest, and their arrears of interest at 30th June, 1936, were respectively £19,132, £240,131, and £70,341.

The following table shows the shipping entering Queensland ports, classified according to whence the vessel has come immediately before entering the port in question. Thus the sum of the first three columns represents the total number of separate visits to Queensland by ships from outside the State.

## TOTAL SHIPPING ENTERING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1935-36.

Port.	On Voyages beyond Queensland.				On Voyages entirely within Queensland.	Total.
	Overseas Direct.	Overseas <i>via</i> States.	Other States Direct.	Coastwise. <i>a</i>		
NUMBER OF VESSELS.						
Brisbane .. ..	173	226	487	398	104	1,388
Maryborough ..	1	..	8	83	86	178
Bundaberg .. ..	..	..	..	135	14	149
Gladstone .. ..	5	5	7	68	47	132
Rockhampton ..	5	4	7	172	14	202
Mackay .. .. .	..	4	8	160	25	197
Bowen .. .. .	1	3	12	129	26	171
Townsville .. .	8	13	24	392	166	603
Cairns .. .. .	20	..	12	231	345	608
Thursday Island ..	59	12	2	38	23	134
Total .. .. .	272	267	567	1,806	850	3,762

## NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

Brisbane ..	684	1,491	1,292	869	31	4,367
Maryborough ..	1	..	5	28	25	59
Bundaberg ..	..	..	..	51	8	59
Gladstone ..	23	23	25	295	8	374
Rockhampton ..	25	18	24	320	8	395
Mackay ..	..	11	17	388	10	426
Bowen ..	3	10	29	235	10	287
Townsville ..	42	51	60	1,090	41	1,284
Cairns ..	69	..	34	500	53	656
Thursday Island ..	95	48	9	138	12	302
Total ..	942	1,652	1,495	3,914	206	8,209

*a* "Coastwise" means having called at other Queensland Ports since arriving from other States or Overseas.

The following table gives information similar to that in the preceding table for ships leaving Queensland ports.

## TOTAL SHIPPING CLEARING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1935-36.

Port.	On Voyages beyond Queensland.				On Voyages entirely within Queensland.	Total
	Overseas Direct.	Overseas <i>via</i> States.	Other States Direct.	Coastwise. <i>a</i>		
NUMBER OF VESSELS.						
Brisbane .. ..	93	239	482	458	117	1,389
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	10	87	81	178
Bundaberg .. ..	..	..	..	135	14	149
Gladstone .. ..	11	4	6	65	45	131
Rockhampton .. ..	5	..	..	181	16	202
Mackay .. ..	10	5	12	146	24	197
Bowen .. ..	3	2	17	119	28	169
Townsville .. ..	44	13	21	352	171	601
Cairns .. ..	31	2	22	210	347	612
Thursday Island ..	57	12	1	42	24	136
Total .. ..	254	277	571	1,795	867	3,764

## NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

Brisbane ..	532	1,438	1,342	1,030	35	4,377
Maryborough ..	..	..	3	29	24	56
Bundaberg ..	..	..	..	51	8	59
Gladstone ..	52	17	10	281	8	368
Rockhampton ..	18	..	..	368	9	395
Mackay ..	35	19	24	338	10	426
Bowen ..	7	8	18	237	11	281
Townsville ..	160	66	38	973	44	1,281
Cairns ..	88	10	42	464	53	657
Thursday Island ..	100	48	2	139	13	302
Total ..	992	1,606	1,479	3,910	215	8,202

<sup>a</sup> "Coastwise" means calling at other Queensland Ports before proceeding Interstate or Overseas.

Some explanation of the next table is needed. Like the preceding tables, it shows the total entries and clearances of ships at all the ports of Queensland. Each ship is counted once as an entry at each port it enters, and once as a clearance at each port it leaves. For example, an overseas ship coming to Brisbane via Sydney, calling at Townsville and Cairns, and leaving Cairns for the East would be recorded as 1 "Overseas via States" entry, 2 "Coastwise" clearances, 2 "Coastwise" entries, and 1 "Overseas direct" clearance. Thus the sum of the first 3 columns represents the total shipping entries or clearances into Queensland during the year (1,106 into Queensland, and 1,102 out of Queensland in 1935-36). Of these, about half were overseas ships and half interstate ships. About one half of the overseas ships make Queensland their first or last call in Australia, while the rest visit other States before coming to Queensland or after leaving Queensland. Purely local voyages within the State account for nearly one quarter of the number of entries or clearances, but only about one fortieth of the total tonnage of shipping entered or cleared.

## TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS.

Year.	On Voyage Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total Entries or Clearances.		
	Overseas Direct.	Overseas <i>Via</i> States.	Other States Direct.	Coastwise. <i>a</i>				
NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED.								
1926-27	..	..	252	226	487	1,330	1,135	3,430
1927-28	..	..	253	235	463	1,311	1,142	3,404
1928-29	..	..	280	235	455	1,180	1,108	3,358
1929-30	..	..	302	253	490	1,325	1,196	3,566
1930-31	..	..	248	228	469	1,207	1,193	3,345
1931-32	..	..	214	220	483	1,151	1,313	3,381
1932-33	..	..	216	232	485	1,191	1,238	3,362
1933-34	..	..	224	220	508	1,582	1,146	3,680
1934-35	..	..	253	247	587	1,651	908	3,646
1935-36	..	..	272	267	567	1,806	850	3,762

## NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED.

1926-27 .. ..	204	242	529	1,327	1,137	3,439
1927-28 .. ..	237	241	464	1,330	1,143	3,415
1928-29 .. ..	240	225	495	1,276	1,110	3,346
1929-30 .. ..	291	239	518	1,318	1,205	3,571
1930-31 .. ..	245	221	477	1,208	1,183	3,334
1931-32 .. ..	222	224	485	1,137	1,314	3,382
1932-33 .. ..	212	232	489	1,185	1,236	3,354
1933-34 .. ..	212	258	488	1,586	1,157	3,701
1934-35 .. ..	220	281	587	1,652	912	3,652
1935-36 .. ..	254	277	571	1,795	867	3,764

*a* See notes to preceding tables.

The following table compares the amounts of cargo passing through the various ports (excluding intra-state movements).

QUEENSLAND PORTS, OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE CARGO SHIPMENTS, *a*, 1935-36.

Port.	Cargo Discharged.		Cargo Shipped.	
	Overseas.	Interstate.	Overseas.	Interstate.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Brisbane .. ..	323,142	480,733	184,807	195,382
Maryborough .. ..	..	743	..	1,612
Bundaberg .. ..	..	125	..	..
Gladstone .. ..	5,670	4,656	39,016	231
Rockhampton .. ..	4,191	30,715	26,903	13,762
Mackay .. ..	3,423	6,586	79,960	43,393
Bowen .. ..	215	3,525	34,433	18,900
Townsville .. ..	53,137	58,231	110,867	74,942
Cairns .. ..	9,725	34,580	87,460	90,602
Thursday Island .. ..	902	1,539	830	1,465
Total .. ..	400,405	621,433	564,276	440,289

*a* The tons in this table are either actual tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cub. ft., according to the type of cargo.



### 3. RAILWAYS.

Geographical conditions in Queensland, as elsewhere, have determined the layout of the railways. The huge area of Queensland covers 30 per cent. of the *occupied* area of Australia, and it has no inland waterways. But there are sufficient good harbours along the eastern coast. Unfortunately the broken mountain ranges are too close to the sea for the coastal railway to serve much country for most of its mileage. And the vast plain stretching westward is not highly productive in proportion to its area, and transport has to cross rough country to reach it.

The railway mileage required to connect the interior with ports and markets is therefore abnormally large in relation to population and production, even for Australia. There are three main lines terminating in the remote interior. None of the other States has so large a proportion of distant terminals. Even in Western Australia, where the mileage is greater in proportion to population, the railway system can be shown on a map of the south-western corner of the State. For its sparsely populated area, Queensland, with the greatest railway mileage of any State, is lavishly equipped with railways.

Construction of railways concerned candidates at the first election of the Queensland Parliament in 1860. The first Parliament, on the 13th August, 1861, passed the *Moreton Bay Tramway Act* which empowered an already formed private company to construct railways on the land-grant principle. The company, however, had difficulty in raising the necessary capital (which was increased from £150,000 to £200,000 when the Bill was before Parliament). In the meantime, conditions for borrowing money by the Governments of the young colonies became favourable, and public opinion set in favour of Government construction of public works. In 1863, an Act authorised Government construction of railways, but provided for private construction of branch railways, and for the Government, if it wished, to lease its own lines to private persons for a period not exceeding seven years. Neither of these provisions was taken advantage of, and railway construction and operation in Queensland which commenced under this Act, has been carried on by the Government ever since. Very few lines have been built by private enterprise. On a number of subsequent occasions, the Government endeavoured to attract private railway building by offering free grants of land to railway builders, but the offers were never taken up to any serious extent.

At the outset, a gauge of 3 ft. 6 in. was deliberately chosen, although previously New South Wales had adopted 4 ft. 8½ in., and Victoria 5 ft. 3 in. The choice was between fewer lines with more speed, and more lines with less speed. The decision has been justified by the extent of Queensland's railway system to-day, and it is claimed that the modern "Sunshine Express" is equal in comfort and speed to other trains of its type in Australia.

The first line was opened from Ipswich to Grandchester on 31st July, 1865. It reached Toowoomba in 1867, Brisbane was connected in 1875, and in subsequent years the lines were pushed out to the Downs, the Maranoa, and the South-West. The Central Division Railways were com-

menced in 1867, with 30 miles of line inland from the Port of Rockhampton, but during the next 6 years no mileage was added to this system. In the Eighties began a spurt of railway building in connecting the ports with the interior by short lines. These were as follows:—1880, Townsville; 1881, Bundaberg; 1881, Maryborough (to Gympie); 1885, Mackay; 1885, Cooktown; 1887, Cairns; 1889, Normanton; and 1890, Bowen. These beginnings grew into isolated systems of some magnitude, until in 1910, when *The North Coast Railway Act* provided for linking the systems by a coastal railway, there were 3,806 miles of railway in the State. The last link in this coastal line was completed in 1924.

The following table shows the progress of the State railway system since its inception. As will be seen from the figures for miles open, progress was fast during the Eighties; depression and financial difficulties slackened progress during the Nineties, and the early years of the twentieth century; and a great burst of development occurred during the decade 1911-1920. In the six years from 30th June, 1910, to 30th June, 1916, 1,572 miles of line were opened. After that date progress was steady till approximately the present mileage was reached in 1929.

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND.

Year ended 30th June.	Lines. Open.	Passengers Carried.	Goods Carried.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account. <i>a</i>	Net Revenue as Proportion of Capital Account.
	Miles.	(1,000)	1,000 tons	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	%
1865 <i>b</i> ..	21	17	3	6	4	268	0.77
1870 <i>b</i> ..	207	36	25	72	69	2,193	0.14
1880 <i>b</i> ..	637	194	138	308	166	4,995	2.84
1890 ..	2,122	3,107	855	850	619	13,606	1.70
1900 ..	2,801	6,700	1,922	1,464	949	19,321	2.67
1910 ..	3,661	13,259	2,884	2,338	1,414	24,336	3.80
1920 ..	5,685	28,178	3,791	4,960	4,323	42,187	1.51
1930 ..	6,447	24,441	4,528	7,302	5,946	62,040	2.19
1932 ..	6,558	20,762	3,861	5,995	4,417	36,141 <sup>c</sup>	4.37
1933 ..	6,567	22,216	3,686	5,992	4,311	36,359	4.62
1934 ..	6,567	22,878	4,214	6,230	4,482	36,651	4.77
1935 ..	6,567	24,328	4,879	7,167	5,074	36,273	5.77
1936 ..	6,567	25,244	4,664	6,697	5,200	37,985	3.94

*a* Opened lines only.

*b* Year ended 31st December.

*c* The Capital Account was reduced by £28,000,000 from 1st July, 1931, under "*The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act of 1931.*"

At present the railway system is divided into 8 divisions for administration purposes (including the Queensland section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney, which is operated by the New South Wales Railway Commissioner by special agreement). The following table shows the lines and gauge, and capital indebtedness of each division together with the results of working during 1935-36. The capital shown for the South Brisbane to Border Railway is exclusive of an amount of £70,000 spent by the Queensland Treasury for additional expenses in construction not provided for by the agreement with the other Governments.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND—LINES OPEN AND FINANCIAL  
RETURNS, 1935-36.

Railway.	Gauge.	Lines Open.	Capital Account. <i>a</i>	Profit on Working.		Profit after meeting Interest.
				Amount.	Pro- portion of Capital.	
	Ft. in.	Miles.	£	£	%	£
Southern .. ..	3 6	2,819	18,783,887	754,690	4.02	— 28,597
Central .. ..	3 6	1,673	8,656,581	365,779	4.23	4,800
Great Northern ..	3 6	1,284	6,812,702	339,722	4.99	57,288
Innisfail and Mourilyan	2 0	30	105,885	1,977	1.87	— 2,438
Cairns .. ..	3 6	527	2,684,704	18,038	0.67	— 93,915
Cooktown .. ..	3 6	68	211,697	— 7,767	<i>b</i>	— 16,595
Normanton .. ..	3 6	96	172,559	— 1,793	<i>b</i>	— 8,989
S. Brisbane to Border	4 8½	69	556,644	26,264	4.72	— 1,413

*a* The figures in this column are for opened lines only, and exclude £28 m. written off under "The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931."

*b* Loss on working.

Like the other Australian railways, the Queensland railways make substantial losses, which may be looked upon as part of the cost of developing the country. In reading the above table, it must not be overlooked that the capital upon which interest is calculated has been written down by an amount of £28m., equal to 42 per cent. of its capital cost at 30th June, 1936. The total losses are not so much due to the lines serving remote inland districts as to the branch lines within 150 miles of the coast. On many of these lines working expenses are high in relation to revenue (apart from capital costs), because, in relation to traffic and freight rates, train mileage is high and train loads are low.

Most of the losses are incurred in a triangular area with its apex on the coast north of Rockhampton, and in a small area behind Cairns. The heaviest losses per mile of line are around Brisbane, Cairns, and Rockhampton in that order. The Cairns district, with its tropical costs, might have been expected to be the most expensive.

In an investigation into railway losses the Bureau of Economics and Statistics in 1931 divided the railways into 4 groups; Main lines, Pastoral lines, Mining lines, and Agricultural lines. It was found that losses on the Main Brisbane-Wallangarra line (since the opening of the competing Kyogle-Sydney line) and the Main Coastal line were heavy, but the main inland lines to Roma, Longreach, and Hughenden were, in remarkable contrast to these, in a good position. The Pastoral lines have a relatively low capital cost, and good revenues per train mile. Probably the chief source of loss on them is the carriage of stock at low rates for agistment. The losses on the Mining lines west of Cloncurry are small, but on those west from Cairns are greater, but, nevertheless, much less heavy than on the other branch lines for timber and agriculture. Part of the cost of closer settlement is found in the losses on lines serving agricultural areas. These account for quite half the losses on all lines.

*All Australian Railways.*—Most of the railways of other States are owned and operated, as in Queensland, by the State Government. The only private lines in Australia of more than 100 miles are the Western Australian Midland Railway Company's 277 miles, and the Tasmanian Emu Bay Company's 103 miles. The following table shows the mileage, classified according to gauge, and rolling stock, of the Government Railways. The Federal Railways consist of the standard gauge trans-Australian line, the 3 ft. 6 in. lines from Quorn to Central Australia, and from Darwin inland, and a 5 mile standard gauge branch in the Federal Capital Territory.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1935-36.

Government.	Miles of each Gauge.				Rolling Stock.			Staff.
	5' 3"	4' 8½"	3' 6"	All.	Loco-motives.	Coaching.	Goods.	
					No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales	..	6,124	40	6,164	1,378	2,704	23,340	41,874
Victoria ..	4,599	..	..	4,721 <sup>a</sup>	602	2,467	21,040	22,400
<b>Queensland</b> ..	..	<b>69</b>	<b>6,468</b>	<b>6,567<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>750</b>	<b>1,237</b>	<b>18,882</b>	<b>17,395</b>
South Australia ..	1,451	..	1,078	2,529	365	685	8,761	7,730
Western Australia	..	..	4,358	4,358	422	489	11,086	8,338
Tasmania ..	..	..	634	645 <sup>c</sup>	92	192	2,098	1,672
Federal ..	..	1,057	1,088	2,145	105	88	1,354	1,491
<b>Australia</b> ..	<b>6,050</b>	<b>7,250</b>	<b>13,666</b>	<b>27,129</b>	<b>3,714</b>	<b>7,862</b>	<b>86,561</b>	<b>100,900</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including 122 miles of 2' 6" gauge.

<sup>b</sup> Including 30 miles of 2' 0" gauge.

<sup>c</sup> Including 11 miles of 2' 0" gauge.

The next table shows the traffic carried, earnings, working expenses, and capital cost of the Government Railway systems in the various States. Extreme caution must be used in making direct comparisons between States, on account of adjustments to earnings, expenses, and capital, some of which have been noted.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1935-36.

Government.	Train Miles.	Passenger Journeys.	Goods, &c. Carried.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Cost. <sup>a</sup>
	1,000	1,000	1,000 tons.	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales	27,701	171,143	13,839	16,954	11,848	143,843
Victoria ..	16,391	139,539	6,424	9,690	6,856 <sup>b</sup>	52,092
<b>Queensland</b> ..	<b>12,386</b>	<b>25,244</b>	<b>4,664</b>	<b>6,697</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>37,985<sup>c</sup></b>
South Australia ..	5,462	17,431	2,482	2,891	2,426 <sup>d</sup>	27,933
Western Australia	6,258	12,422	2,887	3,446	2,488	25,850
Tasmania ..	1,659	2,322	770	449	561	6,672
Federal ..	582	97	101	388	387	15,900
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>70,439</b>	<b>368,198</b>	<b>31,167</b>	<b>40,515</b>	<b>29,766</b>	<b>310,275</b>

<sup>a</sup> Open Lines only.

<sup>b</sup> Not including £137,871, charged to Unemployment Relief Funds.

<sup>c</sup> The capital cost was reduced by £28 million under "The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act of 1931."

<sup>d</sup> Including £12 0,000 paid to Sinking Fund.

*Queensland Railway Finances.*—Details of earnings and working expenses for 1935-36 for each division are shown in the next table. The earnings for each division are the proportion of the total earnings due to that division for the traffic passing over its lines, and not the amount collected in the division.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND—EARNINGS AND WORKING  
EXPENSES, 1935-36.

Railway.	Earnings.			Working Expenses.	Profit on Working.
	Coaching.	Goods.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
Southern .. ..	1,283,017	2,306,502	3,589,519	2,834,829	754,690
Central. . . .	445,745	925,368	1,371,113	1,005,334	365,779
Great Northern ..	319,832	953,379	1,273,211	933,489	339,722
Innisfail and Mourilyan	1,119	15,923	17,042	15,065	1,977
Cairns .. . .	102,902	209,642	312,544	294,506	18,038
Cooktown .. . .	366	404	770	8,537	— 7,767
Normanton .. .	362	399	761	2,554	— 1,793
S. Brisbane to Border	62,131	70,270	132,401	106,137	26,264
Total .. . .	2,215,474	4,481,887	6,697,361	5,200,451	1,496,910

*Passenger Traffic.*—Coaching traffic in Queensland provided 32.8 per cent. of the total revenue in 1935-36, compared with 36.5 and 42.6 per cent. in New South Wales and Victoria, and 24.0, 21.5, and 31.6 in South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. The high proportion of New South Wales and Victoria is due to the large suburban traffic on the electric railways of Sydney and Melbourne. Suburban passenger journeys were 94 and 96 per cent. of the total in New South Wales and Victoria against 80 per cent. in Queensland.

An attempt has been made recently to compare the average fares charged second class suburban travellers in the various States. Allowance has been made for workers' and other concession fares. The average fares per passenger-mile for certain selected stations were in November, 1935:—

	d.
Brisbane .. ..	.496
Sydney .. ..	.533
Melbourne .. .	.607
Adelaide .. .	.527
Perth .. ..	.465

Excluding suburban traffic, the Queensland railways carry almost as many passengers as those of Victoria, and about half the New South Wales total. For 1935-36, the numbers of passengers carried on country journeys were:—

New South Wales .. .. .	10,081,775
Victoria .. .. .	5,502,020
Queensland .. .. .	5,014,407
South Australia .. .. .	1,139,897
Western Australia .. .. .	1,396,537

The percentages of passengers travelling first class in the various States in 1935-36 were:—

	Suburban.	Country.
New South Wales .. .. .	3.7	15.7
Victoria .. .. .	32.2	17.6
Queensland .. .. .	3.0	13.2
South Australia .. .. .	0.0	14.1
Western Australia .. .. .	6.5	14.9

Except on long distance trains, first class fares in South Australia were abolished from 1st July, 1929.

Details of passenger traffic in Queensland in 1935-36 were as follows:—

#### GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND—PASSENGER TRAFFIC, 1935-36.

Railway.	Class of Travel.	Passengers Carried.			Receipts from Passenger Traffic.
		On Ordinary Tickets.	On Season Tickets.	Total.	
		No.	No.	No.	£.
Southern—Suburban ..	First ..	245,956	370,108	616,064	} 289,234
	Second ..	8,291,971	11,321,459	19,613,430	
Other ..	First ..	86,898	405,044	491,942	} 659,083
	Second ..	1,239,787	1,103,093	2,342,880	
Central ..	First ..	29,897	25,540	55,437	} 206,142
	Second ..	492,676	206,556	699,232	
Great Northern	First ..	28,112	23,440	51,552	} 220,738
	Second ..	422,351	229,084	651,435	
Innisfail and Mourilyan	Second	5,583	2,642	8,225	902
Cairns ..	First ..	28,327	7,240	35,567	} 93,014
	Second ..	374,385	217,395	591,780	
Cooktown ..	Second	972	..	972	226
Normanton ..	Second	410	..	410	217
S. Brisbane to Border ..	First ..	27,840	480	28,320	} 41,674
	Second ..	56,655	..	56,655	
Total ..	First ..	447,030	831,852	1,278,882	} 1,511,230
	Second ..	10,884,790	13,080,229	23,965,019	

*Goods traffic* in divisions is shown hereunder:—

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND—GOODS TRAFFIC, 1935–36.

Railway.	Goods and Minerals.		Livestock.		Parcels and Miscellaneous Receipts.
	Weight (Paying).	Receipts.	Weight (Paying).	Receipts.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	£
Southern .. .. .	2,154,193	2,266,186	218,954	285,064	454,515
Central .. .. .	736,211	553,967	72,964	122,353	117,683
Great Northern .. ..	942,033	839,791	48,456	95,971	90,469
Innisfail and Mourilyan	92,985	15,923	..	..	217
Cairns .. .. .	309,016	213,198	14,016	18,361	20,618
Cooktown .. .. .	285	404	..	..	140
Normanton .. .. .	154	399	..	..	145
S. Brisbane to Border ..	74,146	69,908	154	362	20,457
Total .. .. .	4,309,023	3,959,776	354,544	522,111	704,244

*Local Authority and Private Railways.*—At the 30th June, 1936, there were 136 miles of private railways open to the public for general passenger and goods traffic. These have usually been built primarily to carry minerals or timber. In addition there are a large number of private tramways owned by sugar mills and sawmills to carry sugar cane and logs to the mills, but these are not open for public traffic. Of those open for public traffic, 100 miles are of the same gauge as the State Railway system, 3 ft. 6 in. Of these, 79 miles are operated by local authorities, the Aramac Tramway (42 miles) carrying general goods and sheep (Aramac Shire) and the Beaudesert Tramway (32 miles) carrying timber, cattle, and pigs, and general merchandise (Beaudesert Shire). The Mount Crosby Tramway (5 miles) serves the pumping station of the Brisbane Water and Sewerage Department. The remaining 21 miles are operated by four private companies, two to serve mines in the North of the State—Trekellano in the far west, and Bowen Consolidated Mine—and two in the south—Mount Bauple (sugar and timber), and Tannymorel (coal and timber). In addition to the above, Local Government Authorities operate two public tramways on the 2 ft. gauge, Mapleton in the Maroochy Shire (16 miles), and Port Douglas-Mossman in the Douglas Shire (20 miles). Mossman is the most northerly sugar area and this line connects it with its port.

During the year 1934-35, according to the Commonwealth Statistician's records, all local authorities and private railways carried 6,982 passengers, and 205,257 tons of merchandise. Their capital cost was £600,825, and they employed 72 workers.

#### 4. STREET TRAMWAYS.

The Cities of Brisbane and Rockhampton are served by systems of street tramways.

*Brisbane Tramways.*—The first tramway commenced to operate in Brisbane during August, 1885. Six miles of tramway had been laid down,

but only a portion was opened. The line was worked for several years as a horse tramway, but with very unsatisfactory results, and the receipts frequently failed to cover working expenses. Horse traction was too costly and efforts were made by the company to obtain the requisite capital to convert the tramway to an electric one, but for some time without success. During 1896, however, a new company (The Brisbane Electric Tramways Company, a private company with head office in London) was formed. It acquired the interest of the original proprietary, and at once proceeded with the conversion. Electric tramcars started to run in 1897, when there were 15 miles of tramway, 33 electric trams, and 24 horse trams in operation. On 31st December, 1922, the system which then consisted of a route mileage of 42 miles was purchased by the Government, and the Brisbane Tramway Trust was appointed to control and operate it. In 1925, the Greater Brisbane scheme amalgamated all the city and suburban municipalities of Brisbane, and the new City Council was given control of the tramways. It took over the liabilities of the Tramway Trust, about £2m. due in London. The Tramways serve all the closer suburbs of Brisbane, the outer suburbs being served by rail and a few motor bus services operated by licensed private proprietors. So far Brisbane has not experimented with electric trolley buses.

The progress of the City Council's Tramways during the last 10 years is shown in the next table:—

BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL TRAMWAYS.

Year.	Route Open.	Cars.	Staff.	Car Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account
	Miles.	No.	No.	(1,000)	(1,000)	£	£	£1,000
1926 ..	52.25	248	1,821	6,301	81,803	767,708	588,262	2,053
1927 ..	53.52	260	1,659	6,536	78,058	814,312	613,285	2,050
1928 ..	55.41	275	1,610	6,570	77,703	810,954	607,711	2,195
1929 ..	55.75	275	1,552	6,616	76,117	794,470	584,390	2,215
1930 ..	56.58	293	1,479	6,576	73,617	766,271	552,661	2,241
1931-32 ..	56.61	293	1,363	6,266	68,642	679,605	479,686	2,180
1932-33 ..	56.86	289	1,421	6,255	68,470	683,413	466,357	2,109
1933-34 ..	56.86	290	1,450	6,444	69,976	689,150	462,156	2,062
1934-35 ..	57.53	304	1,700	6,714	77,053	734,888	530,285	2,108
1935-36 ..	58.18	328	1,726	7,209	82,583	773,220	573,217	2,206

On the basis of fares charged on ordinary trips between the city and suburbs (making allowance for workers' concession fares, &c.) the following tram fares per passenger-mile have been computed for the capital cities as at November, 1935:—

	d.
Brisbane .. .. .	.841
Sydney .. .. .	.853
Melbourne .. .. .	1.147
Adelaide .. .. .	1.024
Perth .. .. .	1.000 (approx.)
Hobart .. .. .	1.125



*Rockhampton Tramways.*—Nearly seven miles of steam tramway serve the City of Rockhampton. They are operated and owned by the Rockhampton City Council, and were opened in 1909. Particulars for the last ten years are shown hereunder—

ROCKHAMPTON CITY COUNCIL TRAMWAYS.

Year.	Route Open.	Cars.	Staff.	Car Mileage.	Passen- gers Carried.	Revenue.	Working Ex- penses.	Capital Account.
	Miles.	No.	No.	(1,000)	(1,000)	£	£	£
1927 ..	6.65	15	44	183	1,787	16,891	17,923	53,129
1928 ..	6.65	15	42	181	1,753	16,402	16,158	53,129
1929 ..	6.65	15	42	181	1,674	15,678	16,177	53,235
1930 ..	6.65	15	44	181	1,511	14,573	15,580	53,235
1931 ..	6.65	15	43	180	1,349	13,047	15,275	53,235
1932 ..	6.65	15	38	173	1,216	11,646	12,949	53,235
1933 ..	6.65	15	36	167	1,176	11,198	12,109	53,235
1934 ..	6.65	15	37	170	1,209	11,580	12,981	53,235
1935 ..	6.65	15	38	173	1,211	11,655	13,286	53,235
1936 ..	6.65	15	37	173	1,198	11,559	14,079	53,235

5. ROADS.

Roads are generally constructed and maintained by local government authorities. In many cases, construction is subsidised by the State Government, either by means of Treasury Loans to local authorities, which are subsidised out of Government Loan funds, or through the Funds of the Main Roads Commission. Other roads are built by the Public Estate Improvement branch of the Lands Department when it is desired to open up areas of previously inaccessible or undeveloped country.

Roads, classified according to the nature of their construction, which exist in the areas controlled by the various local authorities (according to returns received from them) are shown in the following table:—

ROADS IN QUEENSLAND, 31ST DECEMBER, 1935.

Local Authority Areas.	Formed Roads.				Uncon- structed.	Total.
	Con- crete.	Bitu- men.	Ma- cadam.	Other.		
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brisbane .. ..	11	205	737	393	527	1,873
Other Cities ..	6	219	242	664	323	1,454
Towns .. ..	..	58	33	302	157	550
Shires .. ..	28	738	3,330	26,308	83,545	113,949
Total .. ..	45	1,220	4,342	27,667	84,552	117,826

*Main Roads.*—A Main Roads Board consisting of three members was appointed by the Governor-in-Council under the *Main Roads Act, 1920*. In 1925 the Board was replaced by a single Commissioner. This Commission is the major organisation for carrying out the Government policy of building State Highways, Main, Developmental, Secondary, Mining Access, Tourist Roads, and Tourist Tracks. Roads of purely local importance are the responsibility of the Local Government Authority, but other roads are classed by the Commission under one or other of the foregoing seven heads. Its operations during the last 10 years are shown hereunder.

## OPERATIONS OF QUEENSLAND MAIN ROADS COMMISSION.

At 30th June.	Types of Roads Gazetted.						Roads Constructed. <i>a</i>
	State Highways.	Main.	Developmental.	Tourist.	Other.	Total.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1927 ..	<i>b</i>	4,894	258	..	..	5,152	..
1928 ..	<i>b</i>	5,576	362	..	..	5,938	..
1929 ..	<i>b</i>	6,195	416	..	..	6,611	1,022
1930 ..	<i>b</i>	6,919	439	58	..	7,416	1,247
1931 ..	1,361	6,498	439	102	..	8,400	1,761
1932 ..	1,568	6,687	419	102	..	8,776	1,991
1933 ..	2,034	7,073	340	150	..	9,597	2,428
1934 ..	2,264	7,839	292	174	..	10,569	2,645
1935 ..	2,495	8,498	268	191	41	11,493	3,233
1936 ..	2,754	9,010	270	202	139	12,375	3,628

*a* Excluding those under construction.

*b* Included in Main Roads.

It is the duty of the Main Roads Commissioner, according to the Act, in determining routes, and works to be carried out, to ascertain whether the country through which the proposed road passes is sufficiently served by railways. This is designed to minimise duplication of transport service and has resulted in the diversion, wherever possible, of the through road system so as to serve areas not served by rail. Instances are the Lockyer-Darling Downs Highway, particularly from Ipswich onwards, and the highway which passes over Mount Mee to Woodford and further on down the Mary Valley, which prior to its construction was in a very backward state. The Dawson Highway in the Central District is another example.

When the Commissioner intends to embark upon a road project involving liability to Local Authorities, interested Authorities must be consulted as to the route and nature of the works, and they may lodge objections to the scheme with the Commissioner. Only in the case of State Highways and Mining Access roads is this procedure unnecessary. When agreement cannot be attained, the matter is finally determined by the Minister. Contributions, as set out in the following statement, are required from Local Authorities towards the cost of works undertaken by the Main Roads Commission.

	<i>For Construction.</i>	<i>For Maintenance.</i>
State Highways ..	Nil .. .. .	Not exceeding one half
Main Roads ..	20 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years	Not exceeding one half
Developmental Roads	20 per cent. of interest on capital cost, for 20 years	Not exceeding one half
Secondary Roads	50 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years	Not exceeding one half
Mining Access Roads	Nil, unless other than mining interests served, when Main Roads liability applies	Nil
Tourist Roads ..	As agreed before works commence	As agreed.
Tourist Tracks ..	Nil .. .. .	Nil

In most cases, the Local Authority acts as the constructing agent.

The funds of the Main Roads Commission are obtained chiefly from Motor Vehicle Registration Fees, Federal contributions from Petrol Taxation, and Loans from the State Treasury for permanent works. A large proportion of permanent construction is from Revenue. The Commissioner shares with the Local Authorities in the distribution of Heavy Vehicle Fees, which are imposed upon certain road hauliers and operators of omnibuses and service cars. Receipts and Expenditure of the Commission during the last five years were as follow:—

#### MAIN ROADS COMMISSION.

Particulars.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
<i>Receipts—</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Government Loan ..	200,000	194,520	424,579	770,000	400,000
Unemployment Relief Tax	106,004	58,845	35,702	38,858	139,617
Federal Aid Grants ..	355,480	341,006	412,347	443,509	501,483
Motor Vehicle Registrations	470,497	474,427	511,008	559,799	616,484
Heavy Vehicle Fees ..	26,562	15,491	17,484	23,502	44,299
Maintenance Payments by					
Local Authorities ..	70,817	66,174	54,307	57,679	64,045
Other .. .. .	31,243	65,110	35,252	47,660	72,407
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,260,603</b>	<b>1,215,573</b>	<b>1,490,679</b>	<b>1,941,007</b>	<b>1,838,335</b>
<i>Expenditure—</i>					
Permanent Works <i>a</i> ..	549,435	1,072,448	694,706	1,289,525	1,067,490
Maintenance <i>b</i> .. ..	165,116	146,582	187,482	262,523	276,662
To Consolidated Revenue ..	..	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Payments of Heavy Vehicle Fees to Local Authorities	15,266	20,168	19,194	15,942	22,011
Interest and Redemption <i>c</i>	80,930	97,083	89,028	98,982	110,388
Administration, etc. ..	95,452	98,152	115,604	121,002	136,248
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>906,199</b>	<b>1,684,433</b>	<b>1,356,014</b>	<b>2,037,974</b>	<b>1,862,799</b>

*a* Including Investigations and Surveys.

*b* Including Plant.

*c* Including Sinking Fund Payment.

## 6. ROAD TRANSPORT.

*Motor Vehicles.*—Vehicles on the register at the end of each year, and revenue collected from licenses during the year (including Heavy Vehicles) are shown hereunder:—

## MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Private Cars.	Taxi-cabs.	Buses.	Trucks.	Motor Cycles.	Total Motor Vehicles.	Trailers	Revenue Collected.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1927	n	n	n	n	7,941	68,818	42	257,489
1928	n	n	n	n	8,088	75,989	60	384,881
1929	n	n	n	n	8,281	84,089	87	456,518
1930	n	n	n	n	8,778	91,515	172	497,822
1931	n	n	n	n	8,544	90,831	246	493,571
1932	n	n	n	n	8,034	88,960	354	497,059
1933	n	n	n	n	7,725	89,216	505	506,931
1934	60,547	784	287	23,715	7,503	92,836	713	587,459
1935	64,293	917	315	26,688	7,807	100,020	1,034	631,328
1936	66,446	952	314	31,729	8,151	107,592	1,348	712,618

n Not available.

Motor Vehicles registered in each State of Australia at the end of each of the last five years were as follows. The figure for revenue for Queensland does not include Heavy Vehicles Fees, nor are similar fees for other States, when such are imposed, included:—

## MOTOR VEHICLES, AUSTRALIA.

State or Territory.	Motor Vehicles Registered at 30th June, <sup>a</sup>					Gross Revenue from Registration and Motor Tax, 1935-36
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£.
N. S. Wales ..	206,761	222,470	227,742	243,315	260,345	1,908,936
Victoria ..	167,952	179,602	188,256	202,938	219,925	1,479,081
Queensland ..	88,960	89,216	92,836	100,020	107,592	628,864
S. Australia ..	57,792	59,629	66,220	66,168	73,601	576,312
W. Australia ..	47,402	46,587	48,982	53,217	56,552	303,242
Tasmania ..	17,210	17,755	18,507	19,791	21,595	111,122
N. Territory ..	579	680	678	516	1,025	1,245
F. C. Territory ..	1,264	1,292	1,415	1,452	1,657	9,086
Total ..	587,920	617,231	644,645	687,417	742,292	5,017,888

<sup>a</sup> Including motor cycles.

*Registration of Motor Vehicles.*—All motor vehicles (including cycles) must be registered as such with the Main Roads Commissioner, and, in addition, taxicabs must obtain a license from the Commissioner of Police to ply for hire. Heavy vehicles must obtain an additional license if operating in certain districts or on certain routes (see page 167).

*Registration* is required within 3 days of acquisition or use at the Office of the Commissioner of Main Roads or at any police station outside the metropolitan area. Certificates are current for 12 months, and while vehicle is still in use must be renewed not later than 14 days before the expiration of previous certificate. A transferor must notify the transfer of a vehicle within 3 days and lodge his certificate for endorsement. A fee of 2s. 6d. is payable by the transferee. Labels are provided which must be displayed as directed. Number plates are required also.

Conditions of cancellation, refunds, and other particulars can be ascertained by inquiry.

*Reciprocity Interstate.*—Local registrations and drivers' certificates are valid in other States within limits. No action is required for vehicles taken into New South Wales for not more than 100 miles and for not more than a fortnight. For further distances or periods and for all States a pass may be obtained, good for 3 months, from the office of the Main Roads Commissioner. Documents should be carried. The arrangements do not apply in New South Wales to commercial vehicles with a tare in excess of 25 cwt.

*Fees Payable.*—Registration fees for pneumatic tyred vehicles are determined by adding the horse-power to the weight in cwts. (ready for use) and charging 2s. 8d. per unit. To the fee is added a sum of 7s. 6d. for authority to operate the vehicle. Fees on recent models range as follows:—

*Motor Cars.*—*Baby Austin* Tourer, £2 13s.; *Morris*, 4-cy. Tourer, £3 12s.; *Standard*, 4-cy. Sedan, £4 8s.; *Plymouth*, 6-cy. Tourer, £6 16s.; *Terraplane*, 6-cy. Sedan, £6 16s.; *Dodge*, 6-cy. Tourer, £6 16s.; *Studebaker*, 6-cy. Dictator Sedan, £7 12s.; *Chevrolet* (Master), 6-cy. Tourer, £7 12s., Sedan, £7 15s.; *Ford*, V-8 Tourer De Luxe, £7 9s., Sedan, £7 12s.; *Buick*, 8-cy. Sedan, £9 17s.; *Cadillac*, V-8 Sedan, £11 4s.

*Motor Trucks and Utilities.*—For capacities of 20 cwt. the range is from about £6 5s. to over £9; for 30 cwt., £7 12s. to over £9; for 2 tons, £9 to £10 5s.; and up to £15 for 5-ton trucks with pneumatic tyres. Solid-tyred vehicles are rated differently, and the fees are up to £60 for 5-ton trucks.

*Motor Cycles.*—£1, with side car £1 10s.

*Drivers.*—Every person who operates a motor vehicle must be duly authorised to do so under the law. He is first required to possess a certificate of competency. This is issued, after test, without fee, but gives no right to operate a vehicle.

The fee of 7s. 6d. charged with vehicle registration entitles the owner or his nominee to have his certificate of competency endorsed, giving authority to operate any registered vehicle. A non-owner may receive the same authority on payment of a fee of 7s. 6d. An owner, for a total fee of 15s., may secure authority for any person to operate his vehicle, provided such person has a certificate of competency.

*Traffic Regulations.*—Every driver (as part of his competency) is presumed to know the Traffic Regulations announced from time to time by the police authority.

Under the *Motor Vehicles Insurance Act of 1936*, which came into force on 1st March, 1937, all owners of motor vehicles are required to insure and to keep insured against Third Party Risk (personal injury only). The certificate of insurance must be presented before registration or renewal of registration will be effected.

The Act provides for a minimum insurance of £750 against any liability which may arise on account of the death or bodily injury of any person caused by the negligence or wilful default of the driver. The provisions of the Act only apply while the vehicle is being used in Queensland.

*Heavy Vehicles.*—Additional registrations and fees are required for certain vehicles operating in traffic districts or on "traffic routes," as determined by the Transport Board. These vehicles are trucks, cars, or omnibuses carrying goods or passengers.

The objects are to protect the railways against competitors who otherwise would not pay adequately for the road used, to provide funds for road maintenance to the Commissioner of Main Roads, and to local authorities (which share the revenue in proportion to road usage, and may recommend a traffic route), and to enable heavy traffic to be controlled. Traffic routes are determined accordingly.

There are statutory exemptions for special classes of traffic, and discretionary exemptions also, the chief being for the carrying of goods not more than 15 miles on a traffic route without liability. Certain limits are prescribed for weight, maximum load, height, length, overhang, &c. Every heavy vehicle required to be registered must display a pair of special number plates as directed.

The owners of vehicles for the carriage of passengers are required also to take out an insurance policy for £50 per passenger to cover liability to passengers.

*Fees Payable by Heavy Vehicles.*—The following fees are payable by heavy vehicles, shod with pneumatic tyres, and operating in traffic districts or on traffic routes: —

(A.) *Goods.*—Heavy vehicles equipped for or carrying goods.

If the capacity of the vehicle is not more than 1 ton, 12s. 6d. per day; if more than 1 ton, 12s. 6d. per day plus 5s. for each half ton in excess of 1 ton, up to 5 tons.

(B.) *Passengers, in one District only.*—Heavy vehicles carrying passengers and used solely in any one traffic district.

Where the capacity of the vehicle is—	Per Day.
	s. d.
Not more than 10 persons .. .. .	2 6
From 11 to 20 persons .. .. .	2 9
From 21 to 25 persons .. .. .	3 0
From 26 to 30 persons .. .. .	3 9
From 31 to 35 persons .. .. .	4 3
From 36 to 40 persons .. .. .	5 0

(C.) *Passengers, in more than one District.*—Heavy vehicles equipped for or carrying passengers other than solely in any one traffic district.

Where the capacity of the vehicle is—

				Per Day.		
				£	s.	d.
Not more than 7 persons	..	..	..	1	5	0
From 8 to 10 persons	..	..	..	1	15	0
From 11 to 20 persons	..	..	..	3	5	0

(D.) *Both Goods and Passengers.*

In respect of heavy vehicles equipped for carrying both goods and passengers, the maximum fee is in accordance with Scale A (above), and the capacity is assessed as the capacity for carrying goods, together with a weight at the rate of 1 cwt. for each person the vehicle is equipped to carry.

In general, the provisions as to transfers, cancellations, refunds, &c., applicable to ordinary registration fees and certificates apply to Heavy Vehicle fees and certificates also.

When vehicles shod with other than Pneumatic Rubber Tyres, the above rates are increased by 20 per cent.

## 7. AIR TRANSPORT.

In 1920 "Qantas," the Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Limited (the second aircraft company to operate in Australia) was formed, with headquarters at Longreach, to open up air services between Charleville and Cloncurry, and eventually connect with Brisbane and Sydney, and, through Camooweal, to Darwin. The fleet of the company consisted only of two old war-type machines having a cruising speed of 65 miles per hour. The present fleet of this company is composed of five D.H. 86 airliners capable of 145 miles per hour engaged on main services, including the air mail service to Singapore, and eight other aircraft engaged on subsidiary services.

Air taxi work and "joy-riding" were the main uses of aircraft in Queensland until 2nd November, 1922, when a subsidy of £12,000 from the Federal Government made the Charleville-Cloncurry air service possible.

Further extensions were shortly in operation—Cloncurry to Camooweal in 1925, Cloncurry to Normanton in 1927, and Charleville to Brisbane in 1929. In 1926, a further service was inaugurated by Courier Aircrafts Limited for the purpose of conveying newspapers from Brisbane to Toowoomba, and passengers on the return trip. Although a contract had been accepted by the Federal Government in 1921 with a subsidy of £11,000 for a regular weekly service between Sydney and Brisbane, on account of various difficulties, the service was not started until 1930, when a regular unsubsidised service was inaugurated by Australian National Airways.

During this year also the Brisbane Flying School was formed for the training of pilots, the work of which has now been taken over by the Queensland Aero Club.

Air services are now in operation throughout the State, from Brisbane to Darwin and Singapore, Brisbane to Sydney, Brisbane to Thursday Island, Cairns to Burketown or Cloncurry, Rockhampton to Tambo and Charleville to Cootamundra (New South Wales). (See map on page 148.) Landing grounds have been established over most of these routes, controlled by the Federal Government and in some cases by local authorities. The Brisbane aerodrome at Archerfield has been equipped with flood lighting and beacons for night flying, and a radio station.

A social service of importance to Western Queensland was formed in May, 1928, when the Flying Doctor Service was commenced by the Australian Inland Missions.

No details are available for flying within Queensland only. In the following table particulars are given for air transport in Australia. The figures are for civil aviation *within* Australia only: New Guinea, and the Darwin-Singapore section of the route of Qantas-Empire Airways, are not included.

## CIVIL AIRCRAFT, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Registered Aircraft Owners					
<i>a</i> .. .. . No.	115	115	114	123	124
Registered Aircraft <i>a</i> .. No.	189	197	188	208	228
Licensed Pilots <i>a</i> —					
Private .. .. . No.	363	370	429	569	714
Commercial .. .. . No.	183	184	201	210	236
Licensed Ground Engineers					
<i>a</i> .. .. . No.	277	272	261	297	295
Aerodromes <i>a</i> —					
Government .. .. . No.	58	59	64	65	63
Public .. .. . No.	96	114	126	146	171
Government Emergency					
Grounds .. .. . No.	121	119	135	138	148
Flights Carried Out .. .. . No.	96,192	85,346	89,894	114,886	129,279
Hours Flown .. .. . No.	31,959	31,883	35,487	44,507	60,320
Approximate Mileage <i>a</i> , 1,000	2,528	2,587	3,061	3,714	5,528
Passengers Carried—					
Paying .. .. . No.	56,883	58,155	54,119	45,491	60,299
Non-paying .. .. . No.	13,771	12,949	10,117	11,743	14,643
Total .. .. . No.	70,654	71,104	64,236	57,234	74,942
Goods—Weight Carried .. .. . Lb.	221,552	244,258	296,983	248,396	433,843
Mails—Weight Carried .. .. . Lb.	29,494	36,212	43,627	43,080	51,751
Accidents—					
Persons Killed .. .. . No.	7	5	10	28	20
Persons Injured .. .. . No.	17	6	12	10	6

*a* At 30th June.



## 8. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

*Road Accidents.*—The Commissioner of Police requires all traffic accidents occurring on public highways in the State to be reported to the Police. The following table shows the result of tabulation of particulars of these accidents:—

## ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1935-36.

Type of Accident.	City of Brisbane.				Total Queensland.			
	Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.		Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.	
	Total.	Serious. <sup>a</sup>	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Serious. <sup>a</sup>	Killed.	Injured.
Pedestrian and—								
Motor Car ..	456	405	28	399	561	506	38	496
Motor Cycle ..	41	33	..	36	52	44	..	49
Pedal Cycle ..	112	86	4	91	127	100	4	109
Tram ..	27	21	2	19	27	21	2	19
Other Vehicle	11	10	..	10	16	15	2	13
Motor Car alone	99	52	2	73	264	191	44	281
Motor Cycle alone	23	19	..	20	40	36	..	39
Collision between—								
Motor Cars ..	2,011	127	4	186	2,461	213	11	322
Motor Cycles ..	14	9	..	11	20	12	..	16
Motor Car and Motor Cycle	225	108	5	136	326	184	13	222
Motor Car and Pedal Cycle	650	271	2	279	835	410	12	418
Motor Car and Tram ..	318	18	..	32	321	19	..	33
Motor Car and Other Vehicle	133	31	4	29	215	69	13	88
Motor Car and Other Object	244	66	8	96	375	154	12	232
Motor Cycle and Other Vehicle or Object ..	52	29	2	29	85	54	3	68
Other Vehicles	71	32	..	42	83	44	1	56
Other Vehicles alone .. ..	192	155	5	157	232	194	10	191
Total ..	4,679	1,472	66	1,645	6,040	2,266	165	2,652

<sup>a</sup> Accidents involving death or injury.

The ages of the persons killed and injured are analysed in the next table. In working the rate per 1,000 persons of each age group the age distribution at the 1933 Census has been applied to the 1935-36 mean population.

## TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1935-36.

Ages.	Persons Killed or Injured.		Percentage of Total.	
	Number.	Per 1,000 persons of each age.	Pedestrians. <i>b</i>	Others.
Under 10 years .. ..	214	1.16	18.7	4.4
10 to 14 years .. ..	206	2.16	7.3	8.0
15 to 20 years .. ..	557	5.02	9.5	25.2
21 to 39 years .. ..	934	3.19	22.6	40.0
40 to 59 years .. ..	479	2.36	21.4	17.1
60 years and over .. ..	244	2.88	20.5	5.3
Total <i>a</i> .. ..	2,634	2.71	100.0	100.0

*a* Excluding 183 whose ages were not recorded.

*b* Strictly not all pedestrians, but persons killed or injured in accidents involving pedestrians.

*All Transport Accidents.*—The following table is an attempt to assemble information for deaths and injuries caused by the various forms of transport. Figures for deaths are probably reasonably accurate, as the death registrations have provided a check, but accidents on the roads or on ships involving only injury sometimes may escape notification.

## TRANSPORT ACCIDENTS.

Year.	Sea Transport.	Rail Transport.			Road Transport.		Air Transport.	Total.
	All.	Employees.	Passengers.	Other.	Pedestrians.	Other.	All.	All forms of Transport.

## KILLED.

1931-32 ..	<i>n</i>	3	2	8	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1	<i>n</i>
1932-33 ..	1	6	..	11	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	<i>n</i>
1933-34 ..	3	8	4	5	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	<i>n</i>
1934-35 ..	10	7	4	7	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	12	<i>n</i>
1935-36 ..	4	5	..	4	46	119	2	180

## INJURED.

1931-32 ..	<i>n</i>	75	16	13	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1932-33 ..	5	53	23	11	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1933-34 ..	20	107	16	20	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1934-35 ..	18	97	9	14	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1	<i>n</i>
1935-36 ..	30	87	10	18	686	1,966	4	2,801

*n* Not available.

## 9. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Queensland Branch of the Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department controls all forms of communication, including ordinary posts, telegraphs, telephones, and wireless telegraphy in the State, and it operates broadcasting stations for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Cable and wireless communication are operated by arrangement with the Postmaster-General's Department by private companies, a percentage of revenue from messages dispatched and received being apportioned to this Department for its services in connection therewith.

The following table shows the financial operations of the Commonwealth Post and Telegraph Department in the various States:—

## POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1935-36.

State.	Earnings.					Total Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Postal.	Tele-graph.	Tele-phone.	Wireless.	Total.		
N. S. Wales <i>a</i> ..	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Victoria ..	2,699	481	2,646	134	5,960	4,624	1,336
Queensland ..	1,820	323	1,940	110	4,193	3,189	1,004
S. Australia <i>b</i> ..	957	246	966	32	2,201	1,722	479
W. Australia ..	508	126	599	37	1,270	1,172	98
Tasmania ..	447	169	378	20	1,014	899	115
	197	49	160	11	417	465	—48
Australia ..	6,628	1,394	6,689	344	15,055	12,071	2,984

*a* Including F. C. Territory.

*b* Including N. Territory.

The business handled by the Post Office in Queensland since 1870 is shown in the following table:—

POST OFFICE BUSINESS IN QUEENSLAND. *a*

Year.	Letters, Postcards, and Packets.	Newspapers.	Registered Articles <i>c</i> .	Parcels.	Telegrams and Cablegrams.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1870 ..	1,438,007	767,398	<i>b</i>	..	81,483
1880 ..	4,252,342	3,464,046	<i>b</i>	..	523,073
1890 ..	14,663,582	8,936,130	<i>b</i>	..	1,197,620
1900 ..	25,347,534	9,355,721	<i>b</i>	246,405	1,364,147
1910 ..	51,555,247	15,989,363	<i>b</i>	589,112	2,073,318
1920-21 ..	72,809,041	18,810,525	921,252	1,216,912	2,884,547
1930-31 ..	94,769,000	22,741,500	981,779	2,104,300	2,400,014
1931-32 ..	91,574,500	21,045,700	934,287	1,885,300	2,409,788
1932-33 ..	95,114,400	21,054,900	943,087	1,726,200	2,413,697
1933-34 ..	97,691,400	21,308,900	972,339	1,719,600	2,565,937
1934-35 ..	100,612,800	21,185,200	1,022,804	1,655,300	2,769,836
1935-36 ..	103,192,000	22,355,400	1,052,454	1,650,840	2,873,977

*a* These figures comprise the mail matter lodged in Queensland for delivery in Australia or Overseas.

*b* Included under other headings.

*c* Other than Registered Parcels.

The total numbers of communications lodged at the 8,114 Post Offices throughout Australia in 1935-36 were:—806,574,000 letters, etc., 136,936,000 newspapers, 7,132,000 registered articles, 8,792,000 parcels, and 16,203,000 telegrams and cablegrams.

The postal note and money order operations of the Post Office in Queensland are shown in the following table:—

POSTAL NOTES AND MONEY ORDERS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Postal Notes—					
Issued—					
Number ..	1,795,657	1,852,008	2,023,825	2,165,216	2,357,295
Value £	643,259	667,725	736,345	790,416	846,424
Commission £	14,398	14,930	16,288	17,984	19,280
Paid—					
Number ..	1,813,635	1,990,416	2,361,837	2,434,054	2,821,497
Value £	623,075	745,182	938,000	896,251	962,463
Money Orders—					
Issued—					
Number ..	467,953	463,119	476,858	494,742	509,691
Value £	2,303,644	2,278,448	2,334,354	2,450,226	2,539,630
Commission £	15,985	16,037	15,794	15,638	16,300
Paid—					
Number ..	417,387	421,493	439,790	444,601	456,714
Value £	2,120,414	2,107,011	2,177,756	2,259,543	2,346,537

Telegraphic business in Queensland during the last five years is shown below. The actual earnings of the Telegraph Branch in Queensland in 1935-36 were £245,930, out of £1,393,776 for all Australia; and its working expenses were £212,969 out of £1,190,720.

TELEGRAPHS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Messages sent to					
Places—					
In Australia—					
Number ..	2,378,170	2,381,140	2,534,792	2,735,679	2,844,765
Value £	191,182	191,392	199,104	214,896	222,624
Overseas—					
Number ..	31,618	32,557	31,145	34,157	29,212
Value £	25,307	25,506	26,254	28,035	22,207
Total Value £	216,489	216,898	225,358	242,931	244,831
Messages Received					
from Overseas					
No.	24,720	24,474	24,511	26,525	23,767

Telephone business in Queensland for the last five years is shown in the next table. The earnings for 1935-36 in Queensland were £965,829, out of an Australian total of £6,688,875, and working expenses £559,845 out of £4,277,462.

## TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Calls—					
Local .. .. 1,000	47,984	49,488	50,854	55,200	59,576
Trunk .. .. 1,000	5,335	5,329	5,684	6,092	6,527
Earnings .. .. £	798,088	799,251	835,162	898,346	965,829
Exchanges at end of Year No.	938	947	962	979	995
Lines Connected .. No.	48,346	48,170	49,009	51,448	53,784
Instruments Connected No.	62,065	62,207	63,762	67,161	70,844

## 10. WIRELESS.

Wireless telegraphy and telephony are controlled by the Commonwealth Government, and various types of licenses are issued by the Postmaster-General's Department for transmitting and receiving wireless messages. The following table shows the number of licenses to operate wireless equipment in force in Queensland at the end of each of the last five years:—

## WIRELESS LICENSES, QUEENSLAND.

Type of License.	At 30th June—				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Coast .. .. .	6	6	6	6	6
Ship .. .. .	12	2	4	6	15
Aircraft .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5
Land <i>a</i> .. .. .	4	4	5	20	26
Broadcasting—					
National <i>b</i> .. .. .	2	2	2	2	2
Commercial .. .. .	8	8	8	10	16
Broadcast Listeners ..	28,938	36,146	51,998	67,351	83,025
Experimental .. .. .	100	126	146	176	199
Portable .. .. .	7	7	7	4	4
Special .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4

*a* Includes a station operated at Camooweal by the Postmaster-General's Department.

*b* This is the number of Broadcasting Stations operated by the Post Office for the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

The six coastal wireless stations are situated at Brisbane, Cooktown, Rockhampton, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Willis Island. They are owned by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited and are used for transmitting commercial messages. In 1935-36, these stations sent 1,212 service messages, 2,348 weather messages, and 19,530 paying messages consisting of 223,781 words.

*Broadcasting.*—Technical services (i.e., provision and maintenance of broadcasting stations and land lines) for the National Service are provided by the Postmaster-General's Department. The Australian Broadcasting Commission provides studios and programmes, for which it receives 12s. out of each broadcast listener's license fee. The Postmaster-General's Department retains the balance of the fees for technical services.

Commercial broadcasting stations are operated by licensed private operators, and obtain their revenue from the broadcasting of advertisements.

At 30th June, 1936, there were eighteen broadcasting stations in Queensland, including two stations (at Brisbane and Rockhampton) operated by the Postmaster-General's Department for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. On 26th November, 1936, a Regional Station was opened for the Commission at Townsville, and tenders for another at Dalby have been called. An alternative National Station for Brisbane is under construction.

A Broadcast Listener's License costs £1 1s. per annum for persons living within 250 miles of a National Station (Brisbane, Rockhampton, or Townsville), and 15s. in other parts of the State. Licenses are issued free to blind persons. Experimental Licenses cost £1 10s. per annum.

The number of licenses issued in the various States is shown hereunder:—

**BROADCASTING STATIONS AND LISTENERS' LICENCES, 30TH JUNE, 1936.**

State.	Stations.		Listeners' Licences. <i>a</i>			
	National.	Commer- cial.	Whole State.	Metropolis.	Per 1000 of Population	
					Whole State.	Metropolis.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
N. S. Wales <i>b</i> ..	4	24	316,340	204,165	118	162
Victoria ..	4	17	263,817	182,123	143	180
<b>Queensland</b> ..	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>83,230</b>	<b>47,146</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>152</b>
S. Australia <i>c</i> ..	2	6	87,500	60,135	148	190
W. Australia ..	1	5	50,081	35,696	111	169
Tasmania ..	2	4	24,168	9,161	105	150
Total ..	15	72	825,136	538,426	122	170

*a* Including free licenses granted to blind persons.

*b* Including Federal Capital Territory.

*c* Including Northern Territory.

## Chapter 9.—TRADE.

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

Queensland is predominantly a primary producing State, and its trade is therefore chiefly a matter of getting raw materials to market in overseas countries and in the Southern States, and of importing manufactured goods, mostly from the Southern States, and certain raw materials, such as oil, tea, &c., which are not produced locally. Thus overseas trade is slightly less in total value than interstate trade, but overseas exports are usually more than twice as large as overseas imports, while interstate exports are little more than half the value of interstate imports. The direction of Queensland's trade is greatly influenced by Commonwealth Customs tariffs and trade treaties. Apart from wool, the trade of Queensland is chiefly with protected markets.

Most of the external trade is by sea, for which purpose there is a well-distributed system of ports extending the whole length of the east coast. A small amount of trade is carried on by rail with the South, including exports of fruit, for which special fruit trains are run. Live-stock and wool move across the Queensland-New South Wales border from adjoining districts, either on the hoof or by rail.

The ports stretch from Thursday Island in the north to Brisbane in the south. Thursday Island is the centre for the pearling fleets off the Queensland coast, and exports pearl and trochus shell. Cairns is the outlet of the mining and sugar districts of the North, and of the production of the Atherton Tableland, and Townsville of the mines of the Mount Isa-Cloncurry district and the pastoral lands of North Queensland. Rockhampton serves the mines of the Mount Morgan area and the pastoral lands of Central Queensland, and Brisbane is the outlet of the South, and the main port for overseas imports into Queensland. Between these ports are a number of ports serving the sugar mills, meatworks, and other producers of their districts. For details of the trade of separate ports see Chapter 8.

Prior to Federation, records of Queensland's external trade, which included trade with the other Australian colonies as well as overseas, were kept by the Queensland Customs Department. According to the Constitutional arrangements for the disposal of Commonwealth surplus revenues in the early days of Federation, it was necessary for the Commonwealth to keep records of interstate trade, and this was done until 1909. The collection was then dropped and no records of Queensland's interstate trade are available until, in 1931-32, the collection was revived by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. Complete detailed records are available for the year 1931-32; but since that year only the annual figures for total interstate imports and total interstate exports are available. (See section 4, page 187). Records of direct overseas trade are complete, and have been kept since 1901 by the Commonwealth Customs Department.

External trade in 1900 was worth £9.6 m. for exports, and £7.2 m. for imports. By 1909 exports were £14.8 m. and imports £10.2 m., and in 1935-36 exports were £32.3 m. and imports £27.9 m. Total exports per head were £20 6s. in 1860. From £16 11s. 4d. in 1880, they grew to £19 11s. in 1900, £26 0s. 11d. in 1909, and £33 4s. 11d. in 1935-36. External trade is large in proportion to production.

Wool was the main item of export in the Colony's early years. Before 1870, it had become worth more than £1 m. annually, and gold and livestock were each worth about £½ m. Cotton reached a peak in its early production with exports of £78,000 in 1871. Wool made irregular progress during the next fifteen years, but in 1875 it was surpassed for the first time by gold with £1,498,000. In 1880 wool was the largest item of export, £1,388,000, and gold followed with £821,000. Wool and gold were the chief exports from 1885 to 1905, wool usually being slightly in excess of gold, with an average annual value of about £2 m. Meat exports first exceeded £1 m. in 1895, and sugar passed £1 m. in 1898. Livestock exports were between £500,000 and £1,000,000 in almost every year between 1883 and 1903, since when they have been approximately £1 m. annually. In 1931-32 (the only post-war year for which complete information is available) the chief exports were:—Sugar, £9,166,000; wool, £6,400,000; butter, £3,558,000; meat, £2,599,000; and livestock, £1,203,000.

## 2. OVERSEA TRADE.

Oversea Trade statistics are compiled by the statistical branch of the Department of Trade and Customs. Exports are valued in Australian currency f.o.b. at the Australian port of export. Some commodities, such as wool and butter, which are shipped on consignment, are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent of the ruling market prices in Australia or overseas. The cost of containers is always included in the value of exports.

Imports are recorded at values fixed by the Customs Act, 1901-1930, for the payment of duty. They are approximately the value of the goods, c.i.f., at the port of import, recorded in British currency. The amount is determined by taking the sterling price paid by the importer, or the current domestic (i.e., in the country of export) value of the goods, whichever is the higher, plus all costs incurred in placing the goods free on board at the port of export, and adding 10 per cent. of the whole amount to cover freight, insurance, &c., to Australia.

Since the divergence of the Anglo-Australian exchange from the approximate parity of the years before 1930, the import values recorded in the manner described above are different from the values of the goods in Australian currency. Therefore they have been converted to their equivalent values in Australian currency in all tables in this chapter where imports and exports are directly compared. In order to make this conversion in 1935-36 it is necessary to add approximately 25 per cent. to the recorded sterling values.

*Exports.*—The following table shows details of the principal items of



oversea exports from Queensland during 1935-36, distinguishing between exports to British and foreign countries.

OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1935-36.

Article.	United Kingdom.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
<b>Pastoral—</b>				
Live stock .. .. .	..	37,215	2,825	40,040
Meat (not incl. bacon, hams, and pork) .. .. .	1,975,510	163,417	182,390	2,321,317
Hides and skins (not furred) .. .. .	74,767	392	155,977	231,136
Leather .. .. .	5,398	438	3,696	9,532
Tallow .. .. .	91,648	6,653	39,498	137,799
Wool .. .. .	2,184,142	1,720	5,684,806	7,870,668
Other pastoral products .. .. .	8,979	61	20,590	29,630
<b>Total Pastoral .. .. .</b>	<b>4,340,444</b>	<b>209,896</b>	<b>6,089,782</b>	<b>10,640,122</b>
<b>Agriculture and Dairying—</b>				
Bacon, hams, pork, and poultry .. .. .	280,684	30,598	51,007	362,289
Butter .. .. .	3,643,178	54,881	113,650	3,811,709
Cheese .. .. .	75,622	4,369	3,185	83,176
Cotton, raw .. .. .	..	..	14,515	14,515
Eggs .. .. .	103,973	1,934	3	105,910
Fruits and vegetables (including preserved) .. .. .	31,003	15,855	3,934	50,792
Sugar, raw .. .. .	2,131,894	25,430	..	2,157,324
Other agricultural products .. .. .	3,418	779	371	4,568
Other dairying products .. .. .	11,079	3,895	947	15,921
<b>Total Agriculture and Dairying .. .. .</b>	<b>6,280,851</b>	<b>137,741</b>	<b>187,612</b>	<b>6,606,204</b>
<b>Mineral—</b>				
Coal .. .. .	..	909	293	1,202
Copper (ore, ingots, etc.) .. .. .	..	..	317,020	317,020
Gold (ore, quartz) .. .. .	571	..	..	571
Lead .. .. .	871,547	..	9,732	881,279
Precious stones .. .. .	2,728	1,643	3,265	7,636
Tin (ore, etc.) .. .. .	2,730	..	..	2,730
Other minerals .. .. .	190,614	6	415	191,035
<b>Total Mineral .. .. .</b>	<b>1,068,190</b>	<b>2,558</b>	<b>330,725</b>	<b>1,401,473</b>
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>				
Fish and bêche-de-mer .. .. .	62	16,732	6,497	23,291
Furred skins .. .. .	618	..	36,129	36,747
Pearlshell, trochus, and tortoise-shell .. .. .	3,519	4	53,556	57,079
Sandalwood .. .. .	..	1,130	1,114	2,244
Specie .. .. .	2,104	7,495	..	9,599
Timber .. .. .	29,142	6,791	8,981	44,914
All other .. .. .	16,938	119,688	20,855	157,481
<b>Total Miscellaneous .. .. .</b>	<b>52,383</b>	<b>151,840</b>	<b>127,132</b>	<b>331,355</b>
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>11,741,868</b>	<b>502,035</b>	<b>6,735,251</b>	<b>18,979,154</b>

The following table shows the quantities and values of some of the chief items of overseas exports from Queensland during the last five years. Wool is easily the most valuable single item of the State's overseas exports, followed at a much lower level by butter. When meat and sugar, the former of which usually surpasses the latter, are added to wool and butter, the remaining items are of relatively little significance. It will be noticed that during the last five years, the exports of wool had the greatest total value in the two years when their quantity was least. Butter in 1935-36 showed a 25 per cent. decline in quantity on 1934-35, but its value increased by 3½ per cent. The other main items were fairly steady in quantity and value throughout the five years, except for a low export of sugar in 1932-33, caused by a low production which reduced the surplus for export by approximately 100,000 tons. The sugar exports, which represent practically the whole Australian export, barely approached within 100,000 tons of the 400,000 tons allotted to Australia at the 1937 Sugar Conference. In 1936-37, however, sugar exports rose to 404,000 tons. Ten years ago, when sugar exports first became large, an export of 195,000 tons of sugar realised nearly £5 m. against £2¼ m. obtained for 300,000 tons in 1935-36.

## OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Article.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
QUANTITY.					
Butter .. .. cwt.	645,600	683,436	875,754	911,909	680,628
Bacon, hams, and pork .. .. cwt.	46,798	38,975	54,298	88,931	115,009
Beef, frozen and chilled .. .. cwt.	1,243,325	1,115,236	1,349,099	1,550,790	1,353,798
Lead .. .. cwt.	33,367	52,010	29,100	37,704	30,101
Sugar .. .. ton	287,166	186,187	307,020	305,641	299,008
Tallow .. .. cwt.	181,670	139,055	120,014	207,385	97,911
Wool, greasy 1,000 lb.	149,541	142,717	128,534	137,837	1,098,400
Wool, scoured 1,000 lb.	14,198	17,194	18,716	17,425	14,335
VALUE (£A).					
Butter .. .. .	3,536,164	2,782,761	3,259,804	3,676,486	3,811,709
Hides and skins ..	303,667	188,001	256,153	211,908	267,883
Bacon, hams, and pork	160,182	140,544	185,135	288,244	361,944
Beef, frozen, and chilled	1,725,247	1,502,106	1,767,172	2,040,770	1,942,488
Other meat .. ..	366,836	291,263	269,177	506,601	378,829
Lead .. .. .	574,961	781,304	467,252	635,819	881,279
Sugar .. .. .	2,498,461	1,471,776	2,275,609	2,178,536	2,157,324
Tallow .. .. .	199,945	149,252	116,040	231,898	137,799
Wool, greasy .. ..	5,367,646	5,359,620	8,094,432	6,047,655	6,603,031
Wool, scoured .. ..	795,779	1,055,563	1,879,241	1,322,716	1,267,637
Total all articles ..	16,256,889	15,178,670	19,617,628	18,302,879	18,979,154

*Countries of Shipment of Exports.*—Direct overseas exports from Queensland are sent predominantly to the United Kingdom and Japan.

The British proportion remains steady at about 60 per cent., while the Japanese is increasing slightly. Practically the whole of the exports to Japan consist of wool—95 per cent. in 1935-36. The proportion taken by the United States, though very small, has increased in the last five years. Details are shown in the following table which may be compared with a similar table for overseas imports on page 182.

## OVERSEA EXPORTS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES, QUEENSLAND.

Country.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
VALUE (£1000 AUSTRALIAN).					
<i>British Countries—</i>					
United Kingdom .. ..	10,446	9,139	11,087	11,647	11,742
Canada .. ..	206	380	215	388	34
Other .. ..	329	337	354	394	468
<i>Foreign Countries—</i>					
<i>European—</i>					
Belgium .. ..	829	679	1,291	986	1,106
France .. ..	624	766	1,014	663	667
Germany .. ..	920	1,165	2,024	397	557
Italy .. ..	607	591	758	183	52
Other .. ..	105	179	353	542	847
<i>The East—</i>					
Japan .. ..	1,726	1,588	1,892	2,342	2,576
Netherlands East Indies	46	49	53	76	69
Philippine Is. .. ..	74	99	61	43	51
Other .. ..	37	34	31	40	32
United States of America	200	37	351	472	582
Other Countries .. ..	108	136	134	130	196
Total .. ..	16,257	15,179	19,618	18,303	18,979

## PERCENTAGE.

<i>British Countries—</i>					
United Kingdom .. ..	64.26	60.21	56.52	63.64	61.87
Canada .. ..	1.27	2.50	1.10	2.12	0.18
Other .. ..	2.02	2.22	1.80	2.15	2.46
<i>Foreign Countries—</i>					
<i>European—</i>					
Belgium .. ..	5.10	4.47	6.58	5.39	5.83
France .. ..	3.84	5.04	5.17	3.62	3.51
Germany .. ..	5.66	7.67	10.31	2.17	2.93
Italy .. ..	3.73	3.90	3.86	1.00	0.27
Other .. ..	0.65	1.19	1.81	2.96	4.47
<i>The East—</i>					
Japan .. ..	10.62	10.46	9.64	12.80	13.58
Netherlands East Indies	0.28	0.32	0.27	0.41	0.36
Philippine Is. .. ..	0.45	0.66	0.31	0.23	0.27
Other .. ..	0.23	0.22	0.16	0.22	0.16
United States of America	1.23	0.25	1.79	2.58	3.07
Other Countries .. ..	0.66	0.89	0.68	0.71	1.04
Total .. ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Imports.*—The following table shows direct overseas imports into

Queensland during 1935-36 from the United Kingdom, other British, and foreign countries:—

## OVERSEA IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1935-36.

Items.	United Kingdom	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.
Apparel, N.E.I. . . . .	6,829	30	17,015	23,874
Asphalt, bitumen . . . . .	323	1,269	23,818	25,410
Boots and shoes . . . . .	9,062	65	1,822	10,949
Brushware, brooms . . . . .	3,412	218	1,133	4,763
Drapery and haberdashery . . . . .	106,870	252	40,944	148,066
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers . . . . .	227,400	32,118	75,441	334,959
Earthenware, China, glass . . . . .	80,295	1,633	55,544	137,522
Fibres, manufactured . . . . .	14,851	94,228	45,287	154,366
Fish, fresh, and preserved . . . . .	40,166	56,309	44,065	140,540
Fruits and vegetables, fresh and pres. . . . .	302	7,387	23,903	31,592
Groceries, N.E.I. . . . .	14,501	17,297	10,950	42,748
Hardware, iron, steel, metals and metal manufactures . . . . .	609,694	40,624	128,263	778,581
Hats and caps . . . . .	1,920	511	2,519	4,950
Jewellery and fancy goods . . . . .	14,417	3,401	40,444	58,262
Kerosene . . . . .	1,678	43,693	48,812	94,183
Leather and leather goods . . . . .	4,119	11	2,408	6,538
Machinery and appliances (electrical) . . . . .	203,388	8,957	52,595	264,940
Machines and machinery (other) <i>a</i> . . . . .	332,558	17,934	324,267	674,759
Meat, all kinds <i>b</i> . . . . .	3,543	2,874	11,600	18,017
Motors, cycles, and parts . . . . .	236,120	366,930	380,332	983,382
Musical instruments, parts . . . . .	6,025	..	5,707	11,732
Oil, lubricating, mineral . . . . .	1,361	..	103,523	104,884
Oil (exclusive of kerosene, petroleum and lubricating, mineral) . . . . .	9,260	330	69,848	79,438
Paints and varnishes . . . . .	6,874	46	2,178	9,098
Paper and stationery . . . . .	245,700	79,837	74,291	399,828
Petroleum spirit . . . . .	171	..	537,576	537,747
Rubber goods . . . . .	12,603	4,071	11,446	28,120
Scientific apparatus . . . . .	22,005	2,349	80,366	104,720
Seeds, plants, and bulbs . . . . .	934	1,056	2,119	4,109
Sporting goods and material . . . . .	3,852	407	4,200	8,459
Tea . . . . .	..	39,571	71,964	111,535
Textiles and piece goods . . . . .	605,150	58,705	350,876	1,014,731
Timber . . . . .	215	19,024	7,204	26,443
Vehicles (other than motors and cycles) and parts . . . . .	7,078	2,870	6,995	16,943
Wine, beer, spirits . . . . .	31,515	620	4,750	36,885
Wood and wicker manufactures . . . . .	5,725	2,364	9,381	17,470
Miscellaneous <i>c</i> . . . . .	100,783	21,403	325,054	447,240
Total . . . . .	2,970,699	928,444	2,998,640	6,897,783

*a* Includes agricultural machinery £21,897, and dairying machinery £38,562.

*b* Includes sausage casings, £14,229.

*c* Includes £244,087, outside packages, shown under Foreign Countries, of which £66,899 was from United Kingdom.

*Countries of Origin of Imports.*—Direct Oversea Imports are shown in the following table according to their country of origin, which is not in all cases the country of final shipment to Queensland. Slightly over one-half of the State's overseas imports are of British origin, of which an overwhelming proportion are products of the United Kingdom. The most important items in Canada's 8½ per cent. are motor cars and news-print. Among other countries, the United States, Japan, and the Netherlands East Indies are predominant. Motor cars and oils form about one-half of the imports from the United States, and oils four-fifths of those from the Netherlands East Indies. Details are as follow:—

## OVERSEA IMPORTS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES, QUEENSLAND.

Country.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
VALUE (£1000 STERLING).					
<i>British Countries—</i>					
United Kingdom .. ..	1,553	1,997	2,026	2,638	2,971
Canada .. ..	136	244	286	471	603
Other .. ..	242	253	294	332	325
<i>Foreign Countries—</i>					
<i>European—</i>					
Belgium .. ..	21	20	19	26	23
France .. ..	64	53	42	31	36
Germany .. ..	87	100	108	115	152
Italy .. ..	24	27	26	29	23
Other .. ..	132	174	164	168	208
<i>The East—</i>					
Japan .. ..	257	367	400	548	434
Netherlands East Indies	334	329	398	505	539
Philippine Is. .. ..	2	1	1	3	4
Other .. ..	22	20	17	27	26
United States of America	686	715	682	1,137	1,165
Other Countries .. ..	186	220	185	267	389
Total .. ..	3,746	4,520	4,648	6,297	6,898
PERCENTAGE.					
<i>British Countries—</i>					
United Kingdom .. ..	41.46	44.18	43.59	41.88	43.07
Canada .. ..	3.63	5.40	6.15	7.47	8.74
Other .. ..	6.45	5.60	6.33	5.29	4.72
<i>Foreign Countries—</i>					
<i>European—</i>					
Belgium .. ..	0.56	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.33
France .. ..	1.71	1.17	0.91	0.49	0.52
Germany .. ..	2.31	2.22	2.32	1.82	2.21
Italy .. ..	0.63	0.61	0.56	0.46	0.33
Other .. ..	3.55	3.84	3.52	2.68	3.01
<i>The East—</i>					
Japan .. ..	6.87	8.12	8.60	8.70	6.28
Netherlands East Indies	8.90	7.29	8.56	8.02	7.81
Philippine Is. .. ..	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.06
Other .. ..	0.60	0.43	0.37	0.43	0.39
United States of America	18.31	15.82	14.67	18.05	16.89
Other Countries .. ..	4.98	4.86	3.98	4.25	5.64
Total .. ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Commodities Imported.*—Queensland's direct overseas imports are of a miscellaneous nature, chiefly manufactured goods. Machinery and vehicles are the most important group, and softgoods are large. Details for the last five years are as follow:—

## OVERSEA IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Article.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£ stg	£ stg	£ stg	£ stg	£ stg
Apparel and attire ..	20,494	24,451	27,246	44,964	39,773
Drapery, haberdashery, piece goods ..	878,038	1,108,187	959,764	1,137,351	942,291
Hardware ..	344,526	480,965	449,830	699,471	778,581
Kerosene ..	124,365	110,799	87,007	111,191	94,183
Machinery ..	166,276	226,525	350,781	691,972	939,699
Motor cars, cycles, and parts ..	86,631	191,814	397,072	795,955	983,382
Oil, lubricating (mineral)	87,756	103,599	75,656	96,806	104,884
Petroleum ..	469,156	492,177	434,624	445,452	537,747
Spirits, potable ..	23,172	26,134	29,895	33,230	29,241
Tea ..	84,504	77,869	124,142	119,842	111,535
Total all articles ..	3,746,131	4,519,563	4,647,838	6,297,499	6,897,783

*Total Oversea Trade.*—The following table shows, in Australian currency value, total overseas trade of Queensland, imports and exports separately, and the annual excess of exports. It must be remembered that these figures merely indicate the nature of the trade of the State, and that the last column does not necessarily indicate a "favourable" trade balance as a whole, as the very large amount of interstate trade must be taken into account in such a reckoning. This has been done in the table on page 187. For all Australia, overseas trade in 1935-36 was—imports £A 106,778,705, and exports £A 136,381,221.

The next table shows that the State, as a primary producer, sends large shipments of material directly to the markets of the world, while in buying its requirements it depends more upon products which have been manufactured in other States. The proportion of overseas imports obtained indirectly through other States is probably less than one-third of the value of direct overseas imports. (See table on page 186.)

## OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Total Oversea Trade.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports.
	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
1926-27 ..	27,522,451	13,497,758	14,024,693	526,935
1927-28 ..	31,497,872	11,760,214	19,737,658	7,977,444
1928-29 ..	31,736,572	11,594,348	20,142,224	8,547,876
1929-30 ..	30,361,907	11,540,083	18,821,824	7,281,741
1930-31 ..	23,372,677	6,244,969	17,127,708	10,882,739
1931-32 ..	21,031,748	4,774,859	16,256,889	11,482,030
1932-33 ..	20,839,442	5,660,772	15,178,670	9,517,898
1933-34 ..	25,439,045	5,821,417	19,617,628	13,796,211
1934-35 ..	26,190,496	7,887,617	18,302,879	10,415,262
1935-36 ..	27,618,628	8,639,474	18,979,154	10,339,680

*Oversea Trade at Ports.*—The following table shows the value of overseas trade at each of the ports of the State during the last five years. The overseas import trade is mostly handled through Brisbane, but the smaller ports engage in specialised overseas export trades in commodities such as wool, meat, sugar, and minerals. Imports are shown for the port where the goods were cleared, and in some cases they were transhipped in bond from the overseas vessel into a small local vessel at another port. (For details of total shipping and tonnage of cargo handled at each of the ports see Chapter 8.)

OVERSEA TRADE AT VARIOUS PORTS.

Port.		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
		£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
Brisbane	<i>Imports</i>	3,947,917	4,832,631	4,884,478	6,833,607	7,534,696
	<i>Exports</i>	11,246,414	11,009,860	14,014,006	12,659,443	13,494,883
Maryborough	<i>Imports</i>	20,643	26,999	26,038	41,087	43,107
	<i>Exports</i>	..	..	..	..	..
Bundaberg	<i>Imports</i>	15,638	17,178	17,501	25,327	25,521
	<i>Exports</i>	..	..	..	..	..
Gladstone	<i>Imports</i>	39,861	43,740	39,456	48,640	32,094
	<i>Exports</i>	768,253	659,506	1,043,968	1,069,586	1,128,763
Rockhampton	<i>Imports</i>	119,049	95,874	97,221	131,913	137,637
	<i>Exports</i>	531,075	611,975	1,046,343	1,003,548	915,333
Mackay	<i>Imports</i>	33,200	27,752	48,125	90,408	82,904
	<i>Exports</i>	492,252	337,667	549,976	560,795	575,380
Bowen ..	<i>Imports</i>	7,439	3,843	6,077	6,147	3,065
	<i>Exports</i>	341,933	253,305	466,180	454,060	363,717
Townsville	<i>Imports</i>	414,310	471,602	486,138	556,097	636,210
	<i>Exports</i>	1,810,557	1,586,937	1,637,477	1,879,526	1,790,952
Cairns ..	<i>Imports</i>	164,729	130,750	203,118	140,567	127,629
	<i>Exports</i>	1,010,627	648,274	800,419	616,494	654,092
Thursday Is.	<i>Imports</i>	12,073	10,403	13,265	13,824	16,611
	<i>Exports</i>	55,778	71,146	59,259	59,427	56,034
Total	<i>Imports</i>	4,774,859	5,660,772	5,821,417	7,887,617	8,639,474
	<i>Exports</i>	16,256,889	15,178,670	19,617,628	18,302,879	18,979,154

## 3. INTERSTATE TRADE.

The collection of Queensland's interstate trade statistics was recommenced in 1931 after an interval of twenty-two years, the Customs authorities having discontinued the work in 1909.

The following tables show in some detail the commodities entering into Queensland's interstate imports and exports during the year 1931-32, and the proportion of the trade in each commodity which was with New

South Wales or Victoria. The year 1931-32, which is the only year since 1909 for which complete figures are available, may be taken as a sample of the nature of Queensland's interstate trade to-day; but it must be emphasised that the proportions of some commodities (e.g., cotton) have changed very much since that time.

## INTERSTATE EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1931-32.

Items.	To All States.	To New South Wales.	To Victoria.
<i>Queensland Products—</i>	£	£	£
Wool and sheepskins .. ..	240,273	166,292	66,128
Hides and calfskins .. ..	287,180	122,176	162,945
Marsupial skins .. ..	68,487	30,064	3,392
Beef, pork, hams, and bacon ..	241,398	195,209	26,315
Tinned meats .. ..	105,270	54,668	25,047
Tallow and all meat fats .. ..	119,853	103,095	12,340
Butter and eggs .. ..	44,883	29,392	22
Cheese .. ..	108,978	74,280	6,949
Raw sugar .. ..	6,667,419	2,761,168	2,605,077
Refined sugar and rum .. ..	32,955	22,606	4,735
Cotton lint .. ..	227,411	159,613	67,404
Cotton seed oil .. ..	38,569	10,169	25,881
Maize .. ..	134,455	72,843	61,341
Peanuts .. ..	76,547	59,806	11,182
Canary seed .. ..	28,859	15,059	6,315
Arrowroot .. ..	23,696	13,024	6,686
Tobacco leaf .. ..	35,393	21,828	13,565
Pumpkins .. ..	23,244	22,565	444
Tomatoes .. ..	79,055	74,894	4,094
Bananas .. ..	259,338	97,572	160,795
Pineapples (fresh) .. ..	85,503	53,305	31,638
Pineapples (canned) .. ..	111,799	43,788	34,541
Fresh fruit and vegetables (other)	84,258	58,729	25,248
Pearl-shell .. ..	85,439	3,249	..
Ores and metals .. ..	94,193	93,260	120
Timber—Plywood .. ..	115,560	37,813	56,025
Timber—All other .. ..	78,719	35,686	24,601
Leather .. ..	89,557	38,250	42,644
Saddlery and leather goods ..	12,175	11,290	51
Footwear .. ..	157,642	92,365	45,347
Apparel and drapery .. ..	94,666	78,255	10,459
Metal manufactures .. ..	54,212	41,159	6,896
Mail order goods .. ..	16,855	15,795	89
All other goods .. ..	233,560	163,540	52,643
Live stock and wool overland (net)	1,174,350	1,177,250	..
Total of Queensland products ..	11,331,751	6,050,057	3,600,959
<i>Non-Queensland Products</i> .. ..	565,402 <sup>a</sup>	437,921	75,511
Total of Exports Interstate ..	11,897,153 <sup>b</sup>	6,487,978	3,676,470

<sup>a</sup> Includes oversea exports *via* other States to the value of £1,169.

<sup>b</sup> Includes oversea exports *via* other States to the value of £140,606 (Pearl-shell, £82,190; marsupial skins, £35,024).

Total exports to South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania were £1,011,284, £566,202, and £29,832, respectively. The net import of live stock and wool overland from the Northern Territory exceeded the exports of other products thereto by £15,219.



## INTERSTATE IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1931-32.

Items.	From All States.	From New South Wales.	From Victoria.
<i>Australian Produce—</i>	£	£	£
Preserved milk and infants' foods ..	215,189	24,387	190,736
Fruit (fresh, dried, canned), nuts ..	524,534	138,878	184,393
Potatoes and other vegetables ..	282,193	44,048	184,716
Jams, preserves, sauces, condiments	276,105	114,279	68,973
Wheat, flour, rice, and barley ..	227,607	202,539	24,658
Confectionery, biscuits, and cakes	476,884	371,804	104,487
Tea, coffee, and cocoa .. ..	138,573	130,115	5,703
Alcoholic liquors .. .. .	627,334	173,434	395,364
Tobacco and cigarettes .. ..	1,097,187	720,245	365,041
All animal fodders .. .. .	136,649	108,949	18,388
Hessian, bags, woolpacks, cordage	177,532	132,917	44,524
Footwear .. .. .	583,073	243,166	337,409
Woollen piece goods, blankets, rugs	252,666	127,648	113,692
All other piece goods .. ..	165,255	111,322	53,896
Men's hose, mercery, shirts, etc. ..	182,845	79,509	103,077
All underclothing, N.E.I. .. ..	355,144	194,463	160,150
Women's outerwear .. .. .	156,949	57,963	98,761
Hosiery .. .. .	306,475	132,454	173,714
Other clothing, textiles, furnishings	708,990	421,952	281,298
Galvanised iron .. .. .	226,726	226,726	..
Steel and other iron .. .. .	137,149	134,836	2,276
Wire, barbed wire, and netting ..	202,992	194,148	8,644
All hardware and ironmongery ..	268,707	173,975	88,746
Railway and tramway material ..	90,046	84,196	5,850
Agricultural implements and machinery .. .. .	169,298	34,749	130,928
Metals and metal manufactures, N.E.I. .. .. .	251,100	189,041	57,067
Machinery, engines, and parts, N.E.I.	317,853	213,317	99,313
Electrical equipment and lamps ..	220,079	177,424	41,900
Motor vehicles, tractors, and bodies	278,940	66,954	70,195
Motor tyres and tubes .. ..	417,279	274,005	143,174
Other rubber and leather goods ..	207,324	119,552	84,471
Paints, varnishes, and materials ..	200,646	187,339	13,072
Paper, stationery, books, printing ..	386,679	271,423	110,016
Fancy and entertainment goods ..	409,641	276,571	130,431
Fertilisers and disinfectants .. ..	208,767	193,614	13,447
Toilet preparations .. .. .	152,726	128,295	23,556
Drugs, chemicals, and medicines ..	565,903	322,567	151,105
Soaps and matches .. .. .	311,929	172,598	138,512
All other goods .. .. .	1,528,662	935,480	466,933
<b>Total Australian Produce ..</b>	<b>13,443,630<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>7,906,882</b>	<b>4,688,616</b>
<i>Indirect Oversea Imports .. ..</i>	<b>1,935,243</b>		
<b>Total Imports from other States</b>	<b>15,378,873</b>		

<sup>a</sup> Includes goods of Queensland origin valued at £1,876.

Total imports of Australian produce from South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, amounted to £401,931, £18,450, and £422,411, respectively. Excluding live stock, the total from the Northern Territory was £3,464.

*Stock and Wool Overland.*—Movements of livestock and wool across the State's borders result in a net export. Statistics of these movements

are available from border crossing inspectors, and an estimate of the *net* export is included in the figures for interstate exports shown at the bottom of this page. They amounted to £1,174,350, £714,407, £964,999, £909,459, and £421,462 in the five years ending 1935-36.

*Sugar*.—Interstate exports of sugar are also available separately, and have been included in the foregoing figures for interstate exports. During the five years ended 1935-36 their amounts have been £6,667,419, £6,734,312, £6,293,223, £5,804,304, and £6,086,185. A reduction in the Australian price of sugar operated from the 5th January, 1933.

#### 4. TOTAL TRADE.

Detailed interstate trade statistics are not available since 1931-32, as the modified system of collection which commenced in July, 1932, merely requires traders to furnish monthly *totals* for *all* commodities. Consequently it is now impossible to separate indirect overseas trade from true interstate trade, or to distinguish between Queensland and non-Queensland products.

Indirect overseas imports are substantial, having amounted in 1931-32 to 12.6 per cent. of the total interstate imports and 40.5 per cent. of direct overseas imports. Indirect overseas exports were only 1.2 per cent. of total interstate exports. Commodities not produced in Queensland exported to other States in 1931-32 totalled £564,233.

In the following statement an attempt has been made to set out for the last five years a complete statement of Queensland's trade. The figures shown for interstate trade include indirect overseas trade. Indirect overseas imports, including customs duty paid in other States, amounted to 40.5 per cent. of direct overseas imports in 1931-32.

#### TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND

Year.	Impor.s.			Exports.				Total Trade.	Favourable Visible Balance of Trade.
	Over-sea.	Inter-state.	Total.	Over-sea. a	Inter-state. b	Gold Produced. c	Total.		
	£A1000.	£A1000.	£A1000.	£A1000.	£A1000.	£A1000.	£A1000.	£A1000.	£A1000.
1931-32 ..	4,775	15,379	20,154	16,222	11,897	95	28,214	48,368	8,060
1932-33 ..	5,661	15,461	21,122	14,372	11,274	448	26,094	47,216	4,972
1933-34 ..	5,821	16,145	21,966	19,570	12,359	861	32,790	54,756	10,824
1934-35 ..	7,888	17,923	25,811	18,287	12,049	981	31,317	57,128	5,506
1935-36 ..	8,640	19,305	27,945	18,970	12,417	934	32,321	60,266	4,376

a Excludes specie. Large shipments of gold specie distorted overseas export statistics during the depression years.

b Includes the net export of live stock (and wool overland), averaging nearly £1,000,000 per annum.

c Queensland's gold production is exported overseas through Southern States, but there are no export statistics.

*The Balances*.—The favourable visible balances shown in the foregoing table are absorbed by so-called "invisible" items—freight, insurances, interest, profits, commissions, tourists' remittances, &c. In normal times Queensland, as a young country, has a net import (investment) balance after allowing for all payments due.

## Chapter 10.—MARKETING.

### 1. THE QUEENSLAND SYSTEM.

Co-operative marketing has long been advocated by reformers who hoped to reduce the "spread" of prices between producers and consumers, to avoid the often sporadic fluctuations of prices between seasons, to abolish the speculative element, and to protect the producer against wastes and abuses. In practice it is difficult to establish and maintain voluntary co-operation, and the actual savings made are often disappointing, but the fact of combination increases the economic power of the producers, the effective control being over supplies offered on the local or other particular market. Compulsory co-operation, when desired by a majority of producers, is a way of assisting them.

During the war, marketing control over certain commodities was imposed by the Commonwealth Government, not for the benefit of producers but to safeguard essential supplies and to prevent excessive increases in prices. Such control was necessarily arbitrary in character, and was bound either to be discontinued after the war or to be converted into some co-operative form. In Queensland the chief commodities under control were sugar, beef, wool, and certain metals. Control of all but sugar was discontinued, but the State Parliament soon provided opportunities for local control.

The methods gradually evolved have become of special interest because of the wide-spread extension of the principle since that time. The first Australian wheat control was imposed in 1914. Queensland had not been admitted to the control because it was not an exporter, but a large crop in 1920 with prospects of export and lower prices stimulated a demand for control on the lines of the war-time control in other States. Dairy factories were under voluntary co-operation. The basic ideas were well established in Queensland in the sugar industry, and had their origin in the principle of Central Mills for individual canegrowers. In 1915 "*The Sugar Acquisition Act*" and "*The Regulation of Cane Prices Act*" established control over the prices of sugar and of cane. After sugar, the first compulsory pool was the Wheat Pool in 1920, and its legislation became the model for more general application in 1922. The slump of 1921 gave impetus to the general movement, and the upward trend of tariff protection for farm products in the twenties provided favourable market conditions for its development.

In 1922 "*The Primary Producers' Organisation Act*" was passed, and local associations of farmers were formed with District Councils and a Central Council of Agriculture. This council continues to promote the interests of farmers, but it is not directly concerned with marketing. Other legislation in the same year provided for marketing pools for particular commodities and under separate Boards. In 1923, another Act set up the Committee of Direction for Fruit Marketing. In 1926 after various amendments the general legislation was consolidated in "*The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act*." This Act has since been amended on several occasions.

*Procedure.*—Each Board and Pool is a separate entity created by Order in Council on the initiative of the Minister for Agriculture and Stock, after due notice. If a petition is received within thirty days of notice requesting a poll of the producers concerned, and is in order, a poll is taken, and the Board is authorised only if 50 per cent. of the producers vote and three-fifths are in favour. The Order in Council confers the necessary powers, which in special cases may include ownership of the commodity. Nominations are then called for representatives and, if necessary, an election is held. The Boards are established for limited periods which are extended, subject to the same procedure. They usually comprise from two to six representatives of producers and the Director of Marketing or his deputy. Elections are usually held annually. The presence of a Government officer on each Board ensures a general co-ordination of policy. He is usually one acquainted with the technique of the particular production.

There is ample elasticity of method as between Boards to suit different conditions and policies. The Boards may or may not handle the commodity, store it, and negotiate sales. Usually the actual marketing is carried out by one or more commercial firms acting as agents. The commodities are graded, and the price quoted is for a standard grade, usually first quality. Deductions are made for inferior grades. Producers are paid in instalments commencing on delivery and concluding when the season's operations are completed. Bank advances are used for interim payments and the accounts are all audited by the Auditor-General. The chief function is, of course, the pooling of sales receipts, which may vary widely per unit over place and time, as sales are made in local, Australian or overseas markets.

The fact of organisation encourages incidental co-operative operations such as advertising and sales promotion generally, special dealings with large buyers or organisations, economies in transport, crop insurance against hail, &c., and assistance to research and improvements in production, grading, processing, handling, and other activities. The Boards have powers to impose levies for specific purposes.

Sugar, wheat, and fruit are controlled under their original legislation, but all other controlled farm commodities come under the general legislative authority cited above. In the summary that follows particulars are given of the various farm commodity boards roughly in the order of importance of commodities or groups. This is followed by an outline of the operations of the organisation for fruit. Other organised marketing activities are described later.

*Interstate Trade.*—The operations of the Boards are limited by Section 92 of the Constitution which requires that trade between the States shall be free.<sup>a</sup> For some years the section was so interpreted as not to limit

<sup>a</sup> This provision is liable to prevent the effective pooling of sales receipts from different markets, and the maintenance (or "stabilisation") of prices. It may be to the immediate advantage of individuals to sell in other States at prices below the official price, rather than to share in the pool which includes the proceeds of lower export prices. Moreover such outside sales may force down prices over the whole field. Where production exceeds the consumption capacity of the home market at the price required, the supply to that market must be limited and the balance exported. If outside sales increase on the home market, and "pool" sales are not reduced accordingly, that market becomes over-supplied. The pool system provides an excellent illustration of "the law of supply and demand."

The capacity of the home market is, of course, the "demand," which varies more or less with the prices of the commodity and its substitutes and with general prosperity.

the Commonwealth, which, therefore, was able to supplement State Regulation by its own. During that period the organisation of the industries improved, and although the words of the section are now held to apply generally, the pools have been able to proceed on a voluntary basis, so far as interstate trade is concerned. They have been assisted by increasing consumption as general prosperity has increased.

The degree of success usually depends on the extent of—

- (a) essential processing operations, e.g., sugar milling and the manufacture of butter and cheese, or
  - (b) standardisation of grades and sufficient simplicity in grading, or
  - (c) concentration of production in some area,
- and control is most effective when all of these conditions prevail.

## 2. RAW SUGAR.

The Commonwealth relinquished control over sugar in 1923 but continued the embargo on imports subject to the establishment of a pool. The Queensland "*Sugar Acquisition Act*" of 1915 continued to operate and the Sugar Board was established, comprising a government representative, one from the millers, and one from each of the two Producers' Organisations (see "*Producers' Organisations*" *below*). This Board was originally and still is technically an advisory body only, but it is in effective control. Its procedure is simplified by the concentration of refinery control. The Colonial Sugar Refining Company and the Millaquin Company act as selling agents and financiers. New South Wales sugar is controlled by the former company and by agreement is included in the control. The prices of refined sugar are fixed by agreement between the State and the Commonwealth, ratified by Commonwealth law, and are the same throughout Australia. All charges for transport, handling, refining, and managing are the subject of agreements between the Board and the two Refining Companies. The Board determines the quantity purchased each year for Australian consumption. The value of this quantity and the price per ton are arrived at after deducting all charges from the fixed price for refined sugar, incidental expenses, and certain special contributions required by the agreement between the State and the Commonwealth. These provide for rebates to manufacturers on the sugar content of goods exported overseas, and a sum of £200,000 applied by the Commonwealth to assist the fruit industry. The balance of the raw sugar is exported overseas, chiefly to Great Britain, where it receives a preferential reduction in customs duties. Under an International Agreement of May, 1937, a total annual export quota of 400,000 tons is allowed. The net proceeds of overseas sales per ton in Australian currency are duly determined.

Subject to two important qualifications—special arrangements for New South Wales sugar and for "excess" sugar—which are explained below, the net proceeds from both Australian and overseas sales are pooled and a final distribution is made to the mills. The management takes all sugar delivered by the mills at their appropriate ports, and transports it to refineries or overseas as circumstances require.

*Sugar Board Accounts.*—These show the expenditures incurred from the gross receipts from refined and raw sugar. The accounts are as at 30th June each year and do not coincide with the seasons. The following table gives particulars for three years ending 30th June, 1936:—

## SUGAR BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Particulars.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Sales in Australia .. .. .	10,288	10,511	10,792
Sales oversea .. .. .	3,276	3,068	3,139
Stocks at end of year .. .. .	1,497	1,050	874
Charges on Australian sales— <i>a</i>			
Raw sugar sea freights, &c. ..	675	604	639
Refining .. .. .	724	721	750
Managing .. .. .	421	444	448
Selling .. .. .	111	112	116
Trade discounts, &c. .. ..	142	147	142
Syrup and treacle packages and allowances .. .. .	73	67	69
Refined sugar, &c., freights ..	32	34	36
Charges on oversea sales—			
Freights, port handling, &c. ..	567	472	545
Sacks .. .. .	138	144	134
Insurance, commission, &c. ..	34	34	32
Contribution to fruit industries ..	200	200	200
Rebates on sugar content of exported manufactures .. .. .	72	63	65
Administration and sundries .. ..	7	10	10
Total expenses .. .. .	3,196	3,052	3,186
Raw sugar purchases .. .. .	10,879	10,079	10,559
Percentage of expenses to—			
Gross receipts .. .. .	23·6	22·5	22·9
Purchases .. .. .	29·4	30·3	30·2

*a* Including managing and financing oversea sugar.

A balance of £10,588 was carried forward in 1936 and the total excess of assets was then £89,795.

*N.S.W. Sugar.*—By agreement this sugar receives a higher proportion of the Australian receipts and its price averages around £1 per ton more than the pool average for Queensland.

*"Excess" Sugar.*—In 1929 after several years of over-production for the Australian market, increasing exports, and a progressive decline in the average price, a conference of the industry accepted a scheme to exclude from the pool all sugar produced by any mill in excess of its peak production to and including that year. Such sugar is distinguished as "excess" sugar and is paid for at the net export price only.

*Cane Prices.*—The price received by the cane farmers is regulated by representative local boards subject to a Central Sugar Cane Prices Board, and is based upon the sugar content of the cane.

*Producers' Organisations.*—Under the general legislation for primary producers there is a Cane Growers' Council based upon local and district organisations elected by cane growers, and financed by levies. The local bodies have power to levy also with its consent, and an Annual Conference is held. There is also a voluntary organisation, the Australian Sugar Producers' Association, which represents both growers and millers. Both organisations are represented on the Sugar Board.

*Statistics.*—Production is dealt with in the chapter under that heading.

The following tables give the tonnages of 94 net titre sugar disposed of by the Board since the pool was established and other relevant details. The prices per ton shown in the second table for Australian sugar reflect changes in the Commonwealth fixed prices for refined sugar.

#### RAW SUGAR MARKETED.

Season.	Thousands of Tons Sold—			Per Cent. Exported.	"Excess" Sugar.	
	Australia.	Oversea.	Total.		1,000 Tons.	Per Cent. of Exports.
1923 .. ..	270	17	287	6	..	..
1924 .. ..	357	76	433	18	..	..
1925 .. ..	289	227	516	44	..	..
1926 .. ..	338	78	416	19	..	..
1927 .. ..	350	159	509	31	..	..
1928 .. ..	345	192	537	36	..	..
1929 .. ..	335	203	538	38	..	..
1930 .. ..	325	210	535	39	7	3
1931 .. ..	304	301	605	50	22	7
1932 .. ..	337	196	533	37	23	12
1933 .. ..	348	319	667	48	72	23
1934 .. ..	317	325	642	51	70	22
1935 .. ..	337	310	647	48	45	15
1936 .. ..	359	423	782	54	150	35

## NET VALUES AND AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO MILLS.

Season.	Value of Sales.			Average Net Prices from—					
	Australia.	Oversea.	Total.	Australia.	Oversea.	Pool. a.			
	£A1,000	£A1,000	£A1,000	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1923 ..	7,286	458	7,744	..	..	27 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0
1924 ..	9,275	1,983	11,258	..	..	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0
1925 ..	7,618	2,464	10,082	26 0 0	11 5 9	19 10 7	19 10 7	19 10 7	19 10 7
1926 ..	9,045	1,160	10,205	26 15 0	14 18 10	24 10 10	24 10 10	24 10 10	24 10 10
1927 ..	9,277	1,923	11,200	26 10 0	12 2 6	22 0 4	22 0 4	22 0 4	22 0 4
1928 ..	9,209	2,014	11,223	26 13 6	10 10 0	20 17 11	20 17 11	20 17 11	20 17 11
1929 ..	8,957	1,999	10,956	26 16 0	9 17 0	20 5 10	20 5 10	20 5 10	20 5 10
1930 ..	8,745	1,731	10,476	27 0 0	8 5 0	19 13 1	19 13 1	19 13 1	19 13 1
1931 ..	8,161	2,818	10,979	26 19 0	9 7 0	18 6 6	18 6 6	18 6 6	18 6 6
1932 ..	8,437	1,624	10,061	25 2 3	8 5 9	19 6 1	19 6 1	19 6 1	19 6 1
1933 ..	8,318	2,562	10,880	23 18 6	8 0 6	17 4 3	17 4 3	17 4 3	17 4 3
1934 ..	7,623	2,456	10,079	24 0 0	7 11 3	16 10 11	16 10 11	16 10 11	16 10 11
1935 ..	8,078	2,462	10,540	24 0 0	7 18 9	16 17 0	16 17 0	16 17 0	16 17 0
1936 ..	8,660	3,363	12,023	24 2 0	7 19 0	17 1 4	17 1 4	17 1 4	17 1 4

a Excluding "excess" sugar. There was no separate export pool before 1925.

## 3. BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, AND HONEY.

*Butter and Cheese.*—In 1933 Commonwealth legislation established a system of control over these commodities, with the object of protecting certain State regulating authorities from the effects of interstate competition. The Privy Council in the Dried Fruits case (similar in character) decided that such legislation was not within the powers of either Commonwealth or State legislatures, but the Commonwealth organisation continues on a voluntary basis.

This system followed a voluntary organisation operating what was known as the "Paterson Plan" which commenced in 1926. Under this plan a levy was made from which a bounty on exports was distributed, varying from 3d. to 4½d. per lb. The local price was raised by the amount of the bounty and the producers benefited by the difference between the levy and the bounty. As exports increased this difference diminished and the quota system was introduced.

The State organisation operating with the Commonwealth and the States of New South Wales and Victoria is the Dairy Products Stabilisation Board, representing the Butter and Cheese Boards. Quotas are decided for state, interstate, and oversea sales, and proceeds are pooled.

*The State Butter Board* was established in 1925, and is concerned chiefly with the regulation of supplies to markets and the pooling of receipts through the Commonwealth Board, but in 1936 its operations were extended to the preparation and sale of all "pat" butter supplied in the metropolitan area. Generally the Board operates through the usual trade agencies.



The Director of Marketing reported that during 1935-36 the operations of control were "responsible for the holding of an average price above London parity throughout the year of approximately 12s. per cwt.," representing a benefit to Queensland dairy farmers of over £600,000. He reported also that the local consumption had increased by about 2 lb. per capita. Queensland consumption was low in 1930-31 at 10,356 tons, and had risen by 1935-36 to 12,895 tons.

*Butter Statistics.*—For Production see Chapter 7.

#### SALES OF QUEENSLAND BUTTER.

Year.	Australian.		Oversea. <sup>a</sup>			Per-centage Oversea.	Average Pool Price per lb.
	Queens-land.	Other.	Great Britain.	The East.	Other.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		s. d.
1925-26 ..	9,991	1,284	15,208	485	55	58.3	1 8
1926-27 ..	9,742	1,735	9,815	495	167	47.7	1 9
1927-28 ..	9,416	1,522	19,113	881	122	64.8	1 9
1928-29 ..	10,010	2,770	19,147	821	110	61.1	1 10
1929-30 ..	10,510	2,118	20,149	838	107	62.6	1 5½
1930-31 ..	9,841	925	30,017	772	82	74.1	1 3
1931-32 ..	9,995	177	31,099	1,032	54	76.0	1 1½
1932-33 ..	10,698	183	32,376	1,339	80	75.6	0 10½
1933-34 ..	10,639	228	42,304	1,711	105	80.2	0 9½
1934-35 ..	11,589	1,195	43,576	1,968	114	78.1	0 11½
1935-36 ..	12,645	2,590	33,184	1,490	375	69.7	1 1

<sup>a</sup> The East includes tinnern, and Other includes ships' stores.

#### BUTTER PRICES PER CWT.

Year.				London.		Brisbane.	Pool.
				£ Aust.	Sterling.	£ Aust.	£ Aust.
				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	181 2	181 2	188 5	186 8
1926-27 ..	..	..	..	160 7	160 7	197 3	196 0
1927-28 ..	..	..	..	164 8	164 8	200 3	196 0
1928-29 ..	..	..	..	171 1	171 1	208 2	205 4
1929-30 ..	..	..	..	157 4	153 2	209 3	163 4
1930-31 ..	..	..	..	136 9	116 6	179 11	140 0
1931-32 ..	..	..	..	132 10	104 6	161 8	123 8
1932-33 ..	..	..	..	107 11	86 4	136 1	98 0
1933-34 ..	..	..	..	97 6	78 0	131 11	91 8
1934-35 ..	..	..	..	94 4	75 6	140 0	104 6
1935-36 ..	..	..	..	120 10	96 8	140 0	121 4

*Cheese.*—A Cheese Pool was first established in 1921 by special legislation, and has been continued under the general Act, but the pooling is now effected through the Commonwealth Board. Queensland supplies practically all the Australian export of cheese. The Board has power to license manufacturers and agents and to fix minimum prices for sales within the State. Sales for processing are made at a lower price than for direct consumption.

The average pool price in 1934-35 was about 6½d. per lb. and for 1935-36 about 8d. Production had declined owing to a poor season and less was exported. The proportion of Queensland cheese exported overseas in the two years was 63.8 and 40.6 per cent. respectively. The average net receipts per lb. in 1935-36 were 9.1d. from the Australian and 5.4d. from the overseas markets. The Commonwealth Board's pool distributions totalled £1,186,677 of which about one-third was for Queensland produce.

*Eggs.*—The Egg Board dates from 1923. This Board employs agents, but handles most of the commodity and has recently erected a large store in Brisbane. In 1934-35 it received 4,377,425 dozen and in 1935-36, 4,600,426 dozen. Oversea sales totalled 2,120,700 dozen in 1935-36, practically all to Great Britain where the market is protected, and 768,870 dozen were sold in other States. Suppliers were paid £238,929 and the average per dozen was just over 10d., a slightly better return than in the previous year.

The Board's exports relieve the local market at the times of heavy supplies and in 1935-36 overseas sales showed a profit over the local market value of £9,394. The Board also imposes "equalisation levies" at from ½d. to 1½d. per dozen, smaller levies provide for expenses.

*Honey.*—This Board was established in 1929 and employs a Brisbane agent who receives and disposes of the product, except where producers who observe the Board's conditions are allowed to market directly. A levy is imposed of 1½ per cent. on proceeds and also on the commission allowed the agent, amounting to another 1½ per cent. on sales. The Board endeavours to maintain prices, to improve the quality of the product and its preparation for market, and advertises honey. As there are no exports there is no necessity for a pool. In 1935-36, 11,772 60-lb. tins were sold at from 1½d. to 4½d. per lb. according to grade. Beeswax is included in the Board's operations.

#### 4. WHEAT.

The Wheat Board was constituted by a special Act in 1920 and has its headquarters in Toowoomba. Queensland does not yet supply its own requirements except in good seasons, and the yield fluctuates greatly from year to year. Wheat and flour enjoy a natural protection in freight costs from other States, which is supplemented by favourable railway rates for local wheat, and flour made from that wheat. Detailed agreements are made with the Queensland millers and prices are fixed on a zoning system. The Board's standard price for milling wheat for 1935-36, on rails at the sending railway stations, was the seller's price of f.a.q. bagged wheat at Darling Harbour, Sydney, plus 1½d. per bushel, or 2½d. per bushel to mills in the wheat area. Mills in the wheat area receive a rebate of 2½d. on

flour sold at Ipswich and beyond, and all mills receive rebates of 1d. on flour sold at Rockhampton or beyond, or 1½d. on flour sold at Townsville or beyond.

This Board has had an adventurous career and its ambitions to secure the highest possible return to the growers has led it on occasion to hold wheat and even to export it oversea rather than come to terms with the millers. The Board has also had difficulties with growers over grading. It classifies milling wheat into three grades. In 1934 a Royal Commissioner reported adversely on the Board's operations, and they have proceeded more satisfactorily since.

From 1929 to 1936 the price received by the growers was low and was sustained by Government action, from 1929 to 1933 by a State guarantee of 4s. per bushel, and subsequently by Commonwealth bounties applicable throughout Australia.

The pool expenditures vary with rail freights paid and storage charges when incurred. The average expenditure per bushel also varies with the crop, and in 1934-35 was 3.19d. per bushel on intake weight. The proceeds of sales for the year totalled £612,941. The average price realised from sales, after allowing for 3.16 per cent. weight loss, was 3s. 4d. per bushel, and for milling 3s. 5.3d. Total deliveries for that year were above the average at 3,677,609 bushels. The world's price for wheat has since increased greatly.

## 5. COTTON.

This Board dates from 1926 when it took over from a previous organisation which promoted the development of this industry at first under guaranteed prices and later under bounty and tariff protection. The Board is active in fostering production, which varies greatly with the seasons. It distributes seed, bales, bags, &c., advises on varieties, assists in combating pests and promoting research and improved methods. The Board operates gineries and processes by-products, producing cottonseed oil, meal, cake and linters. Its oil mill treated 7,891 short tons of cotton seed in 1936.

Australian consumption of raw cotton since 1929 has increased at a faster rate than its production, and is now about 20,000 bales, a quantity in excess of any production hitherto achieved.

There is a general understanding that the tariff protection given to the spinners is dependent on their use of the Australian raw material as far as possible. The marketing of cotton lint is arranged between the Board and the Australian spinners. Contracts are made on the basis of the import parity price of U.S.A. cotton of a standard grade, as recommended by the Tariff Board. Premiums or discounts for other grades are fixed for the year. The basis price is the spot price of the standard grade in Liverpool, which varies from day to day, and the sale price to spinners is fixed on that basis when orders are given. The crop is harvested between February and June, and ginning reaches its peak in April, while

the spinners' purchases extend evenly over the year. The Board insures itself against market fluctuations by using the customary trade method of buying and selling "futures" in Liverpool.

The Commonwealth bounty varies with the price of standard cotton in Liverpool, rising if the price falls, and falling as the price rises. At 6d. (sterling) the bounty is 3.8d. and the price basis for growers is 11.3d. At 8d. (sterling) the bounty is 2.2d. and the price basis for growers is 12.2d. During 1936 the price fluctuated between these two figures.

For the 1935 season 20½ million lb. of seed cotton was received, and 7,061,749 lb. of lint was produced, the balance being chiefly seed, which produces about 20 per cent. of additional revenue. Payments to growers amounted to £249,047 averaging 2.88d. per lb. of seed cotton. The Commonwealth bounty was £106,539, averaging 1.232d. per lb., the total averaging 4.1d. The Board has established a substantial reserve.

The following table gives particulars which include Cotton Board estimates in round figures of the consumption of cotton lint by Australian spinners. In addition about 2,000 bales a year are used by woollen mills. The consumption covers a variety of grades and staples which the Cotton Board endeavours to supply, but the production cannot coincide with consumption requirements in detail. The Board may need to export certain grades while the spinners are importing others. Nevertheless there is a market for more Queensland cotton and the expansion of spinners' consumption is still proceeding.

SEED COTTON, LINT, AND MARKET AVAILABLE.

Season.	Seed Cotton.	Percentage of Lint.	Lint.	Australian Consumption of Lint. (Estimated).
	Million lb.		Bales.	Bales.
1927 .. ..	7,055	32.7	4,824	3,000
1928 .. ..	12,221	33.6	8,268	3,500
1929 .. ..	7,965	31.6	5,044	4,000
1930 .. ..	17,006	32.9	11,051	6,000
1931 .. ..	15,147	32.2	9,689	10,000
1932 .. ..	6,171	32.2	3,989	12,000
1933 .. ..	17,718	31.3	10,974	10,000
1934 .. ..	26,861	32.6	17,471	12,500
1935 .. ..	20,766	34.0	14,515	15,000
1936 .. ..	19,198	34.6	13,504	20,000

## 6. SPECIAL NORTHERN BOARDS.

*Atherton Tableland Maize.*—This Board was established in 1923 partly to treat maize for market. The Tableland maize has a high moisture content and is especially liable to be infested by weevils. The Board has been provided with Government loans for silos equipped with mechanism for drying, cleaning, and disinfecting the maize. It also

shells maize and produces poultry foods. The district has a market advantage over Southern Queensland maize, because of transport costs on the latter, but southern maize competes as far north as Cairns. The Tableland usually produces less than one-fifth of total Queensland maize production, but the rest is grown over a wide area and is not under control.

The tonnage handled and the expenses per bushel vary with the seasons. The district market absorbs a fairly steady amount at a price in excess of prices obtained elsewhere, and the balance is sold chiefly in New South Wales and Victoria. The following table gives information for five years, including the amount outstanding on loans made by the Government for silos, &c.

ATHERTON TABLELAND MAIZE BOARD.

Season.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Maize received at silos .. .. Tons	14,706	16,918	20,968	7,270	11,431
Northern sales Tons	8,260	8,556	6,885	7,508	8,277
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Payments to growers per ton, according to grade .. ..	4 1 1	7 5 6	4 14 0	4 16 0	7 9 3
	4 11 1	7 15 6	5 4 0	5 6 0	
Expenses per ton received .. ..	1 8 6	1 7 2	1 4 2	1 18 5	1 14 4
Loan liability to Government (approx.)	£61,000	£61,000	£71,000	£73,000	£69,000

*Northern Pig Board.*—This also was established in 1923, and is associated with a co-operative bacon factory at Mareeba. The Board controls the district market for pork and most of the pigs are taken by the factory. The output is consumed in the district. A small business is done in cattle also.

In 1935-36, 9,700 pigs were handled and graded, and 211 head of cattle. Butchers bought 413 pigs. Payments totalled £20,361, and the average price paid for first quality pigs was 4.89d. per lb. dressed weight.

## 7. OTHER FARM PRODUCTS.

*Peanuts.*—The Board was established in 1924 when the commercial production of peanuts began under tariff protection. The bulk of the crop is grown in the Kingaroy district. A small quantity is produced near Rockhampton and a larger quantity in the Atherton district. The Board is associated with a co-operative organisation for the holding of assets, chiefly silos for storage and machinery for shelling and other treatment. This equipment cost £57,000, and the greater part of the bank loan money used has been repaid.

There have been violent fluctuations in production, the market effects of which have been mitigated by storage. Recently the production has been in excess of consumption at the pool prices and some interstate sales outside the pool following litigation which established the right to do so, and prices have declined in consequence.

Following are particulars for five years:—

THE PEANUT BOARD.

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Quantity received .. .. Tons	2,673	551	1,205	3,240	4,300
Average price realised per lb. .. d.	4.14	3.65	3.95	3.90	3.37
Average price per lb. paid to growers d.	2.82	1.87	2.25	2.91	2.52
Working expenses per lb. .. d.	1.32	1.78	1.70	0.99	0.85

Total sales for 1935 were £138,196, and £101,386 was distributed to growers, less £10,029, representing a levy of a farthing per lb. used to meet capital charges for silos, &c.

*Canary Seed.*—This commodity was at first controlled through the Wheat Board, but a separate Board was constituted in 1925. It is a tariff protection product, and since 1930 the Board has undertaken not to exceed a price of £32 10s. per ton c.i.f. Australian ports. This has become the standard price. Recently there has been increasing production in other States and the Australian market—consuming about 2,500 tons a year—may be over-supplied. An agreement at present operates with growers elsewhere, but interstate sales have been increasing outside the pool. The Board operates through a selling agent.

For the 1934-35 season 1,280 tons were received and for 1935-36 only 528 tons. The average price paid to the growers for this uncleaned seed was £24 13s. 4d. per ton.

*Barley.*—This Board commenced in 1930 when large stocks were held by growers. The Board deals with brewers for malting barley and has itself produced malt by contract with the brewers. Recently a Co-operative Association controlled by the Board has undertaken this processing. The Board's office is in Toowoomba and it employs a selling agent. Queensland does not produce the whole of its requirements of barley.

For 1933-34 the Board paid the growers £11,593 for 94,515 bushels. A record crop was produced in 1934-35. Receipts were 113,903 bushels and £29,363 was available for distribution less £9,372 for expenses.

*Arrowroot.*—This was the first Board established under the 1922 Act. The flour from the bulbs has a limited market chiefly in other States and there have been increasing sales outside the pool to clear stocks at lower than pool prices, which have fallen from £32 2s. 6d. per ton in 1932 to about £20 in 1936. Between 6,000 and 7,000 tons of bulbs are milled under the Board's control, producing about 10 per cent. of their weight in flour.

*Broom Millet.*—This Board dates from 1926. Owing to a fall in prices Queensland production has declined and does not produce all local requirements. Selling agents receive 5 per cent. on sales and the Board a further 5 per cent. for its expenses. In 1935-36, 54 tons were sold for £2,513.

## 8. FRUIT.

Control over fruit-marketing was a by-product of the great expansion of fruit production immediately after the war and the slump in prices which followed. In 1923 "*The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act*" established the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing, after conferences of growers sponsored by the Council of Agriculture. The "C.O.D." is the executive body of a large elective organisation, and is based on Sectional Group Committees, of which there are five, for Bananas, Pine-apples, Citrus Fruits, Deciduous Fruits, and Other Fruits, including Tomatoes. The C.O.D. has wide powers and their use varies greatly according to the circumstances of the particular product. The functions proposed to be undertaken with respect to any particular fruit are notified and objection may be raised as with Commodity Boards. Most of the fruit is produced in the southern district. Bowen supplies tomatoes, &c.

The C.O.D. engages in many co-operative activities incidental to its organisation, including assistance to scientific research and improvement of fruit products, standardisation, advertising, packing and storage, banana ripening, the sale of requisites to growers and of case fruit to western consumers. It makes levies for special purposes and controls "revolving funds" which represent working capital and some reserves. The Pine-apple section receives upwards of £10,000 a year from the sugar industry through the Commonwealth Authority to assist exports. (See Sugar.)

*Market Control.*—The C.O.D. does not as a rule control the whole of the supplies of any fruit. Its effective action is to relieve the fresh fruit market by diverting any excess to factory processing or to other markets, or to purchase excess supplies on a market. Sometimes a minimum price is enforced, and where appropriate there is a prohibition of the sale of low grade supplies when high grades are below a certain fixed price. Representatives attend each important market and have access to the books of commission agents.

The same principles are extended to the processed fruits and the canned product by arrangements made with the private factories. Season's crops are estimated and rationed to markets both as fresh fruit and as canned.

This procedure is not available for bananas, the supply of which in recent years has greatly increased from Northern New South Wales, which now produces about 50 per cent. more than Queensland, and supplies not only to Sydney but to Melbourne greater quantities than Queensland.

*Export.*—The supplies of canned pineapples over the quotas allowed the Australian markets are exported to Great Britain and Canada under tariff protection. Apples exported overseas by growers through the C.O.D. are subsidised by a bonus of 1s. 0d. per case derived from levies. In 1935-36, 25,632 cases were exported overseas, but only 4,473 were eligible for bonus.

*Transport.*—The bulk transport of fruit in train loads to Sydney and Melbourne is an important function of the C.O.D. The organisation is

able to get special rates and the difference between these rates and normal rates is in part retained by the C.O.D., and provides the chief contribution to its net revenue. In 1936 the C.O.D. despatched 1,071,423 packages to New South Wales and Victoria, chiefly by special trains.

The following information is supplied and includes C.O.D. estimates of quantities not controlled by that organisation.

SALES OF BANANAS AND PINEAPPLES 1935-36, IN CASES OF 1½ BUSHELS EACH OR EQUIVALENT.

	Bananas.	Pineapples.
Interstate—		
C.O.D., Melbourne .. .. .	258,869	111,873
C.O.D., Sydney .. .. .	22,354	135,401
C.O.D., All Places .. .. .	286,597	255,588
Other Sales (Estimated) .. .. .	100,000	..
Total Interstate .. .. .	386,597	255,588
To Factories (Direct) .. .. .	..	304,600
Queensland Markets (Estimated) .. .. .	360,061	162,330
Total .. .. .	746,658	722,518

Pineapples despatched to factories totalled 8,998 tons including 28,318 cases *ex* markets, and of other fruits 2,247 tons, including 473 tons of apples and plums, 403 tons of citrus fruits, 719 tons of papaws, 208 tons of figs and strawberries, 107 tons of passion fruit, and 293 tons of tomatoes.

#### 9. OTHER MARKETING CONTROL.

*Plywood and Veneer.*—In 1934 a significant extension of tariff protected commodity control took effect in the establishment under the same general legislation as for farm commodities of the Plywood and Veneer Board. It has a large membership and includes a representative of the Forestry Department, which itself markets plywood logs from Crown lands, now the chief source of supplies (See Chapter 6). The object of the Board is to standardise prices and qualities of pine plywood. It also promotes research and technical improvements.

The Board is, in effect, a compulsory combination of manufacturers, who rely on the supply of logs controlled by the Forestry Department. In 1935-36 the output of pine plywood was distributed as follows;—in Queensland 6,379,024 square feet, to interstate markets, 47,790,073 square feet, to Great Britain 259,010 square feet, total 54,428,107 square feet.

For the increase in production during recent years see Chapter 7 on Production.

*Northern Plywood and Veneer.*—A similar but smaller Board, established in 1935, operates in conjunction with the Brisbane Board for the area North of Rockhampton.

*Coal.*—The principles of control were extended to the coal-mining industry in 1933 by special legislation ("The Coal Production Regulation Acts"). A Central Coal Board regulates the production and sale of coal



from Southern Queensland mines, and there are four district boards with sub-districts to carry out the detailed regulation. The Board includes a representative of employees and the Commissioner of Prices is Chairman. Quotas are determined for each mine, and prices for the districts.

Transport costs from New South Wales determine the limits of prices. The Board is empowered to levy 3d. per ton on production to subsidise exports but has not done so.

Administrative expenses of the Boards in 1935-36 amounted to £3,330. There were no Boards operating north of Maryborough.

#### 10. RELATED ACTIVITIES.

State activities incidentally related to marketing include those conducted by the Meat Industry Board and the Fish Board, and certain regulating control of Auctioneers and Commission Agents, and of other private concerns.

*Price Fixing.*—The Commissioner of Prices, acting under "*The Profiteering Prevention Act of 1920*," regulates the retail prices of staple foodstuffs not under the control of Commodity Boards and of other commodities at his discretion. Thus the price of wheat is fixed by the Wheat Board as described herein, but the prices of flour and of bread are fixed by the Commissioner after investigation and from time to time.

*The Fish Board.*—This Board controls assets taken over from the former State Enterprise in Brisbane, and conducts the fish market and activities incidental to cold storage. It operates under a special Act.

*The Meat Industry Board.*—This Board co-operates with the Australian Meat Board constituted in 1936 under Federal legislation to promote and regulate exports to the British market in collaboration with an Empire Meat Council. The Queensland Board was constituted in 1931 and comprises an expert as Chairman and one representative each for producers and consumers appointed directly by the Government. The Board is primarily concerned with the Brisbane Abattoir and controls the whole of the domestic meat supply of the city area. All sales and slaughterings are conducted on its premises. The Board provides facilities for the trade including canning for beef, and purchases by-products, from which it produces a great variety of commodities.

The Board co-operates with Commonwealth and State agencies for scientific research, and has taken a leading part in the development of the technique required for the export of chilled beef. About 30 per cent. of Australian exports in 1936 were made from the Abattoirs. These Australian exports have increased as follows: 1934, 2,750 tons; 1935, 11,600 tons; 1936, approx. 14,300 tons.

The Board's revenues are derived from fees for services, and sales of products. Fees were reduced in October, 1935. At 30th June, 1936, the capital value of its works was £669,705, and its excess of assets over liabilities was given as £291,528 including £69,230 reserves for depreciation. The following particulars include average values for Australian chilled and frozen beef reported by the Board. They are the means of weekly quotations in sterling at Smithfield, London.

Stock numbers and exports are influenced by variations in the seasons.

BRISBANE ABATTOIR OPERATIONS AND EXPORT BEEF PRICES.

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Cattle Treated—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
For Domestic markets .. ..	65½	72	76	81
For Interstate markets .. ..	1½	20	5	4
For Oversea markets .. ..	43	49	72	75
Total .. ..	110	141	152	160
Other Animals Treated— <i>a</i> .. ..				
For Domestic markets .. ..	625	527	479	427
For Oversea Markets .. ..	195	172	332	250
Total .. ..	820	699	811	677
Surplus Revenue .. ..	£ 25,461	23,842	49,887	27,756
Amount applied for scientific research .. ..	£ 3,559	388	6,204	5,799
London Values—				
Australian Beef, per lb.—				
Chilled hinds .. d.	..	..	..	4.27
Frozen hinds .. d.	3.43	3.23	3.44	3.88

*a* Including calves which increased from 58,734 in 1932-33 to 186,321 in 1935-36. Pigs increased from 48,766 to 75,126. Sheep provide the largest numbers.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Note on Wool.*—Because of the importance of the commodity it is appropriate to mention the voluntary organisation that controls the marketing of wool. During the war the whole of the Australian production was purchased at a standard price of 15½d. per lb. by the British Government, and in 1921 there remained a very large accumulation to be disposed of. The British Australian Wool Realization Association was formed and sold this surplus without disturbing the sale of current clips. The organisation was disbanded when its work was complete.

At its inception the Association took over 1,836,242 bales of Australian wool, then valued at £28 m. The cost plus charges had been £46½ m. but depreciation was allowed. Eventually some £37 m. were distributed. Other wool including New Zealand and British Government stocks increased the total to be sold to 2,611,277 bales. With these huge stocks in view and the slump of trade in 1921 prices fell below 12d., but the new organisation gave assurance to the market, the general slump passed, and wool prices doubled in two years. By 1924 the whole had been sold as consumers' stocks were replenished. Substitutes were not yet serious competitors.

There is now an Australian Wool Growers' Council, representing organisations in each State, which co-operates with the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers in controlling the offerings of wool in the selling centres, the times of such sales, and other important conditions. The Commonwealth Government recently established an Australian Wool Board which levies 6d. per bale on wool and applies the proceeds to research and advertising.

## Chapter 11.—PRICES.

### 1. WHOLESALE PRICES.

While retail prices concern the consumer most as they determine his "cost of living," wholesale prices have more direct influence upon business conditions; and the fluctuations of a wholesale price index number are some indication of the prospects of trade and business. Statistical records of the wholesale prices of the more important commodities (livestock and produce) in the Brisbane markets are available, and, for recent years, are fairly reliable. However, there has not yet been computed a combined wholesale price index for Queensland or any part of Queensland, but in Section 2 of this Chapter, the New South Wales Government Statistician's wholesale price index for Sydney is shown.

The next two tables show the average prices in Brisbane (or in other centres in cases where no market for the commodity exists in Brisbane) for the main items of livestock and produce. Prices have been calculated from agents' records of sales held, or from returns supplied by agents of the prices prevailing each month.

#### AVERAGE PRICES OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, AND PIGS—BRISBANE SALEYARDS.

Class of Stock.	1934.	1935.	1936.
<i>Cattle—</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bullocks .. .. .	6 15 6	7 14 0	7 16 8
Cows .. .. .	4 4 4	4 7 7	4 8 4
Steers .. .. .	4 19 0	5 16 3	5 16 7
Heifers .. .. .	3 7 5	4 3 1	3 19 4
Vealers and Yearlings .. .. .	n	1 13 6	2 2 11
Calves .. .. .	n	0 9 6	0 10 5
<i>Sheep—</i>			
Wethers (Merino) .. .. .	n	n	0 17 8
Wethers (Crossbred) .. .. .	n	n	0 18 6
Wethers (All kinds) .. .. .	0 15 4	0 16 0	0 17 8
Ewes (Merino) .. .. .	n	n	0 13 8
Ewes (Crossbred) .. .. .	n	n	0 16 1
Ewes (All kinds) .. .. .	0 13 2	0 12 0	0 13 9
Hoggets .. .. .	n	0 12 11	0 14 6
Lambs .. .. .	0 14 9	0 15 9	0 17 8
Rams .. .. .	0 11 11	0 10 4	0 14 5
<i>Pigs—</i>			
Backfatters .. .. .	n	n	2 15 3
Baconers .. .. .	n	n	2 12 3
Porkers .. .. .	n	n	1 12 10
Stores .. .. .	n	n	0 14 2
Slips and Suckers .. .. .	n	n	0 7 3
Pigs (All kinds) .. .. .	1 11 9	1 13 7	1 12 10

n Not available.

The table on the next page shows average wholesale prices for market produce prevailing in the metropolitan markets during each of the last five years.

## AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES—BRISBANE MARKETS.

Commodity.	Unit.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
<i>Agricultural Produce</i>						
Barley—		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Malting ..	bush.	3 10	3 8	3 5	3 11	4 4
Other ..	bush.	3 9	3 5	2 8	3 5	4 1
Beans—Green ..	28 lb.	6 10	5 8	5 4	5 6	7 6
Cabbages ..	doz.	4 11	4 7	3 8	3 11	5 3
Cauliflowers ..	doz.	6 0	6 10	6 9	6 1	6 8
Chaff—						
Lucerne ..	cwt.	6 0	4 11	4 3	5 9	7 7
Oaten ..	cwt.	5 6	5 7	5 9	5 5	6 1
Mixed ..	cwt.	5 5	4 8	4 3	5 1	6 0
Hay—Lucerne ..	cwt.	4 10	3 10	2 11	4 8	6 4
Maize ..	bush.	4 9	3 8	2 8	3 9	4 7
Onions ..	cwt.	14 9	4 2	6 5	10 0	12 8
Peas—Green ..	28 lb.	7 8	6 6	5 10	6 3	7 4
Potatoes—						
English ..	cwt.	7 9	6 3	8 4	9 3	10 9
Sweet ..	cwt.	5 2	2 10	3 1	4 4	5 3
Pumpkins ..	cwt.	4 11	3 3	3 9	4 10	4 10
Tomatoes ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bush.	4 9	4 1	4 5	4 6	4 3
<i>Fruit—</i>						
Apples ..	bush.	7 4	6 6	6 0	6 7	8 4
Bananas ..	doz.	0 3·5	0 3·75	0 3	0 3	0 4
Grapes ..	lb.	0 4·5	0 3·25	0 2·75	0 3·75	0 3·25
Lemons ..	bush.	7 7	9 11	7 1	10 7	10 8
Mandarins ..	bush.	8 3	8 7	6 2	8 11	7 10
Mangoes ..	bush.	5 7	5 10	6 4	7 9	7 2
Oranges ..	bush.	7 8	7 9	5 0	7 5	7 1
Papaws ..	bush.	4 2	2 11	3 5	3 4	5 0
Passion Fruit ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bush.	5 11	5 10	6 5	8 0	7 4
Peaches ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bush.	4 5	3 5	3 6	4 0	4 8
Pineapples ..	doz.	3 0	2 8	2 9	3 0	3 8
Strawberries ..	doz.	7 7	7 2	6 2	7 10	8 3
	boxes					
<i>Mill Produce—</i>						
Bran ..	ton	117 1	113 9	110 10	126 11	149 7
Flour <i>a</i> ..	ton	230 10	185 5	177 11	196 1	237 11
Pollard ..	ton	124 2	117 1	121 3	128 7	152 6
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>						
Bacon ..	lb.	0 8·25	0 8·5	0 8·5	0 8·25	0 8·25
Butter ..	lb.	1 4	1 2	1 3	1 3	1 3
Cheese ..	lb.	0 10·75	0 9·75	0 9·5	0 10·25	0 10
Ducks—Live ..	pair	4 10	4 9	4 11	4 5	5 1
Eggs ..	doz.	1 2	1 0	1 0	0 11·5	1 2
Fowls—Live ..	pair	5 1	4 10	5 0	4 9	4 9
Geese—Live ..	pair	7 7	7 1	7 2	6 5	5 10
Ham ..	lb.	1 2	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 3
Honey ..	lb.	0 4·25	0 3·25	0 3·75	0 3·25	0 3·25
Milk <i>b</i> ..	gal.	0 11·5	0 11	0 11	0 11·5	1 1
Pork ..	lb.	<i>n</i>	0 5·25	0 6·25	0 6	0 6
Turkeys—						
Cocks — Live ..	each	21 2	23 3	23 10	20 11	22 4
Hens—Live ..	each	11 6	11 4	11 11	1 0 11	11 0

*a* Excludes Flour Sales Tax (levied from 4th December, 1933, to 31st May, 1934, and from 7th January, 1935, to 24th February, 1936).

*b* Prices charged to retail milk vendors.

*n* Not available.

*Wholesale Price Indexes.*—The Commonwealth Statistician publishes a wholesale price index for Melbourne, and the Government Statistician of New South Wales publishes an index for Sydney. The Sydney index is published in the next table, as it is probably more typical of Queensland conditions than the Melbourne index. It is compiled from the prices of 100 commodities, which include the majority of items of importance in the economic life of New South Wales. These are arranged in eight groups, and each commodity has been weighted according to the average annual consumption in New South Wales during the three years 1911-1913. Thus it is not necessarily typical of commodities of importance to post-war Queensland. However both the Commonwealth Statistician's Melbourne index and the New South Wales Statistician's index agree in showing that wholesale prices, compared with 1911, had risen about 56 per cent. in 1936 (Melbourne index 1543; Sydney 1562) and about 62 per cent. at December, 1936 (Melbourne 1611; Sydney 1630). Details for the Sydney index are as follow:—

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, SYDNEY.  
(Base for each series = 1,000 in 1911.)

Period.	Agricultural Pro- duce.	Grocer- ies.	Wool, Cotton, Leather, & Jute.	Metals and Coal.	Build- ing Mater- ials.	Meat.	Dairy Pro- duce.	Chem- icals.	All Com- modit- ies. <i>a</i> .
<i>Year.</i>									
1901 ..	834	949	737	1,001	745	1,222	963	977	904
1906 ..	929	960	937	996	806	1,163	953	951	955
1911 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1913 ..	1,069	1,033	1,043	1,039	1,107	1,379	1,093	1,003	1,092
1920 ..	2,430	1,914	3,079	2,602	2,415	3,113	2,236	2,301	2,503
1921 ..	1,750	1,941	1,471	2,511	2,259	1,921	2,020	1,863	1,956
1929 ..	1,707	1,661	1,656	2,164	1,953	2,391	1,842	1,457	1,863
1930 ..	1,428	1,664	1,384	2,046	1,941	2,230	1,571	1,472	1,705
1931 ..	1,061	1,758	1,326	2,038	1,959	1,538	1,386	1,633	1,551
1932 ..	1,137	1,752	1,235	2,034	1,943	1,371	1,295	1,636	1,525
1933 ..	1,122	1,659	1,339	1,995	1,854	1,518	1,172	1,585	1,507
1934 ..	1,144	1,678	1,393	1,933	1,712	1,599	1,245	1,458	1,504
1935 ..	1,279	1,677	1,328	1,920	1,663	1,609	1,292	1,374	1,527
1936 ..	1,299	1,670	1,470	1,901	1,707	1,679	1,316	1,346	1,562
<i>Mths, 1936</i>									
Jan. ..	1,337	1,674	1,467	1,924	1,658	1,941	1,268	1,351	1,589
Feb. ..	1,253	1,679	1,486	1,916	1,661	1,810	1,330	1,351	1,567
Mar. ..	1,170	1,675	1,495	1,914	1,661	1,695	1,349	1,348	1,540
April ..	1,181	1,672	1,496	1,914	1,660	1,469	1,363	1,348	1,521
May ..	1,231	1,673	1,490	1,913	1,659	1,371	1,360	1,348	1,521
June ..	1,242	1,673	1,423	1,913	1,709	1,678	1,321	1,348	1,546
July ..	1,261	1,673	1,431	1,886	1,703	1,811	1,312	1,348	1,559
Aug. ..	1,288	1,673	1,440	1,886	1,704	1,857	1,280	1,348	1,568
Sept. ..	1,292	1,670	1,392	1,883	1,711	1,803	1,285	1,343	1,556
Oct. ..	1,331	1,659	1,431	1,881	1,769	1,675	1,296	1,340	1,564
Nov. ..	1,455	1,659	1,534	1,888	1,791	1,464	1,309	1,340	1,590
Dec. ..	1,561	1,659	1,554	1,898	1,794	1,579	1,318	1,340	1,630

*a*. Weighted average.

## 2. RETAIL PRICES.

Retail price index numbers have assumed particular importance in Australia since they have been adopted by the Arbitration and Industrial Courts as indexes of the "cost of living," and used to vary wages rates. The Commonwealth Statistician's index numbers, which are those given in the following pages were originally planned as measures of variations in the retail price level, and are, of course, subject to the various limitations well known to students of index number construction.

Technically, these index numbers are "ratios of weighted aggregates," that is, they measure the variation in the cost of a parcel of goods—the "regimen"—from one time to another. The index is simply the proportion which the cost of the regimen, at some particular time, bears to the cost of the same regimen in the base period. Each item in the regimen must be capable of standardisation and must mean the same thing at widely separated places and times. The difficulty of standardising the qualities of such things as clothing and fresh fruit prevented their inclusion in the original regimen, and the older indexes comprise standard items of food, groceries and house rents which together cover about 60 per cent. of ordinary household expenditure. Each item receives its due weight in the whole according to its relative consumption in the community.

The regimen must comprise sufficient items, capable of standardisation, to represent as a group the movement in retail prices generally, and in particular of the goods and services purchased and consumed by the family of a wage-earner. There must be at least enough items to avoid any undue influence from the price of a particular item. Once that condition is achieved the addition of this or that item of other expenditure becomes a matter of minor practical importance. The regimen at present in use is described briefly below.

In 1920 the Commonwealth Basic Wage Commission reported on the standard of living which was desirable for basic wage-earners, and listed items of expenditure for a specified family. Following upon that report the Commonwealth Statistician compiled an index number covering approximately the same items. Since May, 1933, the Commonwealth Court has used the new index (known as the "all items" index), and this has stimulated a statistical examination of the whole position and some important revisions of procedure.

In 1936, the Commonwealth Statistician, in consultation with the State Statisticians, overhauled the regimen and reviewed the methods of calculation. The influence of these revisions upon current index numbers has been small, but the changes made enable the figures to be issued and used with complete confidence. The complete regimen now comprises 164 standardised items (apart from housing). In the course of revision some former articles were omitted either because of unnecessary duplication, or because they could not be defined with sufficient precision, or because their use is not general.

The collections are made by qualified "field officers," who inspect the articles to be priced in the shops themselves. Grades of articles have been definitely specified, and, where necessary, samples are used to check the goods in reporting stores. For practical purposes the prices used are for the same articles throughout Australia, and from period to period. The same principles are applied in the collection of data for house rents. The procedure of collection is now exhaustive in its thoroughness.

*The Present Regimen.*—The complete regimen at present comprises 41 items of food and groceries, rents of houses, 81 items of clothing, 28 items of household drapery and utensils, and a number of miscellaneous items.

The commodities in the food and groceries regimen can be seen from the list in the table on pages 209 and 210. They are combined in proportions estimated to represent their relative consumptions in Australia.

For housing, rents are collected for houses of from three to eight rooms and over, but for the main indexes only those for houses of four and five rooms are used. Returns are obtained from estate agents for "ordinary unfurnished houses in a fair situation, with the usual conveniences, and in a good state of repair." The rents must include all sanitary and similar charges.

The clothing regimen is divided into five parts, which represent the requirements of a man, a woman, a boy of ten and a-half years, a girl of seven years, and a boy of three and a-half years respectively. This was the nominal family unit used by the 1920 Basic Wage Commission. The items in each group are allotted individual weights which represent their relative consumptions by the type of individual concerned.

The following are the items in the clothing regimen. In some cases more than one variety of the commodity mentioned are included.

Man.—Suit, trousers, overcoat, hat, shirts, collar, singlets, under-pants, socks, braces, handkerchief, pyjamas, pullover, shoes and working boots.

Woman.—Costume, skirt, hats, frocks, brassiere, undervests, bloomers, slip, stockings, gloves, nightdress, pyjamas, dressing gown, apron, cardigan, shoes.

Three Children.—The items follow lines similar to those for the man and the woman.

For the remaining items the regimens are:—

Household Drapery.—Blankets, quilt, sheets, pillow slip, towels, table cloth.

Household Utensils.—Twenty-one items, made up of crockery, cutlery, electric lamp and iron, and various items of kitchen-ware.

**Fuel and Light.**—Prices of firewood, gas and electric light and power are used in proportions approximating to their household consumption.

**Other.**—This last section comprises fares, union and lodge dues, medicine, newspapers, school requisites and allowances for recreation and smoking on arbitrary bases. These items merely follow the 1920 Commission's comprehensive inclusion of "all items," and are statistically the least useful, but their assessed fluctuations have a small stabilising effect on the whole index.

The various groups are combined in the total index number in the proportions in which they are required by an "average Australian household." To determine this average household the results of the 1933 census have been used. Food, clothing, and household expenses sufficient for the average number of persons living in each private household are combined with the average rent of one house. In combining clothing for different types of persons the proportions used for each are those shown by the census for numbers of persons in the age groups—men over seventeen years, women over seventeen years, children ten to sixteen years, children five to nine years, and children under five years. In combining house rents, four and five-roomed houses are taken in the proportions which these types bear to one another in Australia as a whole. Wooden and brick houses, however, are combined in each town by a different set of weights which accords with the actual type of building used in the town. As brick and stone houses are very few in Queensland, the whole housing weight in Queensland towns is given to wooden houses.

**Food Prices.**—The following table shows the average retail price in seven Queensland towns during the year ended 30th June, 1937, of each of the food and grocery items included in the retail price index regimen.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES—AVERAGE DURING 1936-37.

Article.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Groceries—</i>								
Bread .. ..	2 lb.	5.46	5.55	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.52	5.52
Flour .. ..	2 lb.	4.03	4.76	4.55	5.00	4.71	5.08	4.69
Flour (Self-raising)	2 lb.	8.11	8.85	9.72	9.20	8.33	9.31	7.97
Tea .. ..	1 lb.	26.99	26.60	31.20	27.94	26.97	29.00	27.00
Sugar .. ..	1 lb.	3.98	4.00	4.50	4.21	4.29	4.50	4.29
Rice .. ..	1 lb.	3.00	3.27	3.90	3.50	3.23	3.49	3.50
Sago .. ..	1 lb.	3.01	3.36	3.87	3.40	3.21	3.50	3.45
Jam (Plum) ..	1½ lb.	7.81	8.52	9.33	8.64	8.14	8.25	8.48
Golden Syrup ..	2 lb.	6.73	7.29	8.80	7.90	7.30	7.90	7.50
Oats (Flaked) ..	1 lb.	2.84	3.28	4.09	3.30	3.04	3.01	3.09



RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES—1936-37 (*continued*).

Article.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
<i>Groceries—continued.</i>		<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Raisins (Seeded) ..	1 lb.	10-17	10-43	10-24	10-81	10-43	10-59	10-49
Currants ..	1 lb.	9-07	9-23	9-80	9-38	8-79	8-94	8-52
Apricots (Dried) ..	1 lb.	14-47	14-78	14-60	14-83	14-36	14-57	13-85
Peaches (Canned) ..	30 oz. tin	10-64	11-87	13-05	11-34	11-16	10-81	11-71
Pears (Canned) ..	30 oz. tin	11-09	11-95	13-38	12-16	11-75	12-01	12-45
Salmon (In tins) ..	1 lb.	12-69	13-67	14-00	12-50	15-17	12-00	13-00
Potatoes ..	7 lb.	11-20	11-45	15-44	13-06	11-10	12-37	11-81
Onions (Brown) ..	1 lb.	2-46	2-61	3-43	2-92	2-61	3-03	2-77
Soap ..	1 lb.	6-30	6-43	7-11	6-80	6-62	6-72	6-54
Kerosene ..	1 quart	4-45	6-20	7-27	6-10	4-84	5-68	5-89
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>								
Butter (Factory) ..	1 lb.	16-79	16-81	20-73	17-02	16-73	18-33	17-02
Cheese (Mild) ..	1 lb.	11-78	12-40	14-19	13-21	11-64	12-55	12-54
Eggs (New laid) ..	1 doz.	19-07	16-65	20-71	18-06	16-73	22-82	15-52
Bacon (Rashers) ..	1 lb.	12-89	12-96	14-75	13-42	12-91	13-11	11-95
Milk (Condensed) ..	1 tin	8-58	9-17	8-95	9-10	8-67	8-59	8-77
Milk (Fresh) ..	1 quart	6-09	6-28	6-00	6-00	5-96	7-79	5-35
<i>Meat—</i>								
<i>Beef—</i>								
Sirloin ..	1 lb.	8-09	7-93	7-00	7-00	6-07	8-20	7-36
Rib ..	1 lb.	5-75	5-80	5-00	5-94	4-73	5-00	4-98
Steak (Rump) ..	1 lb.	10-77	9-60	10-00	9-23	7-94	9-98	8-38
Steak (Chuck) ..	1 lb.	5-23	5-22	4-80	4-29	4-06	5-00	3-22
Sausages ..	1 lb.	5-82	6-00	6-00	6-00	5-42	6-00	4-80
<i>Beef (Corned)—</i>								
Silverside ..	1 lb.	7-20	7-20	6-34	7-00	5-87	6-98	6-35
Brisket ..	1 lb.	5-21	6-03	5-25	5-57	5-06	5-59	4-98
<i>Mutton—</i>								
Leg ..	1 lb.	7-79	9-78	7-00	8-78	6-90	9-98	7-53
Shoulder ..	1 lb.	5-36	7-27	5-00	6-00	4-28	6-00	5-02
Loin ..	1 lb.	7-57	9-78	7-20	8-83	6-75	8-00	7-42
Chops (Loin) ..	1 lb.	7-83	9-78	8-00	8-86	6-82	8-00	7-80
Chops (Leg) ..	1 lb.	8-00	9-78	7-96	8-86	6-95	9-16	7-80
<i>Pork—</i>								
Leg ..	1 lb.	9-49	10-24	10-00	10-70	8-64	11-98	8-35
Loin ..	1 lb.	9-55	10-24	10-00	10-66	8-30	10-00	8-35
Chops ..	1 lb.	9-73	10-24	10-00	11-15	8-62	10-00	8-20

The food and groceries index numbers for each Queensland town are given in the following table for as many years past as they are available:—

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS—FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.  
(Weighted Average six Capital Cities, 1923-27 = 1,000).

Period.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland <sup>a</sup>	Australia. <sup>b</sup>
<i>Year.</i>									
1901 ..	540	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	544
1907 ..	530	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	533
1911 ..	569	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	559
1912 ..	616	n	723	639	615	n	640	628	631
1913 ..	583	n	678	597	584	n	600	593	612
1914 ..	603	n	708	641	609	n	609	616	640
1915 ..	768	n	865	799	786	n	767	781	792
1916 ..	798	n	895	856	801	n	796	812	836
1917 ..	786	n	880	798	778	n	790	794	823
1918 ..	836	n	951	852	837	n	874	848	847
1919 ..	985	n	1,107	1,022	1,006	1,095	1,010	1,002	960
1920 ..	1,148	n	1,193	1,156	1,118	1,253	1,144	1,149	1,175
1921 ..	1,014	n	1,063	1,026	959	1,152	1,016	1,014	1,064
1922 ..	899	n	950	904	861	1,030	883	900	942
1923 ..	947	n	1,020	972	939	1,059	938	951	1,009
1924 ..	945	n	1,030	939	895	1,041	909	943	969
1925 ..	970	n	1,049	978	936	1,077	933	970	998
1926 ..	1,000	n	1,135	1,048	990	1,146	1,004	1,008	1,023
1927 ..	940	n	1,139	1,005	912	1,134	969	951	1,000
1928 ..	935	n	1,087	970	891	1,106	930	940	985
1929 ..	951	n	1,102	1,011	929	1,111	971	961	1,044
1930 ..	844	n	966	912	846	976	877	855	941
1931 ..	778	n	902	843	764	919	798	788	826
1932 ..	738	n	876	808	729	860	770	749	796
1933 ..	699	n	802	749	678	804	727	706	751
1934 ..	727	n	807	766	694	823	732	730	783
1935 ..	763	n	849	803	732	867	754	765	806
1936 ..	791	n	880	846	761	887	781	795	825
<i>Mths 1936.</i>									
January ..	783	n	896	856	755	905	799	789	809
February ..	790	n	888	850	756	903	801	794	812
March ..	776	n	893	843	745	884	766	781	804
April ..	777	n	877	840	748	883	765	782	812
May ..	768	n	875	841	741	881	766	774	813
June ..	767	n	869	828	743	871	757	772	816
July ..	776	n	866	829	747	873	761	780	822
August ..	779	n	858	826	750	862	760	782	837
September	783	n	864	835	761	876	769	787	839
October ..	805	851	879	849	774	894	772	807	841
November	820	874	889	864	800	904	820	823	843
December	838	892	907	879	815	921	835	841	850

<sup>a</sup> Weighted average of Brisbane, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Warwick.

<sup>b</sup> Weighted average of six State Capital Cities.

n Not Available.

*Rent.*—In order that the rental data included in the index numbers shall be as accurate as possible, and comparable from town to town throughout Australia, the Commonwealth Statistician has used the 1933 census results as a basis. An exhaustive analysis of the records enabled him to compute the average rental charged for all the rented houses occupied by employed salary or wage-earners, grouped according to size and material of construction, for each city. This has given the most accurate information which can be obtained for making a direct comparison of house rents in different towns and different States throughout Australia. With this 1933 comparison as a starting point, and returns from house agents to measure rent fluctuations since 1933, rent index numbers since 1933 have been computed (see next page for figures). The Census investigation was, of course, complete, but the index numbers of fluctuations since 1933, like most index numbers, are made from statistical "samples."

The information in the next two tables, showing rents being paid for rented houses in Queensland, came from the 1933 Census records.

**AVERAGE WEEKLY RENTALS OF DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY TENANTS,  
QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 1933.**

Description of Dwellings.	Urban.		Rural.	All Queensland.
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.		
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
3 roomed houses .. ..	10 7	11 5	9 6	10 3
4 roomed houses .. ..	13 5	14 2	11 1	12 8
5 roomed houses .. ..	16 11	16 2	12 8	15 7
6 roomed houses .. ..	19 9	18 2	13 9	18 3
3, 4, 5 and 6 roomed houses	17 0	16 1	12 0	15 4
All houses .. ..	18 0	16 5	11 9	15 7
Tenements and flats. . .	18 6	15 0	12 0	16 8
All private dwellings ..	18 1	16 3	11 9	15 8

**PRIVATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY TENANTS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 1933.**

Rent per Week (Unfurnished).	Urban.		Rural.	All Queensland.
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 5s. . . . .	177	261	1,539	1,977
5s. and under 10s. . . .	1,664	1,552	4,729	7,945
10s. and under 15s. . . .	5,856	4,226	5,325	15,407
15s. and under 20s. . . .	6,769	3,847	2,675	13,291
20s. and under 25s. . . .	5,201	2,745	1,560	9,506
25s. and under 30s. . . .	2,130	985	421	3,536
30s. and under 35s. . . .	958	391	164	1,513
35s. and under 40s. . . .	300	93	22	415
40s. and over. . . . .	483	112	32	627
Not stated .. ..	2,418	1,544	7,011	10,973
Total .. ..	25,956	15,756	23,478	65,190

For calculating index numbers showing the fluctuations of rents, information is received from as many house agents as possible in each town, showing the variations in the rents of all the appropriate houses which are on their books. Every effort is made to keep the houses included in the lists as representative as possible of fair average quality accommodation. Poor or dilapidated houses are excluded. The following table shows the variations in the average rents of four and five-roomed houses. These are the typical houses occupied by most wage-earners and middle class salary earners.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.—RENT (FOUR AND FIVE ROOMED HOUSES) ONLY.

(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000).

Period.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland. <sup>a</sup>	Australia. <sup>b</sup>
<i>Year—</i>									
1907 ..	283	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	497
1911 ..	373	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	612
1914 ..	466	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	662
1921 ..	630	<i>n</i>	505	471	546	835	551	593	862
1922 ..	690	<i>n</i>	522	482	532	880	528	634	909
1923 ..	704	<i>n</i>	546	473	601	926	600	668	950
1924 ..	708	<i>n</i>	557	489	632	1007	671	677	987
1925 ..	713	<i>n</i>	563	628	697	997	665	698	1,008
1926 ..	815	<i>n</i>	568	663	739	1062	714	785	1,026
1927 ..	832	<i>n</i>	564	698	743	981	745	802	1,030
1928 ..	839	<i>n</i>	677	653	727	939	679	805	1,066
1929 ..	841	<i>n</i>	745	633	719	933	678	806	1,073
1930 ..	775	<i>n</i>	720	685	727	937	668	759	1,047
1931 ..	680	<i>n</i>	628	624	628	837	648	668	901
1932 ..	641	<i>n</i>	542	582	649	810	617	633	817
1933 ..	681	<i>n</i>	517	567	708	801	610	666	804
1934 ..	691	<i>n</i>	515	595	732	806	625	681	810
1935 ..	720	<i>n</i>	530	596	746	786	645	707	839
1936 ..	766	<i>n</i>	510	608	798	813	622	748	879
<i>Quarter—</i>									
1st, 1936	727	<i>n</i>	538	599	758	795	645	714	864
2nd, 1936	739	<i>n</i>	538	599	795	779	643	727	872
3rd, 1936	788	576	485	634	817	827	595	769	886
4th, 1936	809	571	480	599	821	852	606	783	893
1st, 1937	817	576	480	726	834	848	564	806	899

<sup>a</sup> Weighted average of Brisbane, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Warwick until 1936. From 1937, Townsville has replaced Charters Towers and Bundaberg has replaced Warwick.

<sup>b</sup> Weighted average of six State Capital Cities.

*n* Not available.

*Food and Rent Combined.*—In the following table, the food and groceries indexes (shown in the table on page 211) have been combined with the indexes of rent of four and five-roomed houses (page 213) to produce a combined index of food, groceries, and housing. This series is called by the Commonwealth Statistician the "B" Series, and must not be confused with the "A" Series for food, groceries and *all* housing, which was used by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court to vary wages prior to its adopting the "All Items" Index (see page 230) in 1933.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.—FOOD, GROCERIES, AND RENT (FOUR AND FIVE ROOMS). THE "B" INDEX.

(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000).

Period.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland. <sup>a</sup>	Australia. <sup>b</sup>
<i>Year—</i>									
1907 ..	442	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	520
1911 ..	500	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	578
1914 ..	554	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	648
1921 ..	877	n	865	829	812	1,039	851	864	992
1922 ..	825	n	798	754	744	977	757	805	930
1923 ..	861	n	852	795	819	1,012	818	850	988
1924 ..	861	n	862	779	802	1,029	824	848	975
1925 ..	879	n	876	854	851	1,048	838	873	1,002
1926 ..	934	n	934	911	901	1,116	901	929	1,024
1927 ..	902	n	935	896	852	1,080	890	898	1,011
1928 ..	901	n	942	858	833	1,048	841	892	1,014
1929 ..	912	n	975	877	855	1,048	867	906	1,054
1930 ..	819	n	879	832	804	962	803	821	978
1931 ..	743	n	805	765	716	890	745	745	852
1932 ..	704	n	758	728	699	842	716	708	803
1933 ..	690	n	700	684	684	801	684	689	768
1934 ..	713	n	703	705	705	816	694	712	792
1935 ..	747	n	736	730	737	839	716	745	818
1936 ..	781	n	741	757	774	859	721	777	844
<i>Quarter—</i>									
1st, 1936	763	n	766	761	754	861	738	762	828
2nd, 1936	760	n	754	752	762	843	720	758	834
3rd, 1936	787	725	714	754	776	848	696	780	852
4th, 1936	814	753	729	759	804	883	728	806	862
1st, 1937	829	753	732	809	823	876	710	828	864

<sup>a</sup> Weighted average of Brisbane, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Warwick until 1936. From 1937, Townsville has replaced Charters Towers, and Bundaberg has replaced Warwick.

<sup>b</sup> Weighted average of six State Capital Cities.

n Not available.

"All Items."—Combining the "B" Series index for food, groceries and house rent with indexes for clothing and miscellaneous expenditure (i.e., household drapery, hardware, fuel and light, and expenses such as fares, newspapers, smoking, medical fees, and union dues), the following "C" Series indexes are obtained. The "C" Series were the index numbers used by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court to vary the basic wage under most awards, prior to its adoption of its own "Court Series" in the 1937 Basic Wage Judgment. They now form the basis of the "Court Series" (see page 218), which the Commonwealth Statistician constructs by direction of the Arbitration Court.

## RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.—"ALL ITEMS."

## THE "C" INDEX.

(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000).

Period.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland. <sup>a</sup>	Australia. <sup>b</sup>
<i>Year—</i>									
1914 <sup>c</sup> ..	611	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	687
1921 <sup>c</sup> ..	923	n	1,025	972	949	n	994	941	1,013
1922 <sup>c</sup> ..	877	n	865	883	841	n	891	873	975
1923 ..	923	n	910	884	899	1,021	910	917	1,003
1924 ..	915	n	903	872	890	1,015	896	909	987
1925 ..	923	n	896	907	919	1,027	903	920	997
1926 ..	950	n	925	947	945	1,073	951	949	1,011
1927 ..	922	n	918	929	914	1,050	946	923	1,002
1928 ..	917	n	925	903	906	1,023	914	915	1,009
1929 ..	923	n	939	904	916	1,026	931	922	1,033
1930 ..	859	n	883	868	885	966	882	863	975
1931 ..	798	n	827	806	816	914	815	801	873
1932 ..	764	n	794	779	788	878	777	768	830
1933 ..	751	n	762	752	778	850	757	753	804
1934 ..	762	n	759	759	785	851	761	764	817
1935 ..	780	n	789	776	785	852	769	780	832
1936 ..	804	n	810	802	802	866	779	803	850
<i>Quarter—</i>									
1st, 1936	787	n	816	799	782	860	775	788	838
2nd, 1936	785	n	809	793	785	849	764	786	842
3rd, 1936	814	789	801	806	811	870	780	813	856
4th, 1936	828	806	815	808	831	884	795	825	862
1st, 1937	836	806	818	838	842	881	781	839	864

<sup>a</sup> Weighted average of Brisbane, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Warwick until 1936. From 1937, Townsville has replaced Charters Towers, and Bundaberg has replaced Warwick.

<sup>b</sup> Weighted average of six State Capital Cities.

<sup>c</sup> Month of November only. Not available for full years prior to 1923.

n Not available.

*Comparison of Index Numbers.*—It will be of interest to compare the behaviour over a number of years of the different series of price index numbers. This is done for Brisbane in the following table. The base for each series is the average of its own level in the six capital cities during the period 1923 to 1927. Thus the absolute levels of the various series are not directly comparable, but only their trends. Clothing and food and groceries have varied in much the same way since the high figures of the early Twenties, but rent and "miscellaneous" expenses have remained much more steady. The steadiness of the latter, however, is due largely to the presence of a large block of unchanged expenditure which the 1920 Basic Wage Commission considered should be included in the index.

#### RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.—BRISBANE.

(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000).

Period.	Food and Groceries only.	Rent (4 and 5 rooms) only.	Food, Groceries and Rent. "B" Index.	Clothing only.	Miscellaneous Household Expenditure	"All Items" of Household Expenditure "C" Index.
<i>Year—</i>						
1907 ..	530	283	442	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1911 ..	569	373	500	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1914 ..	603	466	554	657 <i>a</i>	728 <i>a</i>	611 <i>a</i>
1921 ..	1,014	630	877	1,125 <i>a</i>	944 <i>a</i>	923 <i>a</i>
1922 ..	899	690	825	977 <i>a</i>	923 <i>a</i>	877 <i>a</i>
1923 ..	947	704	861	1,075	934	923
1924 ..	945	708	861	1,040	938	915
1925 ..	970	713	879	1,032	934	923
1926 ..	1,000	815	934	1,009	928	950
1927 ..	940	832	902	965	936	922
1928 ..	935	839	901	945	936	917
1929 ..	951	841	912	944	935	923
1930 ..	844	775	819	910	931	859
1931 ..	778	680	743	847	923	798
1932 ..	738	641	704	813	907	764
1933 ..	699	681	690	791	900	751
1934 ..	727	691	713	786	900	762
1935 ..	763	720	747	772	904	780
1936 ..	791	766	781	777	917	804
<i>Quarter—</i>						
1st, 1936 ..	783	727	763	774	886	787
2nd, 1936 ..	771	739	760	777	886	785
3rd, 1936 ..	788	788	787	780	956	814
4th, 1936 ..	821	809	814	777	940	828
1st, 1937 ..	840	817	829	780	937	836

*a* Month of November only. Prices for clothing and miscellaneous household expenditure not available for full years prior to 1923.

*n* Not available.

To provide some comparison of variations of prices in the different States, the "B" Series index in each of the State capitals since 1907 is shown hereunder. The "B" Series index is chosen as it is available for thirty years past, and is influenced only by standard items of food and housing which are easily measurable. Unlike the "A" Series it is not influenced by very small, or very large, houses, which are not typical dwellings for the average family.

The index numbers are all directly comparable both from time to time, and from city to city (except for the qualification that housing is not always exactly the same in nature owing to differences of climate, and local habits in the different capitals). Until the third quarter of 1936, Brisbane, according to this index, had always the lowest cost of living of any capital city. In the last quarter of 1936, and the first quarter of 1937, however, Adelaide has had a lower figure than Brisbane.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.—FOOD, GROCERIES, AND RENT (FOUR AND FIVE ROOMS). (THE "B" INDEX).  
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000).

Period.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Australia. <sup>a</sup>
<i>Year—</i>							
1907 ..	548	495	<b>442</b>	524	594	508	520
1911 ..	606	539	<b>500</b>	618	672	542	578
1914 ..	687	616	<b>554</b>	671	679	621	648
1921 ..	1,036	977	<b>877</b>	975	982	1,044	992
1922 ..	979	908	<b>825</b>	921	913	942	930
1923 ..	1,034	983	<b>861</b>	973	940	998	988
1924 ..	1,022	950	<b>861</b>	981	967	1,013	975
1925 ..	1,050	979	<b>879</b>	1,006	990	1,011	1,002
1926 ..	1,070	1,008	<b>934</b>	1,003	992	1,027	1,024
1927 ..	1,060	996	<b>902</b>	999	975	988	1,011
1928 ..	1,064	993	<b>901</b>	1,003	1,013	956	1,014
1929 ..	1,115	1,036	<b>912</b>	1,030	1,038	992	1,054
1930 ..	1,059	948	<b>819</b>	929	968	939	978
1931 ..	929	818	<b>743</b>	777	852	846	852
1932 ..	867	778	<b>704</b>	736	805	822	803
1933 ..	822	742	<b>690</b>	716	768	792	768
1934 ..	840	769	<b>713</b>	742	802	814	792
1935 ..	858	808	<b>747</b>	764	810	827	818
1936 ..	878	835	<b>781</b>	796	849	856	844
<i>Quarter—</i>							
1st, 1936	871	817	<b>763</b>	766	813	832	828
2nd, 1936	870	825	<b>760</b>	788	842	837	834
3rd, 1936	874	844	<b>787</b>	826	882	877	852
4th, 1936	895	853	<b>814</b>	802	860	876	862
1st, 1937	900	847	<b>829</b>	810	861	873	864

<sup>a</sup> Weighted average of six State Capital Cities.



*Court Index Numbers.*—The index numbers used most frequently by the Arbitration and Industrial Courts are the "C" Series (All Items) and the "A" Series (Food, Groceries and Rent (All Houses)). The latest figures for these index numbers are given below for general information. In brackets in the last column of the first part of the table is shown the "Court Series" adopted by the Commonwealth Court in its Basic Wage Judgment of 1937 (see Chapter 12). The Court Series is obtained by multiplying the "C" Series index by .081.

## RETAIL PRICES INDEX NUMBERS.

Town or State.	Year 1936.	March Qtr. 1936.	June Qtr. 1936.	Sept. Qtr. 1936.	Dec. Qtr. 1936.	March Qtr. 1937.
<b>"C" SERIES—(ALL ITEMS)—BASE, 1923-27.</b>						
Sydney .. .. .	866	863	862	860	880	884 (71.6)
Melbourne .. .. .	844	828	832	857	857	854 (69.1)
Brisbane .. .. .	804	787	785	814	828	836 (67.7)
Adelaide .. .. .	839	823	838	856	838	845 (68.4)
Perth .. .. .	856	834	852	877	859	860 (69.6)
Hobart .. .. .	860	854	858	863	866	865 (70.0)
New South Wales <i>a</i> .. .. .	865	862	861	858	878	880 (71.2)
Victoria <i>a</i> .. .. .	843	826	832	857	856	853 (69.0)
Queensland <i>a</i> .. .. .	803	788	786	813	825	839 (67.9)
South Australia <i>a</i> .. .. .	835	820	834	852	835	841 (68.1)
Western Australia <i>a</i> .. .. .	870	850	867	891	873	875 (70.8)
Tasmania <i>a</i> .. .. .	850	844	846	851	857	855 (69.2)
Toowoomba .. .. .	802	782	785	811	831	842 (68.2)
Rockhampton .. .. .	802	799	793	806	808	838 (67.8)
Townsville .. .. .	866	860	849	870	884	881 (71.3)
Bundaberg .. .. .	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	789	806	806 (65.2)
Six Capital Cities <i>b</i> .. .. .	850	838	842	856	862	864 (69.9)
Thirty Towns <i>b</i> .. .. .	848	838	841	854	860	862 (69.8)
<b>"A" SERIES ("ALL HOUSES" INDEX)—BASE, 1911.</b>						
Sydney .. .. .	1,517	1,507	1,503	1,517	1,542	1,550
Melbourne .. .. .	1,472	1,435	1,453	1,498	1,503	1,491
Brisbane .. .. .	1,370	1,336	1,327	1,387	1,431	1,445
Adelaide .. .. .	1,341	1,302	1,339	1,363	1,358	1,370
Perth .. .. .	1,383	1,341	1,389	1,408	1,394	1,414
Hobart .. .. .	1,472	1,435	1,440	1,493	1,520	1,513
New South Wales <i>a</i> .. .. .	1,507	1,497	1,493	1,507	1,532	1,540
Victoria <i>a</i> .. .. .	1,466	1,429	1,446	1,491	1,497	1,484
Queensland <i>a</i> .. .. .	1,359	1,332	1,323	1,369	1,412	1,432
South Australia <i>a</i> .. .. .	1,332	1,294	1,330	1,354	1,350	1,362
Western Australia <i>a</i> .. .. .	1,402	1,358	1,404	1,428	1,416	1,434
Tasmania <i>a</i> .. .. .	1,437	1,405	1,407	1,451	1,484	1,480
Toowoomba .. .. .	1,330	1,318	1,325	1,313	1,364	1,398
Rockhampton .. .. .	1,327	1,332	1,319	1,317	1,340	1,342
Townsville .. .. .	1,459	1,471	1,430	1,436	1,500	1,487
Bundaberg .. .. .	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1,251	1,292	1,287
Six Capital Cities <i>b</i> .. .. .	1,461	1,434	1,445	1,475	1,490	1,493
Thirty Towns <i>b</i> .. .. .	1,453	1,427	1,436	1,466	1,482	1,485

*a* Weighted average for five towns.

*b* Weighted average.

*n* Not available.

## CHAPTER 12.—EMPLOYMENT.

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

The statistics of employment and unemployment given in this chapter include Census data and are followed by others dealing with trade unions and the operations of the State Industrial Court. The Section on Wages describes the principles followed by both the State and the Commonwealth Courts in prescribing "basic" wage rates; these rates and average wages are given also. This is followed by information on hours and regulation of working conditions. Details of mining and factory employment are given in Chapter 7, and of transport employment in Chapter 8.

The remainder of the chapter deals with apprenticeship, workers' compensation and accidents, unemployment insurance, and the special provision made for the relief of unemployment. Particulars are given of the Unemployment Relief Tax Fund.

The scope of State provision for the protection of labour is very wide and includes legislation regulating working conditions in factories and shops and in certain rural industries. Membership of a trade union is usually made compulsory under Awards of the Industrial Court, and the membership in Queensland is higher in relation to population than for Australia as a whole. This high degree of trade union organisation is unusual in a country chiefly occupied with rural production, and is partly explained by the fact that mining, sheep-shearing, sugar cane cutting, and meat export operations are carried out by men assembled in groups. Trade unionism and the prevailing levels of wages, of working conditions, and of employment are assisted also by the large proportion of persons employed by capital expenditure on development. At the 1933 Census 51,094 persons reported themselves as normally engaged upon constructional and maintenance work, 28 per cent. of the numbers engaged in producing all commodities. Development by Government agency has been a characteristic feature since the colony was established, and has been common practice throughout Australia. The promotion of employment runs parallel with the promotion of settlement.

*Public employment* is naturally large in proportion to total employment because of the numerous activities conducted by the State and its semi-governmental and local authorities. It is impossible to give the total employment directly provided through public expenditures inclusive of employment on works of all kinds, but the following information covers ordinary employment by the State Government in the regular public service, in permanent services such as police, education, public institutions, and railways, and in construction of railways and roads. Special employment on large works such as the Stanley River Dam, and employment in semi-governmental services such as public hospitals and by Local Authorities are excluded. So is the large amount of Unemployment Relief Labour. Including the equivalent of 10,000 full-time men on "relief," about 3,500 persons in public hospitals, probably 7,000 by Local Authorities, and employment on special undertakings, the amount of fairly direct employment provided by the Government (excluding Commonwealth Departments) would be increased by at least 22,000. This is all direct employment.

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1936.

How Employed.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.
Administrative, etc. .. .. .	4,287	1,003	5,290
Education Department .. .. .	2,752	2,592	5,344
Police Force .. .. .	1,323	2	1,325
Government Printing Office .. .. .	284	114	398
Charitable Institutions and Asylums .. .. .	497	444	941
Business Undertakings—			
Railways .. .. .	15,888	933	16,821
Other .. .. .	1,169	4	1,173
Construction—			
Public Works Department .. .. .	829	..	829
Public Estate Improvement .. .. .	631	..	631
Main Roads Commission .. .. .	2,108	3	2,111
Railways Department .. .. .	93	1	94
Total .. .. .	29,861	5,096	34,957

## 2. OCCUPATIONS.

*Industries.*—The following table shows the working population of Queensland according to the type of industry in which each person stated he (or she) belonged at the time of the 1933 Census. "Breadwinners" for Census purposes are all persons in receipt of an independent income or who would have been in receipt of an income but for involuntary unemployment. The 146,765 male dependants were chiefly children, as there were 138,429 males under 15 at the Census. The 352,456 female dependants were mostly wives and children. At the Census there were 176,400 married women, and 133,004 females under the age of 15.

## PERSONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES, CENSUS, 1933.

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
<i>Fishing and Trapping</i> .. .. .	2,055	9	2,064
<i>Agricultural, Pastoral, and Dairying—</i>			
Fruitgrowing .. .. .	5,110	145	5,255
Sugar growing .. .. .	18,922	285	19,207
Tobacco growing .. .. .	2,144	291	2,435
Cotton growing .. .. .	956	27	983
Wheat farming .. .. .	1,090	36	1,126
Other agricultural farming .. .. .	3,572	74	3,646
Farming, mixed or undefined .. .. .	27,482	779	28,261
Grazing .. .. .	22,643	628	23,271
Dairy farming .. .. .	21,508	1,998	23,506
Poultry farming .. .. .	566	75	641
Other .. .. .	3,013	67	3,080
Total .. .. .	107,006	4,405	111,411
<i>Forestry</i> .. .. .	4,054	27	4,081
<i>Mining and Quarrying</i> .. .. .	8,819	31	8,850

## PERSONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES, CENSUS, 1933—continued.

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
<i>Industrial—</i>			
Founding, engineering, &c. .. ..	9,636	167	9,803
Articles of dress .. ..	2,903	7,554	10,457
Food .. ..	12,923	988	13,911
Furniture, woodworking, &c. .. ..	4,529	167	4,696
Paper, printing, photography, &c. ..	3,510	1,046	4,556
Other manufacturing .. ..	7,632	1,627	9,259
Building .. ..	11,423	50	11,473
Roads, railways, earthworks, &c. ..	39,567	54	39,621
Gas, water, electricity .. ..	2,172	76	2,248
Total .. ..	94,295	11,729	106,024
<i>Transport and Communication—</i>			
Land transport .. ..	20,787	814	21,601
Water transport .. ..	6,028	90	6,118
Air transport .. ..	62	1	63
Communication .. ..	3,164	934	4,098
Total .. ..	30,041	1,839	31,880
<i>Commerce and Finance—</i>			
Property and finance .. ..	5,353	1,328	6,681
Commerce .. ..	36,747	11,923	48,670
Storage .. ..	101	10	111
Total .. ..	42,201	13,261	55,462
<i>Public Administration and Professional</i>	17,063	15,339	32,402
<i>Entertainment, Sport, and Recreation</i>	2,608	599	3,207
<i>Personal and Domestic Service</i> .. ..	6,479	27,845	34,324
<i>No Industry or Industry not stated a</i> ..	18,680	6,969	25,649
<i>Pensioners</i> .. ..	17,151	15,808	32,959
<i>Total Breadwinners b</i> .. ..	350,452	97,861	448,313
<i>Dependants</i> .. ..	146,765	352,456	499,221
Grand Total .. ..	497,217	450,317	947,534

a Includes unemployed persons for whom an industry was not stated.

b Includes Pensioners, and those of No Industry or Industry not stated.

The above classifications are reduced in the following table and comparisons are given with the Census of 1921. Primary producers include all those in the first four groups of the above table. Persons occupied in factories and workshops include all those in the Industrial group except those in the categories of Building and of Roads, railways, earthworks, etc., which are given separately. The persons in this group probably include men employed on the maintenance of transport facilities.

## OCCUPATIONS: PROPORTIONS AND INCREASES IN CLASSES.

Persons Engaged in—	Census, 1921.		Census, 1933.		Increase on 1921.
	Persons.	Per Cent.	Persons.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Primary production ..	108,381	33·6	126,406	32·4	16·6
Factory and workshop production <i>a</i> ..	51,450	16·0	54,930	14·1	6·7
<i>All primary and factory production</i> .. ..	159,831	49·6	181,336	46·5	13·5
<i>Building and construction</i> ..	33,364	10·4	51,094	13·1	53·1
Transport, &c. .. ..	29,790	9·2	31,880	8·2	7·0
Trade, &c. .. ..	40,092	12·5	55,462	14·2	38·3
Public and professional duties .. ..	28,123	8·7	32,402	8·3	15·2
Other services .. ..	30,890	9·6	37,531	9·7	21·5
<i>All services</i> .. ..	128,895	40·0	157,275	40·4	22·0
<i>All classified occupations</i> ..	322,090	100·0	389,705	100·0	21·0

*a* Includes production and supply of gas, water and electricity. See also page 131.

Primary production included increases of 14,330 for sugar, 7,675 for dairying and grazing, 2,380 for tobacco, and among decreases, 7,061 for mixed farming. The large increase in building and construction is chiefly comprised of 16,601 for roads, railways and earthworks, which may have included many relief workers. The group "Trade, etc." which shows the greatest rate of increase includes all persons engaged in banking and finance, and in the wholesale and retail distribution of goods.

*Grades of Employment.*—Persons actively engaged in an occupation in pursuit of an income are shown in the following table classified according to the grade of their employment.

## GRADES OF EMPLOYMENT, CENSUS, 1933.

Grade of Employment.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Employer .. .. .	32,384	3,682	36,066
Working on own account .. ..	51,312	6,617	57,929
Wage or salary earner .. .. .	145,978	50,586	196,564
Apprenticed wage earner .. ..	2,949	642	3,591
Wage earner employed part time, including those stated to be on Sustenance or Relief Work .. .. .	31,238	2,953	34,191
Unemployed, excluding those under age 21 years without previous occupation ..	44,983	9,515	54,498
Unemployed under age 21 years, stated to be without previous occupation ..	1,748	1,045	2,793
Helper not receiving salary or wage ..	6,266	865	7,131
Grade not applicable <i>a</i> .. ..	179,258	374,188	553,446
Not stated .. .. .	1,101	224	1,325
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>497,217</b>	<b>450,317</b>	<b>947,534</b>

*a* Includes pensioners, persons of private means not in business, persons engaged in home duties, scholars, and other dependants.

## 3. UNEMPLOYMENT.

In order to obtain a measure of fluctuations of employment in various industries, a sample collection is made from a number of firms engaged in different types of industry and commerce of the number of persons on their pay-rolls each month. The figures have been compiled as index numbers for each industry in the following table. The year ending 30th June, 1934, is the base for each industry, so that each index number shows the employment provided by each industry expressed as a proportion of the amount of employment in 1933-34.

## EMPLOYMENT INDEX NUMBERS, QUEENSLAND.

Class of Industry.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
MALES.				
Factory (150 Returns) .. ..	1,000	1,155	1,236	1,325
Retail Trade (120 Returns) .. ..	1,000	1,042	1,065	1,078
Wholesale Trade (50 Returns) .. ..	1,000	1,046	1,089	1,120
Miscellaneous Trade (20 Returns) .. ..	1,000	1,137	1,157	1,173
Banks and Insurance Companies .. ..	1,000	1,024	1,062	1,104
Government and Municipal .. ..	1,000	1,099	1,152	1,192
Building and Construction (50 Returns)	1,000	1,775	2,088	1,999
Total, All Groups .. ..	1,000	1,150	1,224	1,262
FEMALES.				
Factory (150 Returns) .. ..	1,000	1,060	1,076	1,129
Retail Trade (120 Returns) .. ..	1,000	1,058	1,097	1,131
Wholesale Trade (50 Returns) .. ..	1,000	1,060	1,111	1,151
Miscellaneous Trade (20 Returns) .. ..	1,000	1,076	1,173	1,124
Banks and Insurance Companies .. ..	1,000	1,057	1,104	1,180
Government and Municipal .. ..	1,000	1,027	1,051	1,067
Total, All Groups .. ..	1,000	1,046	1,076	1,107
TOTAL.				
Factory (150 Returns) .. ..	1,000	1,135	1,203	1,284
Retail Trade (120 Returns) .. ..	1,000	1,050	1,081	1,105
Wholesale Trade (50 Returns) .. ..	1,000	1,048	1,093	1,125
Miscellaneous Trade (20 Returns) .. ..	1,000	1,124	1,160	1,162
Banks and Insurance Companies .. ..	1,000	1,029	1,068	1,115
Government and Municipal .. ..	1,000	1,087	1,135	1,171
Building and Construction (50 Returns)	1,000	1,775	2,088	1,999
Total, All Groups .. ..	1,000	1,129	1,194	1,231

*Unemployment Insurance Figures.*—A more direct measure of employment is given in the following table, which records the greater part of the employment of men, women, and juveniles in Queensland. The figures are obtained from records of contributions to the Unemployment Insurance

Fund, and are simply the numbers of persons required to account for the revenue received.

The figures are given for each year and each quarter, and are averages over each of the periods. They disclose seasonal fluctuations each year, due to certain seasonal occupations, though the true seasonal trend is obscured by the course of the depression and recovery during the period. In another table (next page) estimates are given for the *unemployment* amongst men. The same data are used, but it is necessary to estimate the total number of men dependent on employment.

**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTORS.**

Year.	Average for Year.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	September Quarter.	December Quarter.
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1928 .. ..	130	130	131	126	132
1929 .. ..	129	122	127	132	133
1930 .. ..	120	120	116	125	120
1931 .. ..	107	104	103	108	111
1932 .. ..	108	102	102	113	113
1933 .. ..	111	104	106	114	119
1934 .. ..	123	112	118	127	136
1935 .. ..	135	126	130	137	147
1936 .. ..	140	132	129	148	151

NOTE.—The above figures are given as a measure of employment. For details of the finances of the Unemployed Workers' Insurance Fund see page 238.

*Bureau of Industry Estimates.*—The figures given in the next table are Bureau of Industry estimates of the numbers of employed and unemployed workers in Queensland since 1929. The latest estimate is published each month in "Economic News."

The proportions in the third and fourth columns are based on contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund, and the full time equivalent of relief work. The totals in the two preceding columns are obtained by dividing the approximate numbers of men dependent on employment, according to the proportions of employed and unemployed. The total numbers of men dependent on employment are increased with the normal growth of population, but no allowance is made for migration from other States. On the other hand, some of the men are not dependent on employment throughout the year. Others do not follow any regular employment, while some are sick or disabled.

Relief workers are included in the numbers employed. The average number in 1936 was 8,990. This is in terms of men fully employed throughout the year. Treating relief workers as unemployed the percentage of unemployed in 1936 would have been 12.6 and in the December Quarter of 1936 11.9.

Normal seasonal fluctuations have been eliminated from the figures so that they show the trend in relation to usual seasonal changes. The yearly figures are the averages of the twelve three-monthly periods ending with each of the twelve months.

## QUEENSLAND MEN WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS.

Period.	Approximate Number.		Percentage.		Percentage of Unemployed including "relief" workers. <i>b</i>
	Employed.	Unemployed. <i>a</i>	Em- ployed.	Un- employed.	
1929 (Average) ..	148,340	16,660	89.9	10.1	10.1
1930 (Average) ..	144,630	22,850	86.4	13.6	14.4
1931 (Average) ..	131,270	38,730	77.2	22.8	25.7
1932 (Average) ..	134,130	38,320	77.8	22.2	27.1
1933 (Average) ..	139,720	35,310	79.8	20.2	26.1
1934 (Average) ..	150,870	26,800	84.9	15.1	19.9
1935 (Average) ..	169,510	19,820	89.0	11.0	15.6
1936 (Average) ..	168,930	14,100	92.3	7.7	12.6
1936—					
March Quarter ..	165,890	16,350	91.0	9.0	14.5
June Quarter ..	167,900	15,010	91.8	8.2	13.6
September Quarter	173,950	9,650	94.7	5.3	10.1
December Quarter	168,300	14,980	91.9	8.1	11.9

*a* From all causes. See table below.

*b* The treatment of "relief" workers as employed or unemployed is arbitrary, because they do not include all relief workers (e.g., some on loan works), and on the other hand, some men nominally in the "relief" category are on work which formerly would have been regarded as normal employment and paid from loan funds.

*Census Figures.*—At the time of the 1933 Census, 46,731 men and 10,500 women, 57,291 persons, returned themselves as unemployed. This number of men, of course, exceeds the figure given in the above table for 1933, since it represents *individuals*, some of whom were in receipt of part-time relief work. The figure in the preceding table is an equivalent full-time value of "man-years" unemployment experienced during the year. The reasons given by these persons for their unemployment are shown in the following table.

## UNEMPLOYMENT—CAUSES AS STATED AT CENSUS, 1933.

Cause.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Scarcity of employment .. ..	39,555	7,569	47,124
Illness .. ..	2,396	1,189	3,585
Industrial disputes .. ..	311	16	327
Accident .. ..	945	73	1,018
Other causes .. ..	72	11	83
Voluntarily (so described) .. ..	646	479	1,125
Not stated .. ..	2,806	1,223	4,029
Total .. ..	46,731	10,560	57,291

*Unemployment in States.*—The only unemployment figures comparable for various States which are available are those showing the percentage of unemployment amongst members of certain unions which report regularly to the Commonwealth Statistician. Too much reliance must not be placed



upon these figures, however. They are only a sample, and not a sample taken from amongst the whole working population, since "returns are not collected from unions whose members are in permanent employment, such as railway and tramway employees, and public servants, or from unions whose members are casually employed (wharf labourers, shearers, etc.)" (Commonwealth Statistician's Labour Report 1935, page 103). The latter qualification is very important in Queensland on account of the large amount of seasonal employment in shearing, cane cutting and sugar milling, and meat export. In 1935, in Queensland 57,556 persons or 39 per cent. of the whole trade union membership were members of unions reporting unemployment figures, compared with 378,382, or 59 per cent., for the other States taken together.

UNEMPLOYMENT—PERCENTAGE OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS  
UNEMPLOYED.

State.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
New South Wales .. ..	32.5	28.9	24.7	20.6	15.4
Victoria .. ..	26.5	22.3	17.4	14.0	10.7
<b>Queensland .. ..</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>
South Australia .. ..	34.0	29.9	25.6	17.6	10.8
Western Australia .. ..	29.5	24.8	17.8	13.4	8.1
Tasmania .. ..	26.4	19.1	17.9	15.9	12.7
<b>Australia .. ..</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>12.2 <sup>a</sup></b>

<sup>a</sup> In March quarter, 1937, this percentage was reduced to 9.9.

#### 4. INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND TRADE UNIONS.

*The State Industrial Court.*—The Court of Industrial Arbitration consists of a Supreme Court Judge as President and two other members, and is legally competent to determine all industrial matters in relation to employers and employees, and in relation to the organisations representing them. There is no appeal to any superior authority. It is a Court of Arbitration rather than of law, but its decisions have the force of law, and its awards establish a code and follow general principles which are comparable to the principles of law. Except on special occasions when disputes between employees and their employers threaten breaches of industrial peace, the Court is occupied chiefly with regulating the conditions of employment in occupations where trade unionism already exists. This it does in considerable detail. The Court itself is charged with the duty of enforcing its awards, and is a Court of Appeal from magistrates who interpret and enforce the Court's awards. The Court follows the usual legal procedure of relying on evidence submitted by litigants, but it is not limited to this procedure. Except by consent solicitors and barristers of the Supreme Court may not appear in this Court, but the system has developed its own specialists and advocates.

The Court was first established in 1918 and now operates under "*The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1932 to 1936.*" It controls most of the employment in the State. The Commonwealth Court is superior within its jurisdiction, but in Queensland its awards are much more limited in their application than in other States.

The legislation referred to gives general and sometimes specific directions to the Court. All awards and decisions of the Court are published in the *Industrial Gazette*, a quarterly publication of the Department of Labour and Industry.

Details of the transactions carried out by the State Industrial Court during the last 10 years are as follow.

## BUSINESS OF INDUSTRIAL COURT, QUEENSLAND.

Nature of Transaction.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Applications for new awards, variation, rescission, or interpretation	206	173	108	142	114	208	187	172	320	185
Applications for compulsory conferences and references to disputes .. .. .	46	37	18	11	7	7	17	25	24	17
Applications <i>re</i> apprentices or improvers .. .. .	72	126	174	28	43	133	161	105	71	66
Applications for agreement to be made common rule .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Applications for deregistration of Industrial Union .. .. .	3	7	5	1	2	1	2	..	1	5
Appeals from decision of Conciliation Commissioner .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..
Appeals from decision of Industrial Magistrate .. .. .	13	17	11	13	11	4	9	26	25	29
Appeals from decision of Industrial Registrar .. .. .	..	2	..	8	2	1	3	..	1	..
Suspension of awards .. .. .	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applications for injunction and restraint orders .. .. .	1	2	..	1	2	..	1	4	3	2
Miscellaneous applications .. .. .	9	13	4	38	14	16	8	8	23	33
Cases filed at Townsville Registry	33	27	22	6	10	30	19	28	12	31
Agreements registered .. .. .	23	25	18	46	28	8	25	28	20	38
Applications to register Industrial Unions .. .. .	6	6	2	1	5	2	7	1	1	1
Number of Industrial Unions registered .. .. .	6	1	2	1	4	1	3	1	..	1
Number refused .. .. .	..	4	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..
Secret ballots .. .. .	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..

*The Basic Wage.*—The most important function of the Court is to determine the basic wage, which it varies from time to time on the applications of parties and on evidence submitted by them. In 1925 this wage was fixed by Act of Parliament, which provided that the wage fixed therein should operate for one year and thereafter until varied by the Court; no variation was made until 1930. This wage is the minimum to which margins are added for particular work or skill, and its variations apply to all wages under the Court's jurisdiction. The various basic rates are given in the Section on Wages, where the Commonwealth Court's rates are given also and an account of the adjustments used by that Court. The State basic wage is not varied except by the Court itself, but on occasions the Court has used a lower basis for industries adjudged to be below "average prosperity."

The basic wage is nominally intended to provide for the needs of a

man, his wife, and three children, but the proportion of men in industrial employment receiving only the basic wage is small, and among them the proportion with a wife and three or more dependent children is small also. There are no figures to show how many such families there may be. The index numbers used for determining variations in the purchasing power of wages are given in Chapter 11 on Prices.

*Industrial Disputes.*—Particulars of industrial disputes, the establishments and workpeople involved, and the time and wages lost, are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. The following table shows such information for the State of Queensland during the last 5 years.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Disputes.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1932 ..	10	210	1,061	1,156	2,217	21,166	18,541
1933 ..	11	11	2,636	884	3,520	13,876	10,077
1934 ..	7	830	2,453	420	2,873	29,718	24,200
1935 ..	13	29	1,794	201	1,995	73,351	57,960
1936 ..	12	12	1,052	194	1,246	14,653	12,325

A comparison with the other States of Australia is given in the next table.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, 1936.

State or Territory.	Disputes.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss of Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales ..	188	231	50,557	1,728	52,285	432,513	414,375
Victoria ..	10	22	1,599	224	1,823	12,251	9,899
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>1,246</b>	<b>14,653</b>	<b>12,325</b>
S. Australia ..	1	1	101	..	101	505	400
W. Australia ..	19	49	3,408	1,309	4,717	32,408	27,714
Tasmania ..	4	4	369	6	375	3,718	3,212
N. Territory ..	1	1	40	..	40	1,200	900
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>57,118</b>	<b>3,469</b>	<b>60,587</b>	<b>497,248</b>	<b>468,825</b>

*Trade Unions in Queensland.*—In order that they may be represented in claims before the State Industrial Court, unions both of employees and employers must be registered under "*The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1932*," Practically all unions of employees are registered in this way. The few exceptions are those unions all of whose members are covered by awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The following table gives particulars of membership of these unions, showing separately each union which at 31st December, 1936, had 1,000 or more members. The numbers of unions at 31st December, 1936, were:—employees' 77, and employers' 12.

## MEMBERSHIP OF UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND.

Name of Union.	Membership in Queensland as at 31st December.				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
<i>Unions of Employees.</i>					
Australian Workers' ..	26,862	33,500	44,156	53,547	52,277
Fed. Clerks' (C. and S. Q'land)	5,570	6,030	6,350	6,792	7,446
Amalgamated Clothing and Allied Trades ..	3,764	6,120	6,499	6,106	6,830
Aust. Railways Union (Q'land)	5,789	5,845	5,885	6,287	6,434
Carpenters' and Joiners' ..	2,680	3,794	3,812	5,232	5,930
Aust. Meat Industry (Q'land)	3,415	3,991	4,466	4,847	5,518
Q'land Shop Assistants' ..	3,830	3,794	4,176	4,310	4,957
Queensland Teachers' ..	4,227	4,259	3,853	3,677	4,595
Amalgamated Engineering	2,924	3,203	3,360	3,910	4,163
Amalgamated Foodstuffs' ..	2,382	2,897	2,715	3,120	3,871
Queensland State Service ..	2,782	3,405	3,514	3,747	3,869
Amalgamated Road Transport Workers' ..	2,440	2,710	2,977	3,179	3,476
Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen ..	2,792	2,609	2,849	3,071	3,279
Miscellaneous Workers' ..	2,765	2,969	3,110	2,879	3,216
Federated Storemen and Packers' (Brisbane) ..	2,381	2,333	2,389	2,499	2,632
Queensland Colliery ..	2,006	2,083	2,096	2,268	2,281
Queensland Branch Printing Industry ..	2,005	2,038	2,023	2,070	2,132
Bank Officers' ..	1,280	1,261	1,868	1,935	1,995
Aust. Builders' Labourers' Federation (Q'land) ..	859	940	813	1,160	1,905
Australian Fed. Union of Loco. Enginemen ..	2,023	1,987	1,938	1,800	1,890
Electrical Trades ..	1,296	1,368	1,393	1,587	1,724
Coachmakers' ..	1,639	1,624	1,688	1,690	1,640
Queensland Railway Traffic	1,219	1,502	1,456	1,479	1,591
Queensland Branch, Water-side Workers' Federation	<i>n</i>	2,259	1,775	2,064	1,578
Federated Liquor Trade ..	1,081	1,158	1,257	1,390	1,543
Federated Furnishing Trade	1,188	1,244	1,309	1,399	1,534
Theatrical Employees' ..	1,014	1,159	1,430	1,415	1,520
Aust. Trained Nurses' ..	1,424	1,311	1,331	1,347	1,434
Federated Clerks' Union (North Q'land) ..	966	1,083	1,138	1,295	1,347
Queensland Police ..	1,222	1,243	1,220	1,249	1,278
Q'land Railway Maintenance	968	1,108	1,238	1,222	1,253
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' ..	900	931	949	1,017	1,087
Brisbane Tramways' ..	923	921	928	1,032	1,044
Queensland Government Professional Officers' ..	842	911	921	981	1,034
Other Unions ..	10,827	12,849	11,823	12,422	12,041
Total ..	108,285	126,439	138,705	154,025	160,344
<i>Unions of Employers.</i>					
Q'land Cane Growers' ..	7,472	7,794	7,745	7,992	8,175
United Graziers' Ass'n. of Queensland ..	1,885	1,921	2,040	2,142	2,226
Other ..	1,097	1,312	1,565	1,535	1,389
Total ..	10,454	11,027	11,350	11,669	11,790

*n* Not available.

*Trade Unions in Australia.*—The Commonwealth Statistician supplies the following figures of the membership of all trade unions in Australia. At the 31st December, 1932, there were 361 separate unions in Australia, but the number had decreased to 356 at 31st December, 1936. Membership, however, had increased from 740,831 to 814,809. The latter membership represented 294 per 1,000 male and female breadwinners (using the Census of 1933 proportion of breadwinners), compared with 394 in Queensland.

#### TRADE UNIONS, AUSTRALIA, MEMBERSHIP.

Industrial Groups.	At 31st December.				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Wood, furniture, &c. ..	27,054	27,164	25,886	27,079	25,365
Engineering, metal works, &c. ..	72,883	69,244	73,363	76,070	79,047
Food, drink, tobacco, &c. ..	61,183	62,103	65,663	68,292	72,120
Clothing, hats, boots, &c. ..	51,154	50,173	56,484	59,484	62,269
Books, printing, &c. ..	18,128	18,113	18,285	18,808	19,425
Other manufacturing ..	40,578	42,577	43,720	44,388	46,832
Building .. ..	52,582	52,936	53,140	51,034	56,727
Mining, quarrying, &c. ..	32,846	30,166	36,560	36,636	40,184
Railway and tramway services ..	91,889	90,521	91,035	97,443	94,944
Other land transport ..	17,158	16,408	13,566	10,539	10,287
Shipping, &c. ..	32,994	32,691	29,363	26,388	27,346
Pastoral, agricultural, &c. ..	21,237	20,997	22,599	28,782	31,869
Domestics, hotels, &c. ..	20,993	20,849	19,585	19,043	16,091
Public Service .. ..	80,889	79,809	77,365	82,766	232,303
Banking insurance and clerical ..	28,420	27,884	33,947	34,415	
Retail and wholesale ..	24,983	26,426	29,009	32,619	
Municipal, sewerage, and labouring .. ..	30,639	30,261	32,482	38,926	
Other .. ..	35,221	41,076	40,515	38,118	814,809
Total .. ..	740,831	739,398	762,567	790,830	

#### 5. WAGES.

*Commonwealth Basic Wage.*—Prior to 1921 the Commonwealth basic wage, when declared, was based on "Harvester" judgment when Mr. Justice Higgins fixed £2 2s. per week as a reasonable wage to provide for "a family of about five" in Melbourne in 1907. It was varied by the index number ("A" Series) for the calendar year or for the four quarters immediately preceding the declaration.

From 1921, the Commonwealth basic wage has been adjusted quarterly after the index number becomes available, and, since April, 1934, the

variation has taken effect from the commencement of the third month after the end of the quarter to which the index number refers.

From 1921 until the first quarter of 1933, the wage was varied in accordance with the fluctuations of the Index Number of food, groceries and rent (all houses)—the "A" series—taking as a basis the "Harvester" 7s. a day in Melbourne in 1907. In 1921, the "Powers" 3s. was added to the "Harvester" equivalent by Mr. Justice Powers to allow for the lag while the rise of prices was preceding the calculation and application of the index number. This 3s. became a permanent addition. As an emergency "depression" measure, 10 per cent. was deducted from the gross amount of the standard wage from February, 1931, until the first quarter of 1933. From the latter date until the Court's judgment of 17th April, 1934, the Basic Wage was varied in accordance with the fluctuations of the "All Items" ("C" Series) Index. The 1934 Judgment introduced a new basis, under which an index number of 1,000 ("C" Series) was equivalent to a wage of 81s. Variations were made in amounts of not less than 2s. per week.

The 1937 Judgment divides the Basic Wage into two parts. There is (i.) a "needs" wage, which is varied automatically by amounts of not less than one or more shillings per week with changes in the cost of living. It is the same as the Basic Wage under the 1934 Judgment; but, to determine it, the Court has adopted a special "Court" Index number, obtained by multiplying the "C" index number by .081, which gives the wage in shillings (see Chapter 11, page 218). (ii.) To the "needs" wage is added a constant "prosperity" loading, which varies between States, and is lower for railway awards. The Court desired not to disturb the existing distribution of industrial activity amongst States. The loading for Queensland (and New South Wales and Victoria) is 6s. and for other States 4s. Railway awards, in the four States affected, have a smaller "loading."

*State Basic Wage.*—A basic wage was not declared by the Queensland Industrial Court prior to 1921, but £3 17s. was generally recognised as the "living wage" in its awards. Since 1920 the basic wage has been fixed by the Court from time to time (except in 1925 when it was fixed by legislation), after hearing evidence as to the cost of living and capacity of industries to pay. Until recently "the 1921 standard" has been regarded as the Queensland standard for real wages. (i.e., the standard of purchasing power required as a basis for wage earners). The money value was then £4 5s., and was fixed at about the peak of post-war prices.

The Basic Wage as fixed (and shown in the table which follows) is applicable throughout the south-eastern division of the State, while allowances are added for various divisions covering the rest of the State, partly on account of higher "costs of living" in these districts. The allowances (per week for adult males) are:—Northern district, 10s.; North Western, 17s. 4d.; Mackay, 5s. 6d.; South Western, 7s. 4d. They have not been changed since they were instituted in 1921. Half the amounts are allowed for females.

For details of index numbers, see Chapter 11.

Particulars of basic wages in Brisbane are as follow:—

## "BASIC WAGE," BRISBANE.

Period.	Index Numbers.		"Harvester Equivalent" Wage.	Adult Basic Wages.							
	Food, Groceries, and Rent (All Houses).	"All Items."		Common- wealth Male.	Queensland (State).						
					Male.		Female.		Date of Operation.		
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Year, 1907 ..	794	n	1 18 0								
Year, 1911 ..	915	n	2 4 0								
June qr., 1914	990	n	2 7 6								
Dec. qr., 1920	1,637	1,054	3 18 6			4 5 0	2 3 0		1/3/21		
Dec. qr., 1921	1,444	923	3 9 6	3 12 6	4 0 0	2 1 0			1/3/22		
June qr., 1925	1,530	921	3 13 6	3 16 6							
Sept. qr., 1925	1,541	925	3 14 0	3 17 0	4 5 0	2 3 0			28/9/25 <sup>a</sup>		
Dec. qr., 1927	1,610	925	3 17 6	4 0 6							
Dec. qr., 1928	1,608	922	3 17 0	4 0 0							
Dec. qr., 1929	1,624	921	3 18 0	4 1 0							
June qr., 1930	1,461	870	3 10 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	2 1 0			1/8/30		
Sept. qr., 1930	1,406	851	3 7 6	3 10 6	3 17 0	1 19 6			1/12/30		
Dec. qr., 1930	1,342	820	3 4 6	3 0 9							
Mar. qr., 1931	1,343	814	3 4 6	3 0 9	3 14 0	1 19 0			1/7/31		
Dec. qr., 1931	1,289	786	3 2 0	2 18 6							
Dec. qr., 1932	1,229	752	2 19 0	2 15 10							
Dec. qr., 1933	1,228	753	2 19 0	2 19 4							
Dec. qr., 1934	1,260	763	3 0 6	3 2 0							
Mar. qr., 1935	1,283	773	3 1 6	3 2 0							
June qr., 1935	1,288	776	3 2 0	3 2 0							
Sept. qr., 1935	1,326	787	3 3 6	3 4 0							
Dec. qr., 1935	1,333	784	3 4 0	3 4 0							
Mar. qr., 1936	1,336	787	3 4 0	3 4 0							
June qr., 1936	1,327	785	3 3 6	3 4 0							
Sept. qr., 1936	1,387	814	3 6 6	3 6 0							
Dec. qr., 1936	1,431	828	3 8 6	3 6 0	3 18 0	2 1 0			1/4/37		
Mar. qr., 1937	1,445	836	3 9 6	3 11 0 b							

<sup>a</sup> Fixed by Basic Wage Act.<sup>b</sup> The Basic Wage, varied according to the 1934 Judgment would have been £3 8 0: but the 1937 Judgment added a special loading of 3/-. For the next quarter, and in future, the loading will be 6/-.

n Not available.

*Average Wages.*—Actual wages are generally higher than the basic wage, because they include margins for particular occupations and for varying degrees of skill.

The table on the next page gives the Commonwealth Statistician's calculations of the average wages paid in the various States for adult males since 1914. They are weighted by the proportions of the various industrial groups in each State. The Queensland average rate, which in 1914 was the

lowest with the exception of Tasmania, is now the highest. However, direct comparisons must be made with qualification, since the varying proportions in the different States of industrial groups, in which average wage rates differ, affects the State averages considerably.

WAGES, ADULT MALE RATES. *a*

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30 June, 1914 ..	55 11	54 4	<b>52 10</b>	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
31 Dec., 1915 ..	57 7	55 3	<b>54 4</b>	54 8	63 4	53 2	56 6
31 Dec., 1920 ..	94 0	86 1	<b>91 6</b>	82 8	89 9	85 9	89 10
31 Dec., 1921 ..	95 10	93 7	<b>96 8</b>	89 5	95 0	91 8	94 6
31 Dec., 1922 ..	91 6	91 4	<b>93 10</b>	87 6	93 9	88 5	91 6
31 Dec., 1923 ..	94 6	95 7	<b>94 2</b>	90 9	94 2	92 4	94 4
31 Dec., 1924 ..	93 6	95 5	<b>95 9</b>	91 10	94 8	92 6	94 3
31 Dec., 1925 ..	96 0	97 2	<b>99 11</b>	94 4	97 0	93 5	96 9
31 Dec., 1926 ..	100 5	99 6	<b>100 1</b>	95 8	98 9	94 10	99 4
31 Dec., 1927 ..	101 10	100 3	<b>100 1</b>	96 7	98 10	93 10	100 2
31 Dec., 1928 ..	102 6	99 8	<b>101 2</b>	96 2	99 6	93 3	100 5
31 Dec., 1929 ..	102 11	101 1	<b>101 2</b>	97 2	100 7	94 8	101 2
31 Dec., 1930 ..	99 1	96 11	<b>92 5</b>	92 8	99 7	92 1	96 9
31 Dec., 1931 ..	93 5	82 2	<b>89 0</b>	75 0	84 1	79 9	86 10
31 Dec., 1932 ..	84 11	77 10	<b>88 5</b>	72 7	81 9	78 1	81 10
31 Dec., 1933 ..	81 11	77 0	<b>88 1</b>	73 5	81 4	78 0	80 6
31 Dec., 1934 ..	83 2	78 8	<b>88 9</b>	75 6	84 1	79 7	82 0
31 Dec., 1935 ..	84 2	79 9	<b>88 5</b>	77 11	84 2	81 0	82 10
31 Mar., 1936 ..	84 2	79 11	<b>88 5</b>	77 11	85 5	81 10	83 1
30 June, 1936 ..	84 5	80 5	<b>88 6</b>	78 0	85 5	81 11	83 4
30 Sept., 1936 ..	84 11	81 2	<b>88 7</b>	78 9	86 9	83 1	83 11
31 Dec., 1936 ..	85 6	83 1	<b>88 7</b>	79 6	88 6	83 3	84 10

*a* Averages, weighted by Industrial groups, for a full week's work.

## 6. HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS.

Minimum working conditions are prescribed for employees in shops and factory and other legislation, and in awards of the Industrial Court. These regulations are often as important as wages. They include provisions to protect the health, welfare and safety of workers in mines, pastoral stations, sugar mills and fields, factories and workshops, construction camps and in shops of all kinds. Industrial awards require payments for specified public holidays and usually include annual holidays. When wage rates are on an hourly basis or are for seasonal occupations, they are usually "loaded" to cover such provisions as far as possible.



*Hours.*—The standard working week in Queensland is one of 44 hours, and overtime rates are required for hours worked in excess thereof. Regulation of working time includes limitations on the "spread" of hours where time is broken, and outside which extra payments are required. These conditions are a means of increasing the wages paid in occupations requiring work to be done outside the normal working hours.

The following table gives the average weekly hours of labour. The figures are averages of the number of hours per week which are worked under the awards for different industries in the various States, weighted according to the number of workers in each group.

MALES WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOUR, AUSTRALIA.

At End of Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1927 ..	44-44	46-82	<b>43-96</b>	46-78	45-75	47-16	45-46
1928 ..	44-17	46-70	<b>43-96</b>	46-67	45-30	46-85	45-27
1929 ..	44-14	46-83	<b>43-96</b>	46-83	45-58	47-09	45-34
1930 ..	45-64	46-85	<b>44-43</b>	46-83	45-55	47-09	45-98
1931 ..	44-22	46-88	<b>44-98</b>	46-83	45-55	46-76	45-51
1932 ..	44-19	46-86	<b>44-99</b>	46-83	45-51	46-75	45-49
1933 ..	44-23	46-82	<b>44-00</b>	46-83	45-51	46-77	45-36
1934 ..	44-23	46-82	<b>44-00</b>	46-83	45-51	46-77	45-36
1935 ..	44-18	46-74	<b>43-69</b>	46-63	45-48	46-75	45-26
1936 ..	44-08	46-41	<b>43-69</b>	46-55	45-30	46-33	45-09

## 7. JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

*Apprenticeship.*—Under the *Apprentices and Minors Acts, 1929 to 1934*, provision has been made for an Apprenticeship Executive, comprising a Chairman and a Group Committees Chairman, both appointed by the Government, and three representatives each of employers and of unions elected by the respective representatives on the Group Committees. Each member is appointed for a period of three years and is eligible for re-appointment.

For each trade or group of trades there is a Group Apprenticeship Committee subject to the control of the Executive. At present there are 14 Group Committees and 2 sub-committees in Brisbane while there are 8 Advisory Committees for country centres.

Close co-operation between the employers and the Executive exists and every opportunity is taken to provide for the skilled training of the apprentices. They are appointed on probation for three months and are required to attend classes at the Technical Colleges during their apprenticeship. During the year ended 30th June, 1937, there were 1,709 apprentices attending the Central Technical College, 689 attending Technical Colleges

outside Brisbane, and 393 taking correspondence courses. For the year ended 30th June, 1936, the numbers were 1,430, 579, and 161 respectively. The percentage of passes at the annual examinations is high, being 82·3 per cent. in 1935 and 84·4 in 1936.

The number of apprentices indentured is shown in the following table.

APPRENTICES—QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Number Indentured.	Number Cancelled.	Net Gain.
1929-30 .. .. .	826	140	686
1930-31 .. .. .	572	168	404
1931-32 .. .. .	322	239	83
1932-33 .. .. .	435	86	349
1933-34 .. .. .	575	83	492
1934-35 .. .. .	713	58	655
1935-36 .. .. .	1,162	79	1,083
1936-37 .. .. .	1,219	128	1,091

*Juvenile Employment Schemes.*—Considerable efforts to alleviate the unemployment of young people have been made during recent years by the Departments of Labour and Industry, Agriculture and Stock, and Public Instruction, in conjunction with the various churches. Various rural, industrial and commercial schemes are now in operation and the numbers who have accepted employment or training under rural schemes up to 30th June, 1937, are as follows:—

St. Lucia Farm Training Scheme .. .. .	304
Riverview Farm Training Scheme .. .. .	341
Abergowrie Farm Training Scheme .. .. .	62
Rural Training Scheme .. .. .	672
Juvenile Employment Bureau Rural Section: Farm scholars, farm learners and Forestry jobs (up to 31st December, 1936) .. .. .	936

The total number of boys and girls placed in commercial and industrial employment up to 31st December, 1936, has been considerable, as the following figures indicate:—

Juvenile Employment Bureau: Industrial Section—

Indentured Apprentices .. .. .	1489
Others (including 316 girls) .. .. .	1637
Commercial Section (including 865 girls) .. .. .	1940

*Vocational Training Classes.*—The Department of Labour and Industry in addition is responsible for vocational training classes at the Technical Colleges in Brisbane, Ipswich, Townsville and Charters Towers. The numbers attending the various classes vary, the average monthly attendances being 96, 34, 13 and 25 respectively. There is also a Housecraft Training School in Brisbane for unemployed girls, with an average monthly attendance of 20.

## 8. WORKERS' COMPENSATION.

The numbers of industrial accidents reported in Australia are given in the following table (for Mining Accidents, see page 127).

## INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1931 ..	41	14	5	6	18	8	92
1932 ..	56	9	8	3	21	6	103
1933 ..	54	17	9	2	26	8	116
1934 ..	55	24	13	1	33	7	133
1935 ..	42	21	8	5	32	3	111

## PERSONS KILLED.

1931 ..	41	14	5	6	18	8	92
1932 ..	56	9	8	3	21	6	103
1933 ..	54	17	9	2	26	8	116
1934 ..	55	24	13	1	33	7	133
1935 ..	42	21	8	5	32	3	111

PERSONS INCAPACITATED. *a*

1931 ..	4,307	398	278	182	430	54	5,649
1932 ..	4,615	441	235	123	392	93	5,899
1933 ..	5,337	558	232	134	561	76	6,898
1934 ..	5,696	720	479	117	939	136	8,087
1935 ..	6,134	719	480	222	985	177	8,717

*a* In New South Wales all accidents involving more than 7 days incapacity are included; in other States more than 14 days.

*Workers' Compensation Insurance.*—In Queensland it is compulsory for employers to insure workers against injury, and the business is handled by the State Government Insurance Office. Separate sections deal with (a) ordinary industrial accidents, including certain industrial diseases, such as lead poisoning, and (b) miners' phthisis, including contraction of similar diseases by workers in the quarry, flour, and bread industries. Five years particulars are given hereunder:—

## WORKERS' COMPENSATION (STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE).

Particulars.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Accidents—					
Claims admitted during year—					
Fatal .. No.	78	107	127	152	156
Non-fatal .. No.	11,679	13,428	13,704	17,092	19,604
Premiums collected £	274,821	286,723	350,187	391,931	449,537
Claims paid during year £	312,582	320,747	309,409	395,004	463,353
Miners' phthisis, &c., <i>a</i> —					
Recipients <i>b</i> .. No.	818	750	696	603	493
Premiums collected £	14,698	19,001	27,139	22,698	35,821
Claims paid .. £	38,007	33,852	28,824	23,073	19,279

*a* Comprising mining, quarrying, stone crushing or cutting, baking, and flour milling diseases.

*b* Including dependants of workers (widows and children).

Liability for accidents has been increasing in recent years, and, from July, 1936, the State Insurance Office found it necessary to increase premium rates in a graded manner for certain occupations where the claims ratio was more than 50 per cent. of premiums.

### 9. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Compulsory insurance against the risks of unemployment is now generally recognised as desirable, and the principle that its cost should be shared by the insured employees, by their employers, and by the community through its Government, has been generally adopted. The further principle is accepted that employees and industries enjoying more stable employment should share equally in the costs with others more susceptible, and variations in premiums according to risk are not usual. The Queensland system was introduced to make provision not only for what might be termed ordinary unemployment, but also for seasonal workers whose higher seasonal wages do not cover "off-season" periods.

Special provision is made for other men whose work is intermittent, e.g., waterside workers, and also for coal miners.

Unemployment insurance is not intended to and cannot cope with the more violent fluctuations of the whole economic system, and for the excess unemployment in times of depression supplementary provision is made solely from Government funds.

*Queensland System.*—This was established in 1923 to cover all persons working under State awards, with contributions of 3d. per week from each employee and the same amount from the employer and the Government. In 1928 these contributions were increased to 6d. at which they have remained, and other classes of persons have been admitted to the scheme. Standard Sustenance Benefits are paid to eligible persons after six months' contributions for a maximum period of 15 weeks in one year and for reduced periods if contributions have been for less than 6 months. The periods and eligibility for benefits were temporarily reduced during the depression years from 1930 but have since been restored.

Benefits are at the rate of 14s. per week for individuals of either sex in the Brisbane and Southern districts, with 10s. added for a married man supporting his wife, and 4s. for each dependent child under 16 years of age. Higher payments are made in other districts which conform to those for which higher basic wages are prescribed, the highest being 17s., 12s. 6d., and 5s. in the North-Western district.

*Finance.*—During the first four years the Fund accumulated a credit balance of £177,638, but the drought of 1926-27 increased unemployment and the credit balance of the Fund was reduced to £10,665. Increased rates of contributions restored the credit balance to £62,997 for 1928-29, but by 1931 this was converted into a debit balance. The reductions in benefits protected the Fund, and since 1931-32 it has steadily increased. In the following table the increasing contributions reflect increasing employment, and the increasing expenditures since 1932-33 represent the restoration of benefits. The credit balance at 30th June, 1936, was 64 per cent. of the year's expenditure.

## UNEMPLOYED WORKERS' INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND.

Item.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Receipts—</i>					
Employees', contributions	137,385	141,294	150,220	168,306	176,782
Employers' contributions					
Government .. ..	32,314	31,830	32,642	35,592	38,934
Other .. ..	105,070	109,464	117,578	132,714	137,848
Government Endowment	136,910	137,000	142,764	167,294	176,824
Other .. ..	188	146	104	142	164
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>411,867</b>	<b>419,734</b>	<b>443,308</b>	<b>504,048</b>	<b>530,552</b>
<i>Expenditure—</i>					
Sustenance Benefits ..	361,446	315,914	336,763	386,478	452,920
Administration .. ..	22,623	22,737	22,906	24,031	26,554
Other .. ..	1,036	156	94	179	184
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>385,105</b>	<b>338,807</b>	<b>359,763</b>	<b>410,688</b>	<b>479,658</b>
<b>Credit Balance of Fund ..</b>	<b>—1,308</b>	<b>79,619</b>	<b>163,164</b>	<b>256,524</b>	<b>307,419</b>

*Australian Proposals.*—A report to the Commonwealth Government on a scheme of Unemployment Insurance for Australia has recently been made by the Chief Insurance Officer of the British system (Mr. G. H. Ince). The financial estimates were based upon the probable revenue and expenditure for the year 1935-36. Unemployment was then high, averaging 13.9 per cent. for Australia, and the scheme should assure a comfortable surplus under present conditions. It is designed, however, to cover a cycle of good and bad years with reserves accumulated for the bad years. It would not cover the very excessive unemployment of the recent depression. In Queensland the maximum period of benefits is fifteen weeks, after six months' contributions. The scheme for Australia proposes twenty-six weeks after a full year's contributions.

The proposal is to include all persons whose wages or salaries are fixed by a State or Commonwealth tribunal. Contributions would be 9d. per man per week each from the Government, the employer, and the man himself. Benefits would be 15s. per week for an insured man, plus 12s. for a wife, plus 4s. 6d. for each child. The number of eligible workers is estimated at about 1½ million. It was estimated that on the unemployment prevailing in 1935-36 the scheme would cost £5,700,000, to which Governments would contribute £1,900,000 as Governments, and £440,000 as employers. Benefits would absorb £5,070,000 and administration £455,000. As actual unemployment varied from this assumed standard, contributions and benefits would rise and fall.

An alternative scheme was offered by the British adviser at a slightly lower cost, with flat rate contributions, totalling 2s. per man per week, and correspondingly lower benefits, but with variations in the duration of benefits in different States adjusted to the reported variations in unemployment in the various States during 1935-36.

## 10. SPECIAL UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.

The intensity of the depression in 1930-31 made special provision necessary for the relief of unemployment and a special tax was imposed to provide funds for that relief. The proceeds are administered by the Department of Labour and Industry, and the Fund is a Trust Fund not included in Treasury Consolidated Revenue. Rates and other information are given in Chapter 2.

The greater part of the revenue is used in payment for work done through public authorities by the (otherwise) unemployed. Payments are made according to the needs of the individuals and their families, and work is done according to its value at basic wage rates with minor variations, but there is now an increasing proportion of full-time work, and subsidies are paid for loan works not otherwise justified.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TAX FUND, QUEENSLAND.

Item.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
<i>Income—</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Sale of stamps ..	690,319	1,106,705	1,214,731	1,364,039	1,340,726
Taxation Dept. ..	399,326	699,305	740,711	1,050,128	1,147,315
Golden Casket Grant ..	..	..	12,500	11,750	6,596
Total .. ..	1,089,645	1,806,010	1,967,942	2,425,917	2,494,637
<i>Payments—</i>					
To Public Authorities—					
Brisbane City Council	442,996	710,288	721,967	576,280	621,516
Other Local Authorities	316,678	572,795	581,214	443,518	545,105
Main Roads Commission .. ..	108,987	59,885	35,658	38,969	139,595
Department of—					
Railways .. ..	73,074	38,951	42,099	4,383	15,536
Public Lands .. ..	25,213	27,786	..	..	4,268
Mines (Prospecting)	24,735	7,960	4,597	23,604	40,910
Agriculture and Stock	7	1,438	1,473	1,613	2,824
Harbours and Marine	596	..	6,650	13,286	35,592 <sup>a</sup>
Public Works (State					
Schools) .. ..	37,290	54,193	48,119	57,797	68,321
Other Schools and					
Churches .. ..	..	6,944	74,484	79,302	79,473
Other .. ..	26,007	12,455	1,761	26,069	123,346
Other Relief Pay-					
ments—					
Rations .. ..	80,985	185,152	230,608	238,897	234,448
Other .. ..	24,120	41,042	81,555	89,806	647,852 <sup>b</sup>
Administration—					
Taxation Dept. ..	26,445	32,255	47,121	50,472	54,732
Dept. of Labour ..	13,541	19,967	26,582	30,397	39,664
Total .. ..	1,200,674	1,771,111	1,903,888	1,674,393	2,653,182
Credit Balance of Fund	—108,501	—73,602	—9,548	741,976	583,431

<sup>a</sup> Including Bureau of Industry River Improvement Works.

<sup>b</sup> Including subsidies towards cost of certain loan works.

NOTE.—During 1936-37, Receipts of the Fund were £2,609,122, payments £3,031,914, leaving a balance of £160,639.

## Chapter 13.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

This Chapter gives particulars of the financial relations between the Commonwealth and the States. These are followed by details of Queensland State consolidated revenue and expenditure, and of loan expenditures and public debt.

Section 4 deals with Commonwealth Government finances and Section 5 with aggregates for all Australian Governments.

Taxation is dealt with in Section 6 for Queensland and more briefly for the Commonwealth and all States. The remaining sections deal with Queensland only.

Local government finance is briefly stated in Section 7. Section 8 gives a comprehensive summary for other State semi-Government and public bodies.

Section 9 provides net aggregates for all State public finance. The last section gives information regarding particular State Institutions.

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Under the Federal Constitution both the functions of Government and the sources of revenue are divided, but it is not possible to divide them in such a way as to make each sovereign governing authority financially independent. The Commonwealth has of necessity greater taxing powers; and it has always contributed towards the needs of the States. By the Financial Agreement of 1927 and its ratification, the basis of these contributions became part of the Constitution. But other payments are made also. During recent years special Commonwealth grants have been made to three of the States (South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania). Other grants are made from time to time to all States for particular purposes, the chief being from petrol taxation for Main Roads. Details are given in a subsequent table.

Payments from the Commonwealth to the State Governments fall into three categories:—

- (a) Constitutional contributions towards public debt charges (see below).
- (b) Special grants to particular States, made on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission.
- (c) Payments for special purposes determined by the Commonwealth and expended through the States, usually for convenience of administration.

*The Financial Agreement of 1928.*—The main principles of this arrangement were that the Commonwealth took over all the debts of the States existing on 1st July, 1929, and became responsible for the security of future debt incurred by Australian Governments. The Commonwealth became bound to make annual payments for fifty-eight years of a fixed

sum of £7,584,912 towards interest thereon, and in addition sinking fund contributions of—

(a) 2s. 6d. per cent. on debts as at 30th June, 1927; and

(b) 5s. 0d. per cent. on State debts incurred thereafter.

The States were bound also to pay the balance of interest due, and 5s. per cent. to the sinking fund on all of their debts.

Among other provisions there is one requiring special contributions of 4 per cent. per annum for the redemption of funded debt incurred for revenue deficits. The next table shows payments made by the Commonwealth to the State Governments in the last year prior to the Agreement, the first year of its operation, and in the last two years.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT, COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES.

State.	Payments 1926-27 under the Surplus Revenue Act.	Payments by Commonwealth under the Agreement.					
		1927-28.			1935-36.	1936-37. Estimated.	Interest Saving on Transferred Properties.
		Interest Contribution.	Sinking Fund Contribution.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
N.S.W.	2,917,411	2,917,411	296,360	3,213,771	3,479,863	3,501,499	71,820
Vic. ..	2,127,159	2,127,159	179,094	2,306,253	2,397,572	2,410,159	34,543
Q'land ..	1,096,235	1,096,235	132,392	1,228,627	1,272,714	1,276,235	23,410
S. Aus. ..	703,816	703,816	107,874	811,690	868,887	872,816	15,535
W. Aus.	560,639	473,432	78,559	551,991	624,679	627,432	11,046
Tas. ..	266,859	266,859	28,598	295,457	301,077	302,859	7,511
Total	7,672,119	7,584,912	822,877	8,407,789	8,944,792	8,991,000	163,865

a Includes Special Payment of £90,000.

Under the provision for the transfer from the States to the Commonwealth of an amount of 5 per cent. debt equal to the amounts of debts incurred by them for properties subsequently transferred to the Commonwealth, the States benefited annually to the extent of the difference between interest at 5 per cent. and interest at the rate previously allowed them (3½ per cent.) on this debt. These amounts are shown in the last column of the above table.

*The Australian Loan Council.*—The same Agreement and Constitutional ratification provided for a Loan Council, which consists of one representative from each Government (usually the Treasurer). The Loan Council determines the amounts to be borrowed by all the Governments (except any for defence) allocates the total among them, and determines the terms and conditions of the loans made.

The main purpose of this control is to prevent competition between the various Governments, and to limit borrowings to such amounts as it is estimated can be raised on the terms and conditions acceptable to the Council. The Commonwealth Bank advises the Council and in recent years has underwritten the loans.



This provision controls Government borrowings only and does not extend to statutory authorities under the various Governments, but the Loan Council by its own resolutions imposes a degree of control over their operations also.

*Recent Australian Borrowings.*—In 1934 the amount offered was greater than the amount accepted, the peak of public offerings being reached in June of that year, when about £20 millions were subscribed in response to an invitation for £12 millions. However, the prospects for subscriptions are always an influence, and the £8 millions excess then offered may not all have been available. The expectation that acceptancees would be "rationed" probably increased the offers or applications made. To some extent the reverse process operates when it is expected that loans will not be fully subscribed, as in 1936. In 1933 and 1934 there were excess offerings of nearly £12 millions. In 1935 and 1936 there were deficiencies aggregating just over £5 millions.

Loans have been floated in June and November of each year. The yearly aggregates and the average effective yields have been as follows:—

	Amount Invited.	Amount Raised from the Public.	Average Net Yield Per Cent.
	£	£	£ s. d.
1933 ..	15,000,000	18,777,070	3 13 7
1934 ..	27,000,000	27,279,950	3 3 8
1935 ..	20,000,000	18,764,000	3 11 5
1936 ..	16,500,000	12,709,000	3 18 4

In 1936 the June loan was deficient 20 per cent. and the November loan 26½ per cent. The lowest net yield offered was £3 0s. 5d. for the November, 1934, loan. The last loan was raised in May, 1937. The amount was £7,500,000, and it was over-subscribed by £200,000. The net yield was £3 19s. 1d. per cent.

The public loans issued by the Commonwealth include provision for revenue deficits, but there are other public borrowings also—e.g., most of the increases in savings bank deposits in Queensland go directly to the State. Municipal borrowings, are additional, e.g., by the Brisbane City Council.

*Commonwealth Payments to States.*—The next table shows payments of all descriptions made by the Commonwealth Government to the States.

#### COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES, 1935-36.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
(a) Direct Payments.	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
By Financial Agreement—							
Interest .. ..	2,918	2,127	1,096	704	473	267	7,585
Sinking Fund ..	562	271	177	165	151	34	1,360
Federal Aid Roads ..	767	500	522	317	534	139	2,779
Special Grants ..	..	..	..	1,500	800	450	2,750
Non-recurring Grants ..	205	140	75	45	35	..	500
Grants for Local Public Works .. ..	39	27	15	8	7	4	100
Total .. ..	4,491	3,065	1,885	2,739	2,000	894	15,074

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES, 1935-36 (*continued*).

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
(b) Assistance for Producers.	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Relief to Wheat-growers	565	442	43	432	393	4	1,879
Special payment during operation of Flour Tax .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	37	37
Bounties—							
Cotton .. ..	..	..	77	..	..	..	77
Iron and Steel Products	16	3	..	..	1	..	20
Sulphur .. ..	13	23	..	30	..	8	74
Wine Export .. ..	3	5	..	186	..	..	194
Apple and Pear .. ..	4	13	..	4	14	39	74
Assistance to Citrus Industry .. ..	11	..	..	5	..	..	16
Assistance to Banana Industry .. ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Tobacco Investigation ..	4	4	4	1	1	1	15
Cattle Tick Control ..	27	..	27	..	..	..	54
Artificial Manure Subsidy	55	219	41	90	103	26	534
Apple and Pear Research	1	5	2	3	1	5	17
Farmers' Debt Adjustment (Loan Fund) ..	75	50	..	30	150	12	317
Total .. ..	775	764	195	781	663	132	3,310
(c) Works and Other Purposes.							
Unemployment Relief Works Act, 1932 (Loan Fund) .. ..	..	Cr. 37	Cr. 9	Cr. 1	..	Cr. 2	Cr. 49
Unemployment Relief Works Acts, 1934-35—							
Relief Works .. ..	122	75	90	25	75	25	412
Metalliferous Mining ..	22	30	30	10	42	11	145
Forestry .. ..	10	75	20	16	80	22	223
Total .. ..	154	143	131	50	197	56	731
(d) Other Payments.							
Grants for Maternal and Infant Welfare, etc.	15	10	8	6	6	6	51
Grant for Cost of Establishment of Leper Station .. ..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Total .. ..	15	10	8	6	11	6	56
Payments from Revenue	5,205	3,789	2,088	3,496	2,525	1,020	18,123
Payments from Loan Fund .. ..	230	193	131	80	346	68	1,048
Total .. ..	5,435	3,982	2,219	3,576	2,871	1,088	19,171

The preceding table shows payments made by the Commonwealth Government, which are of three kinds, and not all are of direct assistance to State finances. There are (1) payments under the Financial Agreement, (2) unconditional grants to State revenues, and (3) payments for special purposes. The assistance to State finances which the first group provides may be gauged from the table on page 241. Payments of the second group directly ease the burden of the State Treasuries, and are merely an example of a normal procedure whereby a central government, which can raise taxation more easily, subsidises regional governments according to their varying needs. An analogous case is the subsidy of Local Government expenditures in other countries. It is not always clear to what extent the third group relieve State finances. Some relieve the State by almost as much as their full value, as when they are applied to a purpose which the State must carry out in some degree, e.g., road making. Others are applied to purposes for which the State is hardly more than a distributing agent for the Commonwealth Government, e.g., bounties to producers, or to purposes which the State, if left to its own decision might not carry out at all, or might carry out less extensively, e.g., research.

In making the Special Grants to States, the Commonwealth Government has been guided by the finding of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, which recommends payments to applicant States after considering their budgetary positions, severity of taxation compared with other States, and the extent to which they have made their Government services conform to their financial capacities. In the five years ending 30th June, 1936, the following special grants were received by the States. South Australia, £6,050,000; Western Australia, £2,800,000; Tasmania, £1,810,000; and £2,500,000 was distributed in special "non-recurring" grants amongst all six States roughly in proportion to population. For 1935-36 the special grants were:—South Australia, £1,500,000; Western Australia, £800,000; and Tasmania, £450,000; and £500,000 was distributed as a non-recurring special grant. An amount of £100,000 was also made available to the States in 1935-36 to provide portion of the interest and redemption charges on loans for public works undertaken by local authorities and other bodies. This grant will be made annually for ten years and is conditional on a grant of at least equal value being made by the States. In Queensland one-third of the capital cost of any work coming within the scheme will be a subsidy by the State, and the balance will be a loan to the Local Authority, one-half of the interest and redemption thereon being provided by the Commonwealth Grant, the Local Authority to pay the other half.

Payments during the five years ending 30th June, 1936, to the State Governments of Australia from the Commonwealth Government amounted to almost £90 millions, of which £6½ millions came from Loan Funds, and the rest from revenue. Of this, about £44 millions were paid under the Financial Agreement, £13 millions as special grants of various kinds, £11 millions for roads, and £21 millions for various other purposes. The road grants are made under a special agreement whereby the Commonwealth distributes among the States 2½d. of the 7d. customs duty collected on each gallon of petrol and 1½d. of the 5½d. of the excise duty.

Queensland's share of all payments from the Commonwealth has been slightly over £10 millions, or about £10·8 per head, compared with about £13·5 per head to the States as a whole. Queensland has benefited more than the other States by the bounty on cotton production, but special grants to other States, and assistance to industries not important in Queensland have caused Queensland's amount per head to be lower than the States taken as a whole.

## COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES—FIVE YEARS.

State.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
FROM REVENUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales ..	3,967,555	4,615,025	5,025,490	6,252,378	5,205,825
Victoria ..	2,756,986	3,253,930	3,469,542	4,412,712	3,788,501
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>1,679,008</b>	<b>1,767,947</b>	<b>1,865,699</b>	<b>2,295,202</b>	<b>2,087,666</b>
S. Australia ..	2,262,250	2,805,139	3,245,165	3,910,175	3,495,977
W. Australia ..	1,313,830	2,047,742	2,287,670	2,762,914	2,525,102
Tasmania ..	646,151	751,177	910,667	1,023,661	1,019,445
Total ..	12,625,780	15,240,960	16,804,233	20,662,042	18,122,516

## FROM LOAN FUND.

N. S. Wales ..	1,074,982	365,689	22,528	19,772	229,343
Victoria ..	785,328	238,448	230,703	181,518	193,257
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>64,572</b>	<b>274,898</b>	<b>29,085</b>	<b>58,661</b>	<b>131,482</b>
S. Australia ..	833,617	215,966	8,509	29,819	79,774
W. Australia ..	689,969	171,824	28	85,000	346,500
Tasmania ..	1,870	21,680	9,565	45,113	68,165
Total ..	3,450,338	1,288,505	300,418	419,883	1,048,521

## TOTAL.

N. S. Wales ..	5,042,537	4,980,714	5,048,018	6,272,150	5,435,168
Victoria ..	3,542,314	3,492,378	3,700,245	4,594,230	3,981,758
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>1,743,580</b>	<b>2,042,845</b>	<b>1,894,784</b>	<b>2,353,863</b>	<b>2,219,148</b>
S. Australia ..	3,095,867	3,021,105	3,253,674	3,939,994	3,575,751
W. Australia ..	2,003,799	2,219,566	2,287,698	2,847,914	2,871,602
Tasmania ..	648,021	772,857	920,232	1,073,774	1,087,610
Total	16,076,118	16,529,465	17,104,651	21,081,925	19,171,037

## 2. STATE REVENUE FUND.

The particulars in this section refer for the most part to the Consolidated Revenue Fund only. In order to get a complete statement of State finances, account must be taken of funds which are not included in

the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In Queensland (and in the other States) certain receipts and expenditure are handled through Trust Funds, and not shown in Consolidated Revenue. The most important Trust Funds which deal with amounts which are essentially normal government revenues are the Main Roads Fund, into which is paid the receipts from Vehicle Taxation, and Unemployment Relief Tax Fund, into which receipts from this special tax are paid. The revenues of both are used for normal government functions.

On the other hand the Consolidated Revenue Fund is swollen by certain receipts from business undertakings, which yield only a small net revenue or none at all. Railways are the most important item of this sort, and though most States include the gross railway figures in Consolidated Revenue, New South Wales places them in a Trust Fund. Queensland has special Trust Funds for ordinary State business undertakings, e.g., Mining and Insurance.

The next table shows for the last ten years the Receipts and Expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and of all Trust Funds together.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE—SUMMARY.

Year.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Consolidated Revenue Fund Surplus.
	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.	
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1926-27	16,148	6,908	23,056	16,491	7,492	23,983	-343
1927-28	16,718	5,994	22,712	16,708	5,476	22,184	10
1928-29	16,736	6,157	22,893	16,902	5,885	22,787	-166
1929-30	15,998	5,701	21,699	16,721	5,277	21,998	-723
1930-31	15,073	5,619	20,692	15,915	5,207	21,122	-842
1931-32	12,994	4,885	17,879	15,069	4,330	19,399	-2,075
1932-33	13,397	5,579	18,976	14,951	5,650	20,601	-1,554
1933-34	13,859	6,823	20,682	14,988	5,970	20,958	-1,129
1934-35	15,280	7,642	22,922	15,845	6,764	22,609	-565
1935-36	15,489	7,599	23,088	16,231	7,429	23,660	-742

The surplus or deficit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund appears in the last column, but to obtain the complete revenue balance of the State, the balance of the Trust Funds should be added each year. The sum of the receipts or expenditure of Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds in any year somewhat overstates the total volume of State finances, as fairly substantial amounts are transferred from fund to fund. These amounted to £642,927 in 1935-36, leaving a net total revenue of £22,444,872 and expenditure of £23,016,587. If the expenditure for business undertakings,

and receipts from trust funds held for Insurance, Superannuation, etc., are deducted, the net revenue is the amount available to the Government to apply to ordinary services, including payment of interest and repayment of debt. These deductions amounted to £7,940,000 (including £5,083,000 railway working expenses), leaving a net revenue of £14,504,000, obtained as follows:—

	£
Taxation .. .. .	7,323,000
Land revenue .. .. .	1,425,000
Railways (excess of revenue over working expenses) .. .. .	1,561,000
Interest and repayment of loans from Local Bodies, etc. .. .. .	1,164,000
Commonwealth Government .. .. .	1,672,000 <sup>a</sup>
Other .. .. .	1,359,000
	<hr/>
	£14,504,000

<sup>a</sup> Only part of total receipts from Commonwealth, other amounts not being passed through State accounts.

The largest items to which the revenue was applied were:—

	£
Interest and debt charges .. .. .	6,295,000
Unemployment relief .. .. .	2,896,000
Roads .. .. .	1,486,000
Education .. .. .	1,576,000
Health and social .. .. .	828,000
General administration (including law and order) (for details see page 250) .. .. .	1,510,000

*Consolidated Revenue Receipts.*—Details of the receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years are shown in the next table. It is worth noticing that the proportion of revenue from “Lands” in Queensland is large. This is accounted for by the large areas of unalienated pastoral lands, and the settled policy of the Government to avoid alienation of these holdings (see map, page 94, for the area of land held on lease from the Crown). Another large item is “Railways”; but as has just been pointed out, most of this is absorbed in working expenses to earn the revenue.

The figure for “Commonwealth Government” is not the same as the amount given on page 243, as it includes only the Commonwealth contribution to interest on State Debts and the special grant of £75,000. The other amounts are not paid into Queensland Consolidated Revenue but are distributed or employed through Trust Funds or special accounts.

## QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, RECEIPTS.

Source of Revenue.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Taxation—</b>					
Probate and succession duties ..	424,522	452,872	459,314	448,901	528,412
Other stamp duties ..	418,205	423,450	446,587	501,910	545,167
Land Tax ..	346,064	442,584	433,881	412,459	411,598
Income Tax ..	1,651,079	1,695,758	1,607,499	1,800,477	2,295,004
Lottery Tax ..	23,250	47,625	69,875	66,750	75,125
Racing Taxes ..	98,347	86,309	80,192	79,260	82,388
Motor Taxes ..	24,462	36,041	58,929	49,757	63,335
Liquor Taxes ..	86,327	79,501	77,147	71,675	54,855
License and other Taxes ..	36,455	44,841	46,396	46,320	46,200
<b>Total, Taxation ..</b>	<b>3,108,711</b>	<b>3,308,981</b>	<b>3,279,820</b>	<b>3,477,509</b>	<b>4,102,084</b>
<b>Railways ..</b>	<b>5,936,501</b>	<b>5,851,207</b>	<b>6,103,881</b>	<b>6,996,984</b>	<b>6,643,834</b>
<b>Lands—</b>					
Rents ..	1,066,707	1,075,003	1,166,424	1,068,019	1,063,794
Forestry ..	78,155	144,805	166,878	307,776	302,777
Other ..	28,008	24,164	24,179	29,275	58,775
<b>Total, Lands ..</b>	<b>1,172,870</b>	<b>1,243,972</b>	<b>1,357,481</b>	<b>1,405,070</b>	<b>1,425,346</b>
<b>Interest—</b>					
On Loans to Public Bodies, &c. ..	629,844	630,696	688,249	680,752	665,366
On Public Balances ..	407,693	386,457	385,837	344,757	398,447
<b>Total, Interest ..</b>	<b>1,037,537</b>	<b>1,017,153</b>	<b>1,074,086</b>	<b>1,025,509</b>	<b>1,063,813</b>
<b>Commonwealth Govt. Main Roads Fund</b>	<b>1,096,235</b>	<b>1,096,235</b>	<b>1,096,235</b>	<b>1,382,235</b>	<b>1,171,235</b>
Transfer ..	..	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Loan Fund Transfer <i>a</i> ..	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Fees for Services ..	136,481	152,990	163,252	185,492	253,911
Other <i>b</i> ..	405,778	376,106	434,630	457,223	478,768
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>12,994,113</b>	<b>13,396,644</b>	<b>13,859,385</b>	<b>15,280,022</b>	<b>15,488,991</b>

*a* Portion of loan repayments from Local Authorities, etc., transferred to Consolidated Revenue for application towards Sinking Fund payments.

*b* Receipts of Government Printer, Harbours and Marine, and Government Institutions, etc.

The next table shows for the last ten years the amount of revenue collected by the Consolidated Revenue Fund under various heads, and the total received each year by Trust funds. The fall in Trust Fund receipts in the early part of the period was due to the disposal of State Sugar Mills to co-operative societies of farmers, and the disposal of some other State Enterprises; while since 1931-32 most of the increase has been caused by the collections of the Unemployment Relief Tax Fund. Railway earnings reached their depression minimum in 1932-33, but have since recovered somewhat. The highest amount ever earned by the railways

was £7,567,000 in 1928-29. The amounts received from the Commonwealth (which, as mentioned on the previous page, represent payments towards interest on debt, and special grants) remained steady from 1929-30 to 1933-34 according to the Financial Agreement; but the last two years have included special grants of £286,000, and £75,000 respectively. Details of complete taxation collections (including Trust Funds) are given in section 6 of this chapter.

## QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Year.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.						Trust Funds.
	From Commonwealth.	Taxation.	Territorial.	Railways.	Other.	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1926-27 .. ..	1,095	4,499	1,433	7,350	1,771	16,148	6,908
1927-28 .. ..	1,131	4,975	1,426	7,374	1,812	16,718	5,994
1928-29 .. ..	1,060	4,669	1,506	7,567	1,934	16,736	6,157
1929-30 .. ..	1,096	4,296	1,358	7,356	1,892	15,998	5,701
1930-31 .. ..	1,096	4,287	1,244	6,427	2,019	15,073	5,619
1931-32 .. ..	1,096	3,109	1,173	5,937	1,679	12,994	4,885
1932-33 .. ..	1,096	3,309	1,244	5,851	1,897	13,397	5,579
1933-34 .. ..	1,096	3,280	1,357	6,104	2,022	13,859	6,823
1934-35 .. ..	1,382	3,478	1,405	6,997	2,018	15,280	7,642
1935-36 .. ..	1,171	4,102	1,425	6,644	2,147	15,489	7,599 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Includes Unemployment Relief Tax Fund .. £2,495 (000).  
Main Roads Fund .. .. £1,464 (000).  
State Insurance Fund .. .. £1,236 (000).  
Unemployment Insurance Fund .. £531 (000).

The following table gives a ten yearly summary of revenue collections per head of mean population.

## QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS PER HEAD.

Year.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.						Trust Funds.
	From Commonwealth.	Taxation.	Territorial.	Railways.	Other.	Total.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1926-27	1 5 4	5 4 1	1 13 2	8 10 0	2 1 0	18 13 7	7 19 10
1927-28	1 5 9	5 13 4	1 12 6	8 8 0	2 1 4	19 0 11	6 16 7
1928-29	1 3 10	5 4 9	1 13 9	8 9 9	2 3 5	18 15 6	6 18 2
1929-30	1 4 3	4 15 1	1 10 1	8 2 10	2 1 10	17 14 1	6 6 2
1930-31	1 3 11	4 13 5	1 7 0	7 0 1	2 4 0	16 8 5	6 2 5
1931-32	1 3 7	3 6 11	1 5 3	6 7 7	1 16 0	13 19 4	5 5 0
1932-33	1 3 3	3 10 4	1 6 6	6 4 5	2 0 4	14 4 10	5 18 7
1933-34	1 3 1	3 9 0	1 8 7	6 8 5	2 2 7	14 11 8	7 3 7
1934-35	1 8 9	3 12 5	1 9 4	7 5 8	2 1 11	15 18 1	7 19 1
1935-36	1 4 1	4 4 5	1 10 0	6 16 8	2 3 6	15 18 8	7 16 4



*Consolidated Revenue Expenditure.*—The following statement shows expenditure during 1935-36 from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The items are arranged according to a uniform classification which has been adopted by the Statisticians of Australia with the object of making possible direct comparisons between States.

It must be pointed out that, as the statement includes only Consolidated Revenue Fund expenditure, the amounts under various headings are not always a complete account of the expenditure on those items. For example, the amount of £4,689 shown as "State Batteries" is gross expenditure on State Batteries only, and other Mining operations (coal mines, Chillagoe smelters, etc.) are handled through Trust Funds. Again, the amount for Government and Public Hospitals does not include amounts distributed from the profits of the Golden Casket Art Union, which technically are not passed through Consolidated Revenue. "Unemployment Relief" does not include disbursements from the Unemployment Relief Tax Fund (see page 247 for total).

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE, 1935-36.

<i>Legislative and General Administration—</i>						£
Parliament, including Governor	..	..	..	..	..	87,997
Electoral, including elections	..	..	..	..	..	10,553
Royal Commissions and Enquiries	..	..	..	..	..	2,993
Other	..	..	..	..	..	618,276
Total	..	..	..	..	..	719,819
<i>Law, Order, and Public Safety—</i>						
Police	..	..	..	..	..	523,871
Prisons	..	..	..	..	..	31,583
Other	..	..	..	..	..	234,942
Total	..	..	..	..	..	790,396
<i>Regulation of Trade and Industry—</i>						
Factories and Shops	..	..	..	..	..	23,356
Labour Legislation	..	..	..	..	..	17,484
Weights and Measures	..	..	..	..	..	10,070
Transport Control	..	..	..	..	..	8,807
Total	..	..	..	..	..	59,717
<i>Education—</i>						
State Schools	..	..	..	..	..	1,384,854
Technical Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	94,484
University	..	..	..	..	..	30,560
Agricultural	..	..	..	..	..	44,375
Other	..	..	..	..	..	21,579
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1,575,852
<i>Science and Art—</i>						
Public Library and Museum	..	..	..	..	..	5,680
Art Gallery	..	..	..	..	..	550
Total	..	..	..	..	..	6,230

<i>Public Health and Recreation—</i>						£
Government and Public Hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	211,181
Mental Hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	205,586
Baby Health Centres	..	..	..	..	..	16,931
Other	..	..	..	..	..	74,541
Total	..	..	..	..	..	508,239
<i>Social Amelioration—</i>						
Child Welfare	..	..	..	..	..	191,244
Aborigines	..	..	..	..	..	46,486
Unemployment Relief	..	..	..	..	..	242,555
Destitute, Aged and Incapacitated	..	..	..	..	..	82,354
Total	..	..	..	..	..	562,639
<i>War Obligations—</i>						
Returned Soldiers <sup>a</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	9,110
<i>Development of State Resources—</i>						
Land, Settlement and Survey	..	..	..	..	..	209,930
Mining	..	..	..	..	..	57,600
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	..	..	..	..	..	228,245
Forestry (see page 98)	..	..	..	..	..	31,868
Other	..	..	..	..	..	88,366
Total	..	..	..	..	..	616,009
<i>Business Undertakings (Gross)—</i>						
Railways	..	..	..	..	..	5,082,673
State Batteries	..	..	..	..	..	4,689
Total	..	..	..	..	..	5,087,362
<i>Public Debt Charges—</i>						
Interest	..	..	..	..	..	4,980,730
Exchange	..	..	..	..	..	810,185
Sinking Fund, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	504,518
Total	..	..	..	..	..	6,295,433
Grand Total	..	..	..	..	..	£16,230,806

<sup>a</sup> Railway Passes and share of administration of Agricultural Bank.

Ten years expenditure from Consolidated Revenue under the main heads, and from Trust Funds, are shown in the table on the next page. The items in some columns do not agree exactly with apparently corresponding items in the preceding statement of expenditure. This is because in order to prepare the preceding statement on the uniform lines agreed upon an elaborate analysis of State accounts was necessary, and this analysis has not been carried out in past years. The most significant differences are (i.) the Railways figure includes expenditure on the Tourist Bureau which the preceding statement placed under "Other Development of State Resources," (ii.) Police includes superannuation of officers which the preceding statement places under "Other Legislative and General Administration," (iii.) Education does not include Agricultural education, apart from the Gatton College, and some other semi-educational expenditures. However, the general trend of the various forms of expenditure will be unaffected by the adjustments.

Interest on debt has been increased since 1930-31 by the addition of exchange on overseas payments which is not included as "interest" in the table below. It was over £½ m. in 1935-36. Railway expenditure fell in the middle part of the period owing to depression loss of traffic, and savings through reduced wages, but since 1932-33 has increased naturally with the recovery of traffic, and restoration of wages. The other specified items have remained fairly steady. Fluctuations in Trust Funds expenditure, like the corresponding revenue, were first due to disposal of certain State undertakings, and later to increased disbursements from the Unemployment Relief Tax Fund.

## QUEENSLAND REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.						Trust Funds.
	Interest on Debt. <i>b</i>	Railways.	Police.	Education.	Other.	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1926-27	4,831	6,497	517	1,516	3,130	16,491	7,492
1927-28	5,080	6,108	528	1,565	3,427	16,708	5,476
1928-29	5,171	6,205	552	1,639	3,335	16,902	5,885
1929-30	5,181	5,944	596	1,696	3,304	16,721	5,277
1930-31	5,283	4,992	551	1,526	3,563	15,915	5,207
1931-32	5,005	4,351	499	1,364	3,850	15,069	4,330
1932-33	4,932	4,242	500	1,331	3,946	14,951	5,650
1933-34	4,998	4,402	522	1,363	3,703	14,988	5,970
1934-35	4,935	4,998	568	1,455	3,889	15,845	6,764
1935-36	4,981	5,093	586	1,531	4,040	16,231	7,429 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Includes Unemployment Relief Tax Fund .. £2,653 (000).

Main Roads Fund .. .. £1,486 (000).

State Insurance Fund .. .. £981 (000).

Unemployment Insurance Fund .. £480 (000).

<sup>b</sup> Excluding exchange on interest payable overseas, (£810 (000) in 1935-1936).

The next table shows ten years' expenditure from Revenue and Trust Funds per head of mean population.

## QUEENSLAND REVENUE EXPENDITURE PER HEAD.

Year.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.							Trust Funds.
	Interest on Debt.	Railways.	Police.	Education.	Other.	Total.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1926-27	5 11 9	7 10 4	0 11 11	1 15 1	3 12 5	19 1 6	8 13 4	
1927-28	5 15 8	6 19 2	0 12 1	1 15 8	3 18 1	19 0 8	6 4 9	
1928-29	5 16 0	6 19 3	0 12 4	1 16 10	3 14 10	18 19 3	6 12 0	
1929-30	5 14 8	6 11 7	0 13 2	1 17 6	3 13 2	18 10 1	5 16 9	
1930-31	5 15 1	5 8 9	0 12 0	1 13 3	3 17 8	17 6 9	5 13 5	
1931-32	5 7 7	4 13 6	0 10 9	1 9 4	4 2 9	16 3 11	4 13 1	
1932-33	5 4 11	4 10 2	0 10 7	1 8 4	4 3 11	15 17 11	6 0 2	
1933-34	5 5 2	4 12 8	0 11 0	1 8 8	3 17 11	15 15 5	6 5 8	
1934-35	5 2 9	5 4 1	0 11 10	1 10 3	4 0 11	16 9 10	7 0 10	
1935-36	5 2 6	5 4 9	0 12 1	1 11 6	4 3 11	16 13 11	7 12 10	

## 3. STATE LOAN FUND.

*Net Loan Expenditure.*—This is the amount spent from loans, after deducting receipts under each head from repayment of loans by borrowers who have received State advances, realisation of assets, etc. In certain categories where the repayments have exceeded the advances made during the year (e.g., agricultural bank), there has been no burden on the Loan Fund, but rather a contribution to it. At the foot of the following table a reconciliation shows how the total public debt outstanding at 30th June, 1936, was accounted for by net loan expenditure.

## LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1935-36.

Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure during 1935-36.		Aggregate Expenditure to Date.
	Gross.	Net.	
Railways (including South Brisbane to Border) .. ..	£ 693,712	£ 692,830	£ 37,018,565
Reduction of Railway Capital Account .. ..	..	..	26,453,419 <sup>a</sup>
Agriculture .. ..	9,969	2,784	47,208
Agricultural Bank .. ..	225,017	Cr. 40,187	1,673,741
Buildings .. ..	494,198	480,409	4,959,446
Central Sugar Mills .. ..	..	Cr. 62,795	859,485
Electric Telegraph .. ..	..	..	524,388
Forestry .. ..	107,000	101,071	728,590
Harbours and Marine .. ..	118,589	117,320	2,554,563
Immigration .. ..	..	..	2,763,071
Industrial Undertakings .. ..	5,000	Cr. 27,506	4,199,502
Land Resumptions .. ..	273,131	222,608	2,981,410
Loans to Local Bodies .. ..	706,182	483,459	13,096,834
Subsidies to Local Bodies .. ..	609,176	609,176	1,769,159
Main Roads Commission .. ..	419,340	275,110	2,805,603
Mining .. ..	30,320	24,587	100,536
Prickly Pear Land Act, 1923 .. ..	..	..	700,000
Roads and Bridges .. ..	..	..	832,839
Soldier Settlement .. ..	6,085	Cr. 48,403	1,390,034
State Advances Corporation—			
Workers Dwellings .. ..	329,154	105,893	3,107,699
Workers Homes .. ..	33,482	Cr. 22,683	1,106,946
Building Improvement .. ..	30,446	9,654	99,770
Treasury Bills Retired, Deficits			
Funded .. ..	741,815	741,815	8,174,739
Water Supply, Irrigation .. ..	92,265	69,161	2,141,412
Wire Netting .. ..	36,564	14,494	334,260
Other .. ..	..	99,388	1,490,925
Total .. ..	4,961,445	3,848,185 <sup>b</sup>	121,914,144
Add Deficits on Loans .. ..			5,383,986
Amount not Received from Commonwealth .. ..			176,802
			127,474,932
Less Redemptions from Revenue .. ..			6,814,896
			120,660,036
Cr. Balance Loan Account .. ..			1,976,015
Public Debt .. ..			122,636,051

<sup>a</sup> Excludes discounts, etc., £1,546,581. <sup>b</sup> Includes £100,000 repayments from Local Bodies, etc., transferred to Consolidated Revenue for Sinking Fund Purposes.

*State Government Debt.*—In the next table the public debt has been classified according to the rate of interest payable, and the liability for interest at 30th June, 1936, is shown opposite each amount.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT DEBT, 30TH JUNE, 1936.

Rate of Interest. Per Cent.	Public Debt.	Interest Payable.
£ s. d.	£	£
7 0 0	1,843,522	129,047
6 0 0	2,054,865	123,292
5 0 0	40,108,824	2,005,441
4 10 0	1,049,827	47,242
4 5 3	2,186,120	93,183
4 0 0	23,585,106	929,533
3 17 6	1,277,003	..
3 15 0	8,694,193	316,108
3 10 0	10,994,528	370,686
3 9 9	5,341,004	8,163
3 7 6	768,740	25,945
3 5 0	2,709,947	67,441
3 2 6	70,000	2,188
3 2 0	3,134,746	13,911
3 0 0	11,426,538	313,708
2 18 1	5,100	148
2 14 3	352,915	9,573
2 6 6	54,750	1,273
1 15 0	2,923,000	51,152
1 13 4	1,765	29
Various	4,053,288	529,522
Treasury Bonds, 6½%	270	14
Total .. ..	122,636,051	5,037,599
Sinking Funds ..	789,527	
Net Public Debt	121,846,524	

The State Government owes the Commonwealth £243,000 advanced under the *Wire and Wire Netting Advances Act of 1927* which is not included in the foregoing statement. This is used to lend to settlers for fencing purposes, and is repayable by the settlers over 25 years. It is supplementary to a number of State Acts which provide loan moneys for the same purpose.

The gross public debt of £122,636,051 is payable as follows:—

	£	
Australia .. ..	52,297,766	42·7%
London .. ..	63,171,357	51·5%
America .. ..	7,166,928	5·8%

The proportions of public debt maturing Overseas and in Australia respectively were for Queensland 57 and 43 per cent.; compared with 47 and 53 per cent. for the public debts of the other States taken together, and 44 and 56 per cent. for the debt of the Commonwealth Government.

The amounts of interest payable in various places on the Queensland debt, excluding exchange, were as follow:—Australia, £1,777,645; London, £2,799,650; America £403,435; representing average interest rates of 3·40, 4·43, and 5·63 per cent. respectively.

*Ten Years Loans.*—During the last 10 years there has been an increase in the Queensland net public debt of £20,804,803. The increase was greatest in the early and late years of the period, falling to a low figure in the middle years when the Financial Crisis made public borrowing very difficult. The increase in the net public debt during the year 1935-36 was £3,688,232.

The main objects on which loans have been spent during the last decade are shown in the following table:—

QUEENSLAND GROSS LOAN EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Railways.	Main Roads Commission.	Advances to Settlers, etc. a.	Loans and Subsidies to Local Bodies.	Other.	Total.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1926-27 .. ..	2,602	313	17	493	476	3,901
1927-28 .. ..	1,724	262	1,045	520	488	4,039
1928-29 .. ..	1,300	342	868	338	400	3,248
1929-30 .. ..	830	357	819	372	434	2,812
1930-31 .. ..	443	182	483	498	247	1,853
1931-32 .. ..	71	189	368	305	230	1,163
1932-33 .. ..	70	32	519	581	986	2,188
1933-34 .. ..	366	400	422	966	1,012	3,166
1934-35 .. ..	873	770	544	1,372	1,227	4,786
1935-36 .. ..	694	419	624	1,314	1,169	4,220
<b>Net Loan Expenditure to date ..</b>	<b>63,895</b>	<b>3,638</b>	<b>7,378</b>	<b>15,726</b>	<b>31,277</b>	<b>121,914</b>

a Including Agricultural Bank, State Advances Corporation, Workers' Homes, and Soldier Settlement.

As will be seen from the table on page 253, the greater part of the gross public debt has been incurred in the construction and equipment of railways. Loans to local bodies (largely for roads and water and sewerage) have taken £13 m. In the last 10 years, railways have still remained the largest avenue of loan expenditure, but in the later years of the period they took second place to expenditure on road construction as indicated by the loan expenditure of the Main Roads Commission and loans and subsidies to local bodies (largely to be spent on roads). Substantial amounts of loan funds have also been devoted to making advances to settlers, home builders, etc.

#### 4. COMMONWEALTH FINANCE.

*Consolidated Revenue Receipts.*—Unlike the States, the greater portion of Commonwealth revenue is obtained from taxation, the only large Commonwealth business undertaking being the Post Office. As will be seen from the following table, customs and excise is the most fruitful source of taxation revenue, and, in fact, in 1935-36, it alone yielded 50·4 per cent. of the gross receipts into Consolidated Revenue Fund.

## COMMONWEALTH REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Year.	Taxation.					Business Under-takings.	Other.	Total.
	Customs and Excise.	Sales.	Income.	Land.	Other.			
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1926-27	43,552	..	11,126	2,616	1,700	12,085	4,465	75,544
1927-28	41,447	..	10,165	3,027	1,999	12,907	4,263	73,808
1928-29	41,059	..	9,841	2,989	2,415	13,404	5,187	74,895
1929-30	41,775	..	11,120	2,840	2,453	13,969	4,986	77,143
1930-31	28,295	3,473	13,639	2,758	2,255	13,148	5,999	69,567
1931-32	28,406	8,425	13,486	2,157	1,485	12,654	4,919	71,532
1932-33	32,993	9,369	10,879	1,650	1,255	12,895	4,472	73,513
1933-34	34,255	8,696	9,315	1,325	2,818	13,461	4,072	73,942
1934-35	37,870	8,554	8,762	1,281	2,288	14,279	4,335	77,369
1935-36	41,438	9,432	8,775	1,327	2,645	15,223a	3,363	82,203

a Post Office, £14,839 (000); Railways, £384 (000).

*Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.*—This is shown in the next table.

## COMMONWEALTH REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Defence.	War and Repatriation. a	Business Under-takings.	Pensions b and Maternity Allowances	Payments to or for States.	Other.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1926-27	5,238	29,309	12,177	9,805	10,263	6,217	73,009
1927-28	8,402	29,006	13,390	10,469	11,086	6,905	79,258
1928-29	5,052	30,098	13,768	10,786	11,037	6,513	77,254
1929-30	4,545	29,734	14,135	11,434	11,489	7,277	78,614
1930-31	4,080	29,141	14,052	12,341	13,113	7,598	80,325
1931-32	3,510	20,963	12,794	11,504	12,101	9,346	70,218
1932-33	3,518	19,122	12,720	11,092	12,525	10,989	69,966
1933-34	3,865	19,154	12,489	11,266	13,212	12,654	72,640
1934-35	4,463	19,018	13,177	12,091	13,782	14,127	76,658
1935-36	5,418	18,241	13,541c	13,133	14,574	13,729	78,636

a Including War Pensions. b Invalid and Old-age Pensions.

c Post Office, £12,524 (000); Railways, £1,017 (000).

The information in the above table applies only to expenditure *appropriated* from the Consolidated Revenue Fund each year. The Commonwealth Government has adopted a system by which amounts of excess revenue are paid into Trust Funds for special purposes and spent gradually in that and subsequent years as they are required. Thus the actual expenditure from revenue in some years is different from that shown in the above table. This applies particularly to pensions and defence expenditure. Thus, in addition to the amounts appropriated yearly under the ordinary defence vote as shown in the table, an amount of £4,160,000 was set aside in 1934-35 for a "special defence provision."

War and Repatriation expenditure reached its peak in 1928-29, fell by over £8 m. in 1931-32, on account of the previous year's conversion of internal loans, and in 1932-33 by nearly £2 m. through the remission of interest on war debt to the British Government. It may be expected to decline gradually in future as the amount of war pensions, etc., declines with the passing of this generation.

The increase in pensions and maternity allowances is described in Chapter 5.

The payments to or for States are amounts paid under the Financial Agreement, Federal Aid to Roads, and Special Grants to South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. Grants for special purposes, and special "non-recurring" grants to the States are included amongst "Other," and these, together with special defence provisions in some years (e.g., £4,160,000 in 1934-35) account for most of the increase in the item "Other" during the last few years.

*Expenditure from Loans.*—The Commonwealth public debt is shown in a table in the next section, together with the public debts of the States. The following table shows how loan moneys have been spent by the Commonwealth Government during the last ten years, and to date in aggregate. The figures are for *net* loan expenditure, i.e., after deducting each year receipts from repayments of loans, realisation of assets, etc. The totals to date are exclusive of loan moneys spent on the War, for which the Commonwealth Government owes an additional £277 m. The table on page 260 shows a Commonwealth gross public debt of £114 m. incurred for other than war purposes. The difference between this and the £93 m. of the following table is accounted for by adding to the latter the cost of properties and railways transferred from the States, £15 m.; funding of deficits, £17 m.; cost of raising loans, £3 m.; from which £17 m. must be deducted for various redemptions, and other sundry adjustments, leaving a balance of £2 m. in hand.

COMMONWEALTH NET LOAN EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Defence.	War Service Homes.	Post Office.	Railways.	Federal Capital.	Other.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1926-27	416	673	3,945	1,907	1,672	792	9,405
1927-28	304	753	3,654	2,419	998	534	8,662
1928-29	203	1,673	3,003	1,554	1,194	617	8,244
1929-30	230	1,000	2,762	842	254	206	5,294
1930-31	54	155	1,286	130	263	103	1,991
1931-32	..	..	..	..	..	3,450	3,450
1932-33	..	..	..	Cr. 5	100	467	562
1933-34	165	..	..	Cr. 2	59	300	522
1934-35	151	4	1,241	1	105	433	1,935
1935-36	168	11	224	107	134	1,048	1,692
Total to date ..	4,936	7,330	34,888	15,439	8,394	22,196	93,185



## 5. COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCE.

*Revenue Receipts.*—The following table shows receipts of the Consolidated Revenue funds of the States and the Commonwealth. For better comparison, however, certain receipts not now paid into Consolidated Revenue have been included, e.g., for New South Wales, Railways, Tramways, Sydney Harbour Trust, Sydney and Hunter water and sewerage, and Motor Taxation; for Victoria, Motor Taxation; for Queensland, Motor Taxation and Unemployment Relief Tax; and for Western Australia, Motor Tax and Hospital Tax. These adjustments, though not making a complete statement of Government revenue operations, are sufficient to make the direct comparison of States' figures fairly accurate.

## GOVERNMENT REVENUE RECEIPTS, a 1935-36.

Government.	From Commonwealth.	Taxation	Railways and P. Office.	Territorial.	Other.	Total.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales	3,160	16,290	20,711 <sup>b</sup>	1,700	8,009	49,870
Victoria .. ..	2,267	9,921	9,300 <sup>c</sup>	431	4,664	26,583
<b>Queensland</b> ..	<b>1,171</b>	<b>7,245</b>	<b>6,644</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>2,147</b>	<b>18,632</b>
South Australia ..	2,129	3,205	2,851	212	3,012	11,409
Western Australia	1,308	2,734	3,712 <sup>d</sup>	384	2,427	10,565
Tasmania .. ..	717	1,418	448	64	471	3,118
Total, States ..	10,752	40,813	43,666	4,216	20,730	120,177
Commonwealth	..	63,617	15,223	..	3,363	82,203 <sup>e</sup>
Total, Australia ..	10,752	104,430	58,889	4,216	24,093	191,228 <sup>f</sup>

a The amounts in this table are for Consolidated Revenue, with certain adjustments for comparability (see above).

b Including Tramways and Omnibuses.

c Includes contribution to Revenue by Tramways Board £112 (£00).

d Includes Tramways.

e Excluding balance of Interest on State Debts payable by States.

f The total figure excludes £11,152,000 transfers from the Commonwealth to States.

The next table shows the receipts as stated in the above table reduced to a *per capita* basis.

## CONSOLIDATED REVENUE RECEIPTS PER HEAD, 1935-36.

Government.	From Commonwealth.	Taxation.	Railways and P. Office.	Territorial.	Other.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
N. S. Wales	1 3 9	6 2 8	7 15 11 <sup>a</sup>	0 12 10	3 0 3	18 15 5
Victoria ..	1 4 7	5 7 8	5 0 11	0 4 8	2 10 7	14 8 5
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1 4 1</b>	<b>7 9 1</b>	<b>6 16 8</b>	<b>1 9 4</b>	<b>2 4 2</b>	<b>19 3 4</b>
S. Australia	3 12 8	5 9 4	4 17 3	0 7 3	5 2 9	19 9 3
W. Australia	2 18 5	6 2 1	8 5 9	0 17 1	5 8 5	23 11 9
Tasmania ..	3 2 3	6 3 2	1 18 10	0 5 7	2 0 11	13 10 9
All States ..	1 11 11	6 1 2	6 9 8	0 12 6	3 1 7	17 16 10
C'wealth ..	..	9 8 6	2 5 1	..	0 9 11	12 3 6 <sup>b</sup>
Total ..	1 11 10	15 9 5	8 14 6	0 12 6	3 11 4	28 6 6

a Including Tramways. b Excluding balance of Interest on State Debts payable by States.

*Expenditure from Revenue.*—In the next table a comparison of expenditure from revenue by the different State and the Commonwealth Governments is made. Certain expenditure not made from Consolidated Revenue, corresponding to the additions made to the receipts tables on the previous page, has been included.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE EXPENDITURE, 1935-36.

Government.	Interest on Debt.	Defence.	Railways and Post Office.	Education.	Pensions <sup>a</sup> and Maternity Allowances.	Other.	Total.
N. S. Wales ..	£1,000 12,763	£1,000 ..	£1,000 15,085 <sup>c</sup>	£1,000 4,259	£1,000 ..	£1,000 19,501	£1,000 51,608
Victoria ..	6,464	..	6,441	2,765	..	11,030	26,700
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>4,981</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>5,083</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>7,757</b>	<b>19,374</b>
South Australia	4,026	..	2,212	972	..	4,051	11,261
Western Australia	3,229	..	2,705 <sup>e</sup>	759	..	3,783	10,476
Tasmania ..	923	..	559	325	..	1,440	3,247
Total, States ..	32,386	..	32,085	10,633	..	47,562	122,666
Commonwealth	12,797	5,418 <sup>d</sup>	13,541	..	20,683	26,197	78,636 <sup>b</sup>
Total, Australia	45,183	5,418	45,626	10,633	20,683	73,759	190,150 <sup>f</sup>

<sup>a</sup> War, Invalid, and Old-age Pensions.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding balance of interest on States' Debts (recoverable from States).

<sup>c</sup> Including Tramways and Omnibuses.

<sup>d</sup> Ordinary services including new works, but excluding Interest, Sinking Fund and Exchange.

<sup>e</sup> Including Tramways.

<sup>f</sup> The total figure excludes £11,152(000) transfers from Commonwealth to State.

The foregoing expenditures from revenue have been reduced to a *per capita* basis in the following table:—

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1935-36.

Government.	Interest on Debt.			Defence.			Railways and Post Office.			Education.			Pensions <sup>a</sup> and Maternity Allowances.			Other.			Total.		
N. S. Wales ..	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Victoria ..	4	16	1	..	..	..	5	13	7 <sup>c</sup>	1	12	1	..	..	..	7	6	9	19	8	6
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>
S. Australia ..	5	2	6	..	..	..	5	4	7	1	11	11	..	..	..	7	19	7	19	18	7
W. Australia ..	6	17	4	..	..	..	3	15	6	1	13	2	..	..	..	6	18	2	19	4	2
Tasmania ..	7	4	2	..	..	..	6	0	10	1	13	11	..	..	..	8	8	11	23	7	10
	4	0	2	..	..	..	2	8	7	1	8	3	..	..	..	6	5	0	14	2	0
Total, States	4	16	2	..	..	..	4	15	3	1	11	7	..	..	..	7	1	2	18	4	2
Commonwealth	1	17	11	0	16	..	12	0	1	..	..	..	3	1	3	3	17	7	11	12	11 <sup>b</sup>
Total, Australia ..	6	13	10	0	16	..	16	15	2	1	11	6	3	1	3	10	18	7	28	3	4

<sup>a</sup> War, Invalid, and Old-age Pensions.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding balance of Interest on States' Debts (recoverable from States).

<sup>c</sup> Including Tramways.

*Government Debt.*—The gross public debt of the Commonwealth and State Governments at 30th June, 1936, is shown in the next table, together with annual interest payable, and amounts per head. For the Governments taken together, it will be seen that £590,120,499 or 47·0 per cent. of the debt matures abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 254. The real interest bill is somewhat higher than that shown, as the amounts are actual interest payable to bondholders, and to the interest payable overseas approximately 25 per cent. should be added to cover the cost of exchange. The amount of £426,008 shown as interest payable on Commonwealth war debt overseas is payable on £11,020,160 due to the public; interest on the rest having been remitted by the British Government.

The figures in the following table are taken from the Commonwealth Statistician's Quarterly Summary, and the Commonwealth Budget:—

GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA, AT 30TH JUNE, 1936.

States, &c.	Gross Public Debt.		Annual Interest Payable.	
	Amount.	Per Head.	Total. <i>a</i>	Total Per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales ..	346,576,294	129 18 10	12,702,899	4 15 4
Victoria .. ..	175,058,285	94 15 5	6,630,976	3 11 10
<b>Queensland .. ..</b>	<b>122,647,234</b>	<b>125 2 9</b>	<b>5,040,563</b>	<b>5 2 9</b>
South Australia ..	105,698,481	180 1 4	4,032,764	6 17 4
Western Australia ..	90,344,055	200 6 5	3,394,356	7 10 9
Tasmania .. ..	24,418,156	106 3 4	922,376	4 0 4
<b>Total on account of States—</b>				
Maturing Overseas	417,483,996	61 14 9 <i>b</i>	16,882,151	2 9 11 <i>b</i>
Maturing in Australia .. ..	447,258,509	66 2 9 <i>b</i>	15,841,783	2 6 10 <i>b</i>
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>864,742,505</b>	<b>127 17 6<i>b</i></b>	<b>32,723,934</b>	<b>4 16 9<i>b</i></b>
<b>On account of Commonwealth—</b>				
<b>War—</b>				
Maturing Overseas	90,744,381	13 7 11	426,008	0 1 3
Maturing in Australia .. ..	186,361,597	27 10 1	7,443,363	1 2 0
<b>Works and Other—</b>				
Maturing Overseas	81,892,122	12 1 9	3,430,950	0 10 1
Maturing in Australia .. ..	30,973,781	4 11 5	923,493	0 2 9
<b>Total Commonwealth</b>	<b>389,971,881</b>	<b>57 11 2<i>c</i></b>	<b>12,223,814</b>	<b>1 16 1<i>c</i></b>
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>1,254,714,386</b>	<b>185 3 9<i>c</i></b>	<b>44,947,748</b>	<b>6 12 8<i>c</i></b>

*a* Including the amounts payable by the Commonwealth to the States under the Financial Agreement.

*b* Worked on aggregate population of the six States.

*c* Worked on population of whole Commonwealth.

*Net Loan Expenditure.*—The next table shows the net loan expenditure, during 1935-36 and the aggregate to date, for Commonwealth and State Governments. The figure for the Commonwealth is for works and other purposes, war loan expenditure being excluded.

NET LOAN EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1935-36.

Government.	During 1935-36.			Aggregate to end of 1935-36.
	Public Works.	Other.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	7,978,320	3,731,018	11,709,338	361,371,969
Victoria .. ..	3 115,982	109,619	3,225,601	207,512,356
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>3,006,370</b>	<b>841,815</b>	<b>3,848,185</b>	<b>121,914,144</b>
South Australia..	1,632,400	61,409	1,693,809	114,545,646
Western Australia	2,356,260	Cr. 57,021	2,299,239	104,900,957
Tasmania ..	660,876	339,094	999,970	28,198,913
Total States ..	18,750,208	5,025,934	23,776,142	938,443,985
Commonwealth	1,692,349	43	1,692,392	93,185,024 <i>b</i>
Total Australia..	20,442,557	5,025,977 <i>a</i>	25,468,534	1,031,629,009

*a* The main items are Revenue Deficits, £3,237,414, Discount and Flotation Expenses, £1,688,520.

*b* See page 260 for full details of Commonwealth Government Loan Indebtedness.

## 6. TAXATION.

This section gives some particulars of the taxation imposed by the various State Governments and the Commonwealth Government, with particular reference to Queensland.

Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth Government is given the exclusive right to customs and excise duties, while other forms of taxation are shared with the State Governments. Thus the Commonwealth has the most productive forms of taxation, and since the War forced the Commonwealth Government to enter the field of income taxation, the position of the States has been made more difficult.

The position to-day in practice is that the Commonwealth has the sole right to the field of customs and excise duties, and sales and similar taxes. The States share with the Commonwealth the fields of income and land taxes, and death duties. For the most part, the Commonwealth leaves the States in exclusive possession of stamp duties of various sorts, licences, and entertainments and gambling taxes.

For convenience of administration and to minimise duplication of returns, an arrangement exists whereby both Federal and State Income Taxes are collected together by State Commissioners, the taxpayer only rendering one return. In 1936, the States and the Commonwealth by agreement made some progress towards uniformity in methods of assessment of their Income Taxes.

*Taxation paid in Queensland.*—Taxes paid by the people of Queensland, both as absolute amounts, and amounts per head, to the State and Commonwealth Governments are shown in the following table:—

## TAXATION COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND, 1935-36.

Tax.	Total Amount.			Amount per Head.					
	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Paid into Consolidated Revenue—</b>									
Income .. ..	2,370,129	619,747	2,989,876	2 8 9	0 12 9	3 1 6			
Land .. ..	411,598	29,798	441,396	0 8 6	0 0 7	0 9 1			
Probate, Succession, and Estate	528,412	117,054	645,466	0 10 10	0 2 5	0 13 3			
Customs .. ..	..	2,682,260	2,682,260	..	2 15 2	2 15 2			
Excise .. ..	..	1,210,706	1,210,706	..	1 4 11	1 4 11			
Sales .. ..	..	1,073,835	1,073,835	..	1 2 1	1 2 1			
Flour .. ..	..	153,996	153,996	..	0 3 2	0 3 2			
Transport ..	63,335	..	63,335	0 1 4	..	0 1 4			
Liquor .. ..	54,855	..	54,855	0 1 2	..	0 1 2			
Betting .. ..	82,388	..	82,388	0 1 8	..	0 1 8			
Other .. ..	591,367	..	591,367	0 12 2	..	0 12 2			
<b>Paid into Trust Funds—</b>									
Unemployment Relief .. ..	2,482,303	..	2,482,303	2 11 1	..	2 11 1			
Motor Vehicles Registration ..	616,485	..	616,485	0 12 8	..	0 12 8			
Heavy Vehicles Registration ..	44,299	..	44,299	0 0 11	..	0 0 11			
Other .. ..	77,857	..	77,857	0 1 7	..	0 1 7			
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>7,323,028</b>	<b>5,887,396</b>	<b>13,210,424</b>	<b>7 10 8</b>	<b>1 1 1</b>	<b>13 11 9</b>			

The figures for Commonwealth taxation represent the amounts collected in Queensland, but do not indicate the amounts contributed by the people of this State. Moneys are collected in other States in respect of goods consumed in, or assessments made on account of, this State. The contrary position whereby moneys are collected in Queensland on behalf of other States probably holds to a much less extent. Moreover, there are substantial amounts of central office collections of income, land, and estate taxes not included in the table, some portion of which is on account of Queensland.

Amongst State taxes are included certain taxes—Unemployment Relief Taxation and Motor Vehicle Taxation—which are not paid into Consolidated Revenue; but are handled through Trust funds.

*Commonwealth and States' Taxation.*—As complete a statement as it was possible to compile of the taxation collections of different States and the Commonwealth during the last five years is shown in the following table. The Queensland figure includes all taxes collected directly by the State Government, whether paid into Consolidated Revenue Fund, or into Trust Funds, and similar treatment has been applied to figures for other States.

## TAXATION, AUSTRALIA (COMMONWEALTH AND STATE).

Government.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£1000	£1000	£1000	£1000	£1000
Commonwealth—					
<i>Customs and Excise</i> ..	28,406	32,993	34,255	37,870	41,438
<i>Sales</i> .. ..	8,425	9,369	8,696	8,554	9,432
<i>Other</i> .. ..	17,128	13,784	13,458	12,331	12,747
Total Commonwealth ..	53,959	56,146	56,409	58,755	63,617
New South Wales .. ..	14,855	18,053	14,199	13,964	16,290
Victoria .. ..	7,710	8,301	8,462	8,994	9,921
<b>Queensland</b> .. ..	<b>4,762</b>	<b>5,661</b>	<b>5,846</b>	<b>6,546</b>	<b>7,323</b>
South Australia .. ..	3,076	2,733	2,925	3,267	3,267
Western Australia .. ..	1,440	1,574	1,836	2,436	2,763
Tasmania .. ..	906	1,004	1,133	1,227	1,418
All Governments ..	86,708	93,472	90,810	95,189	104,599

In the next table the taxation collections shown above have been converted to a *per capita* basis. The amount shown in the last line represents, of course, the total taxation paid to Commonwealth and all State Governments divided by the mean population of the Commonwealth for the financial year.

## TAXATION, PER HEAD, AUSTRALIA (COMMONWEALTH AND STATE).

Government.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Commonwealth—					
<i>Customs and</i>					
<i>Excise</i> ..	4 6 8	4 19 11	5 2 11	5 13 0	6 2 9
<i>Sales Tax</i> ..	1 5 10	1 8 4	1 6 2	1 5 4	1 7 11
<i>Other</i> ..	2 12 2	2 1 9	2 0 5	1 17 0	1 17 10
Total Common-					
wealth ..	8 4 8	8 10 0	8 9 6	8 15 4	9 8 6
N. S. Wales ..	5 15 9	6 19 4	5 8 8	5 6 0	6 2 8
Victoria ..	4 5 6	4 11 6	4 12 9	4 17 11	5 7 8
<b>Queensland</b> ..	<b>5 2 4</b>	<b>6 0 4</b>	<b>6 3 0</b>	<b>6 16 3</b>	<b>7 10 8</b>
S. Australia ..	5 6 8	4 14 4	5 0 5	5 11 11	5 11 6
W. Australia ..	3 6 5	3 12 0	4 3 4	5 9 11	6 3 5
Tasmania ..	4 0 2	4 8 0	4 18 11	5 7 1	6 3 2
All Govern-					
ments ..	13 4 8	14 3 1	13 12 11	14 4 0	15 9 11

*Queensland Income Tax.*—The rates of Income Taxation payable in Queensland are briefly summarised in Chapter 2 (page 32). The following table analyses the data provided by the State Income Tax for five years. It should be noted, however, that fluctuations in the taxable income assessed do not necessarily reflect changes in total income earned in each year, as the amount of "carry over" of assessments from year to year may vary considerably. "Net income" is the amount of income received by each taxpayer after deducting all costs incurred in obtaining it, and all allowable deductions for family responsibilities, insurance, medicine, etc. "Taxable Income" is "net Income" minus the statutory exemption of £150 or less. "Super" tax is an amount of 20 per cent. added to the tax on all *taxable* incomes of over £250 (see page 32).

## STATE INCOME TAX, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
<i>Individuals.</i>					
Number assessed	66,791	63,827	62,727	65,291	37,205
Net income £	40,356,487 <sup>a</sup>	35,156,093 <sup>a</sup>	18,292,543	19,934,021	14,452,550
Taxable income £	12,280,400	10,371,783	10,137,190	11,485,403	10,153,380
Tax assessed—					
Primary .. £	690,475	635,923	540,883	656,787	571,341
Super .. £	87,331	80,496	172,088	231,100	206,896
Total .. £	777,806	716,419	712,971	887,887	778,237
<i>Companies.</i>					
Number assessed	1,554	1,578	1,645	1,621	1,112
Net income £	18,957,938 <sup>a</sup>	18,265,437 <sup>a</sup>	4,783,488	5,510,008	7,523,629
Taxable income £	5,401,462	5,106,490	4,783,488	5,510,008	7,523,629
Tax assessed—					
Primary .. £	599,433	746,083	689,760	806,331	1,183,760
Super .. £	114,250	139,166	128,754	151,641	225,595
Total .. £	713,683	885,249	818,514	957,972	1,409,355
Tax on lotteries £	23,250	47,625	69,875	66,750	75,125
Tax on incomes earned in previous years £	242,722	91,651	84,639	39,656	178,313
Total tax assessed £	1,757,461	1,740,944	1,685,999	1,952,265	2,441,030
Net Revenue collected £	1,674,287	1,743,357	1,677,374	1,867,228	2,370,128
Estimated cost of collection £	47,447	41,273	41,552	46,363	45,352

<sup>a</sup> Gross income.

The next tables analyse the State Income Tax paid in 1935-36 according to the types of payers. The amounts shown in the third section of each table are taxes *payable*; the amount actually paid is not necessarily the same, and it will be seen from the above table that it usually proves impossible to collect the whole amount. The first table deals with individual taxpayers, the second with companies. It will be observed that companies account for practically twice as much net income and tax payable as individuals.

## STATE INCOME TAX, QUEENSLAND, INDIVIDUALS, 1935-36.

Occupation.	Taxable Income.					Total.
	£1—£250.	£251—£500.	£501— £1,000.	£1,001— £5,000.	£5,001 and over.	
NO. OF TAXPAYERS.						
Cane farmers ..	615	353	238	115	..	1,321
Other farmers ..	889	338	141	54	..	1,422
Pastoralists ..	458	312	258	336	15	1,379
Hotelkeepers ..	61	86	106	132	..	385
Traders <i>a</i> ..	1,046	679	417	365	7	2,514
Professions ..	396	289	284	347	5	1,321
Public servants ..	4,999	531	120	23	..	5,673
Employees ..	16,011	1,831	688	305	2	18,837
Miscellaneous ..	1,422	524	370	256	11	2,583
Independent ..	878	220	131	73	4	1,306
Absentees ..	407	34	15	8	..	464
Total ..	27,182	5,197	2,768	2,014	44	37,205

## NET INCOME (£).

Cane farmers ..	161,657	161,055	175,998	161,372	..	660,082
Other farmers ..	236,109	151,475	102,628	75,866	..	566,078
Pastoralists ..	119,470	140,707	193,148	610,024	96,915	1,160,264
Hotelkeepers ..	16,942	41,450	79,245	224,661	..	362,298
Traders <i>a</i> ..	283,174	306,460	307,103	645,578	52,674	1,594,989
Professions ..	107,724	131,927	216,897	570,587	31,097	1,058,232
Public servants ..	1,215,439	230,665	83,968	32,844	..	1,562,916
Employees ..	3,737,077	797,903	497,933	447,304	10,537	5,490,754
Miscellaneous ..	272,476	232,815	273,802	416,325	121,732	1,317,150
Independent ..	195,622	95,970	93,234	135,372	111,192	631,390
Absentees ..	16,398	10,997	10,062	10,940	..	48,397
Total ..	6,362,088	2,301,424	2,034,018	3,330,873	424,147	14,452,550

## TAX PAYABLE (£).

Cane farmers ..	2,372	5,107	9,752	15,956	..	33,187
Other farmers ..	3,419	4,757	5,502	7,570	..	21,248
Pastoralists ..	1,801	4,590	11,156	75,515	23,338	116,400
Hotelkeepers ..	300	1,464	4,444	26,381	..	32,589
Traders <i>a</i> ..	4,202	9,618	17,024	78,616	15,849	125,309
Professions ..	1,646	4,177	12,414	64,934	8,884	92,055
Public servants ..	14,688	6,848	4,318	3,257	..	29,111
Employees ..	44,509	24,732	30,014	52,760	2,530	154,545
Miscellaneous ..	4,486	7,195	15,230	46,724	41,418	115,053
Independent ..	5,023	5,261	7,436	19,634	15,566	52,920
Absentees ..	1,483	1,005	970	2,362	..	5,820
Total ..	83,929	74,754	118,260	393,709	107,585	778,237

*a* Includes merchants, storekeepers, and wholesale manufacturers.



## STATE INCOME TAX, QUEENSLAND, COMPANIES, 1935-36.

Class of Company.	Taxable Income.					
	£1-£250.	£251-£500.	£501-£1,000.	£1,001-£5,000.	£5,001 and over.	Total.
NO. OF TAXPAYERS.						
Banks .. ..	2	..	..	..	7	9
Insurance .. ..	10	3	7	35	27	82
Manufacturing ..	29	19	26	65	52	191
Mercantile .. ..	184	77	79	204	107	651
Pastoral .. ..	..	5	4	12	17	38
Public utility ..	2	2	1	9	6	20
Shipping .. ..	28	8	18	28	16	98
Other .. ..	1	3	4	7	8	23
Total .. ..	256	117	139	360	240	1,112

## NET INCOME (£).

Banks .. ..	35	..	..	..	176,775	176,810
Insurance .. ..	884	1,084	5,523	79,791	678,887	766,169
Manufacturing ..	2,490	6,832	19,382	169,965	2,657,391	2,856,060
Mercantile .. ..	16,078	27,827	55,990	478,853	1,980,441	2,559,189
Pastoral .. ..	..	1,951	2,493	26,079	255,642	286,165
Public utility ..	161	800	954	25,674	310,326	337,915
Shipping .. ..	2,097	3,094	14,850	57,911	206,353	284,305
Other .. ..	12	1,193	2,605	15,352	237,854	257,016
Total .. ..	21,757	42,781	101,797	853,625	6,503,669	7,523,629

## TAX PAYABLE (£).

Banks .. ..	12	..	..	..	42,427	42,439
Insurance .. ..	96	341	864	15,153	91,784	108,238
Manufacturing ..	364	1,063	3,001	31,552	452,423	488,403
Mercantile .. ..	2,321	4,472	8,010	83,851	444,282	542,936
Pastoral .. ..	..	206	262	2,881	39,719	43,068
Public utility ..	17	84	100	2,804	65,232	68,237
Shipping .. ..	408	603	2,834	11,741	41,454	57,040
Other .. ..	2	125	306	2,464	56,097	58,994
Total .. ..	3,220	6,894	15,377	150,446	1,233,418	1,409,355

*Queensland Land Tax.*—The rates of Land Tax payable in Queensland are given in Chapter 2, page 36. The following table shows the number of taxpayers, taxable value of their land, and amount of primary tax assessed on them in grades of taxable value for individuals and companies separately.

## STATE LAND TAX, QUEENSLAND, 1935-36.

Type of Taxpayer.	Taxable Value.					
	£1-£499.	£500-£1,999.	£2,000-£9,999.	£10,000-£49,999.	£50,000 and over.	Total.
NO. OF TAXPAYERS.						
Individuals	11,799	5,742	1,854	97	..	19,492
Companies	226	320	370	143	27	1,092 <sup>a</sup>
Total ..	12,025	6,062	2,224	240	27	20,584 <sup>a</sup>
TAXABLE VALUE (£).						
Individuals	2,191,651	4,907,415	6,756,479	1,678,559	..	15,534,104
Companies	53,114	355,055	1,689,901	2,933,612	2,198,714	7,501,432 <sup>b</sup>
Total ..	2,244,765	5,262,470	8,446,380	4,612,171	2,198,714	23,035,536 <sup>b</sup>
PRIMARY TAX PAYABLE (£).						
Individuals	9,131	33,550	72,379	26,560	..	141,620
Companies	221	2,476	19,365	48,405	52,204	124,930 <sup>c</sup>
Total ..	9,352	36,026	91,744	74,965	52,204	266,550 <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Includes 6 Mutual Life Assurance Companies not classified according to value.

<sup>b</sup> Includes £271,036 for Mutual Life Assurance Companies not classified according to value.

<sup>c</sup> Includes £2,259 for Mutual Life Assurance Companies not classified according to value.

The amounts of tax payable shown in the above table are for primary tax only. In addition super tax (on land values exceeding £2,500) was assessed at £109,002—£53,156 on individuals and £55,846 on companies—and the undeveloped land tax of 2d. in the £ was assessed at £15,782—£15,698 on individuals and £2,084 on companies, making a total land tax assessment of £391,334. Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties, etc., the total amount payable to the Taxation Department during 1935-36 was £500,341.

The total payments received after allowing for refunds and adjustments was £411,598, a decrease of £861 on the 1934-35 revenue. During 1935-36, special exemptions to farmers and graziers as allowed by the amended Act of 1922 reduced the tax by £30,331, benefiting 12,063 persons. Relief from tax was also granted to farmers and others for various causes to an amount of £7,049.

The cost of collecting the land tax was £6 11s. 10d. for each £100 collected, compared with £1 18s. 3d. per £100 for income tax.

*Commonwealth Income Tax in Queensland.*—Rates of tax payable will be found in Chapter 2, page 33. The next table shows the numbers of individual receivers of income, who paid Federal Income Tax in Queensland, separating residents and absentees, and showing their net income and

taxes payable in grades of taxable income. (For the distinction between "net income" and "taxable income" see the paragraph on State income tax). The table includes only assessments made in Queensland, and as central office assessments amounted to over £1 m., Queensland's proportion of this additional tax may have been substantial.

COMMONWEALTH INCOME TAX, QUEENSLAND INDIVIDUALS,  
1934-35.

Individuals.	Taxable Income.					
	£1-£500.	£501-£2,000.	£2,001-£3,000.	£3,001-£5,000.	£5,001 and Upwards.	Total.
NO. OF TAXPAYERS.						
Residents ..	26,589	4,599	304	90	39	31,621
Absentees ..	1,084	45	6	2	7	1,144
Total ..	27,673	4,644	310	92	46	32,765
NET INCOME (£).						
Residents ..	3,592,075	4,203,105	736,834	336,428	290,558	9,159,000
Absentees ..	64,214	42,081	15,717	8,019	42,043	172,074
Total ..	3,656,289	4,245,186	752,551	344,447	332,601	9,331,074
TAX PAYABLE (£).						
Residents ..	66,180	158,104	50,734	33,642	44,287	352,947
Absentees ..	3,714	3,181	2,023	1,044	6,112	16,074
Total ..	69,894	161,285	52,757	34,686	50,399	369,021

In addition to the amounts shown in the above table, 910 companies with an aggregate taxable income of £2,140,117, were assessed for £121,630 of tax, and 62 "casual" taxpayers (i.e., visitors who earned an income whilst in Australia) with taxable income of £11,731, were assessed at £465. The total taxable income was therefore £11,482,922, and the tax payable £491,116.

*Commonwealth Land Tax in Queensland.*—The rates payable are summarised in Chapter 2, page 36. During 1934-35, 936 residents of Australia and 222 absentees were assessed for Commonwealth Land Tax in Queensland. The tax assessed amounted to £24,403. This figure is very incomplete, however, as Central Office assessments amounted to £383,158, more than for any State except New South Wales. It is possible that many of the large landowners in Queensland may have paid this tax direct to the Central Office. However the prevalence of the leasehold system is the chief reason why Commonwealth Land Tax assessments in Queensland were less than for any State except Tasmania.

## 7. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Municipalities in Queensland are of three kinds, Cities, Towns and Shires and all are known as "Local Authorities." City Councils control the twelve most populous towns, all of which have a population of over 6,000. (Warwick has been classed as a City only since 1936, and is shown amongst Towns in the following tables which contain 1935 information.) Town Councils control the town areas of eleven of the larger towns, while Shire Councils control all the territory of Queensland outside the Cities and Towns with certain special exceptions. A note on the historical and legal growth of local authorities is given on pages 25-26, and the population of each local authority area on pages 46-48; but for details of finances reference should be made to Part E of the Statistics of Queensland for 1935-36. The tables in this section show only totals for the four main groups of municipal areas.

All local authority councils are elected by adult suffrage. They are responsible for ordinary municipal services, such as provision of sanitary and health services, roads, domestic water supplies, and general care and beautification of their areas, and in many cases they provide electricity and various transport services. Since 1933 many Local Authorities have assumed the maintenance of Stock Routes, and the provision of water thereon. They have to contribute amounts determined by law towards the upkeep of public hospitals which serve the people in their areas (see Chapter 5, section 5).

In road construction they are assisted financially by the Main Roads Commission, which is responsible for Main Roads policy throughout the State (see Chapter 8, section 5), and in other works they are subsidised by the State Government (see below in this section). In raising their ordinary revenue from rates, they are allowed to assess only on the *unimproved capital value* of land in their areas.

The tables throughout this section are for the year ended 31st December, 1935, with the exception of Brisbane, the accounts of which are kept for financial years. Data for Brisbane are for the year ended 30th June, 1936, or as at 30th June, 1936, as the case may be. From 1937-38 all local authorities will be operating on a financial year basis.

The following table gives a general summary of local government authorities and their areas as at the end of 1935.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT—QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1935.

Particulars.		City of Brisbane. <i>a</i>	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
Authorities	No.	1	10	12	121	144
Population	No.	306,154	172,477	40,337	456,874	970,719 <sup>b</sup>
Ratepayers	No.	<i>n</i>	42,165	14,207	46,659	<i>n</i>
Dwellings . .	No.	75,736	39,316	9,966	108,046	233,064
Rateable Value	£	21,371,799	5,976,399	1,590,637	43,482,034	72,420,869
Streets and Roads . .	Miles	1,873	1,454	549	113,950	117,826

*a* Figures for year ended 30th June, 1936, except population.

*b* This is the estimate for the whole State. The total of estimates by Local Authorities is not quite the same as this figure.

*n* Not available.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*—Most of the net revenue of local authorities is obtained from rates of various kinds, and from government grants. The following table shows the revenue of local authorities during 1935 (excluding loan receipts).

The amounts shown under government grants for unemployment relief were chiefly from the Unemployment Relief Tax Fund, and were spent largely on roads. The amounts for subsidy of loans were paid under an arrangement by which the Government subsidises loans made to Local Authorities for constructional works by approximately half of the amount spent on labour.

The grants received from the Main Roads Commission are for works carried out on Main Roads, etc., on behalf of the Commission. (See Chapter 8, page 163 for details of arrangements with the Main Roads Commission.) As will be seen by the magnitude of the figures, the major portion of the Commission's permanent works and maintenance was carried out through the Local Authorities.

Receipts from business undertakings are not included, but any portion of their net profits which may have been transferred to the ordinary fund is included.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, REVENUE, 1935.

Source of Revenue.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Taxation—</b>					
Rates .. ..	750,347	294,890	76,166	871,692	1,993,095
Licenses .. ..	17,611	4,197	1,712	6,834	30,354
<b>Government Grants—</b>					
Unemployment					
Relief .. ..	125,497	259,868	49,637	195,262	630,264
Subsidy of Loans	100,000	73,256	40,951	189,171	403,378
Main Roads Com.	19,008	23,112	23,481	924,666	990,267
Other .. ..	6,108	1,999	4,292	16,594	28,993
Sanitary and Cleans- ing Services ..	162,106	84,299	22,227	103,849	372,481
Other Public Works and Services ..	103,540	24,349	11,511	66,947	206,347
Other .. ..	75,539	47,637	18,502	86,352	228,030
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,359,756</b>	<b>813,607</b>	<b>248,479</b>	<b>2,461,367</b>	<b>4,883,209</b>

Local Government expenditure (excluding expenditure on business undertakings) is shown in the following table. The "Grants" are mostly for the local hospitals, fire brigades, and ambulance brigades. The other items are self-explanatory. A large proportion of the expenditure on roads, etc., is directly paid for by the Government in the form of Main Roads Commission, loan subsidy, and other, grants (see above table).

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, EXPENDITURE, 1935.

Head of Expenditure.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Administration ..	138,771	26,323	10,326	127,762	303,182
Debt Services ..	548,577	75,946	27,966	199,524	852,013
Roads, Streets, etc. ..	390,654	470,717	133,440	1,687,415	2,682,226
Sanitary and Cleans- ing Services ..	136,245	73,064	19,049	96,780	325,138
Other Public Works and Services ..	137,161	82,678	25,554	127,465	372,858
Grants .. ..	66,491	26,304	4,406	78,705	175,906
Other .. ..	12,513	67,536	20,471	146,828	247,348
Total .. ..	1,430,412	822,568	241,212	2,464,479	4,958,671

*Business Undertakings.*—Three main groups of activities which are classed as business undertakings are carried out by local authorities in Queensland:—water, electricity, and railways and tramways. Separate accounts have to be kept for each of these undertakings.

Waterworks are controlled by fifty local authorities including all the cities. Ten of the towns have water supplies, while Coolangatta is supplied by works constructed by the Coolangatta-Nerang Water Authority, a joint undertaking of the Coolangatta Town and Nerang Shire Councils, which is included as a semi-governmental body in the next section. The remaining waterworks (43) are controlled by 29 Shire Councils (for details of individual undertakings, *see* Statistics of Queensland, 1935-36, Part E).

Three cities, Brisbane, Toowoomba, and Mackay have sewerage systems, Mackay's still being under construction. A number of other cities are doing preliminary work for sewerage schemes. At present in Brisbane there are only 21,125 premises connected to the sewerage out of a total of 83,781 dwellings and buildings of various sorts, but the work is proceeding as fast as funds will permit.

Electricity is supplied by thirty-eight local authorities but only twenty-eight generate their own power, the rest buying electricity in bulk and distributing to consumers.

Electric tramways are operated by Brisbane City Council, steam tramways by Rockhampton, and four shires operate short lengths of steam tramway to link up various centres in their districts. Receipts and expenditure of Maroochy Shire Council on account of a tramway now closed down are included in the figures given below.

The following table gives particulars of the receipts and expenditure of local authority business undertakings during 1935.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS, 1935.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Water and Sewerage.</i>					
Receipts—					
Rates, Sales, and					
Charges .. ..	702,107	193,903	31,295	39,021	966,326
Subsidy of Loans ..	250,000	18,692	14,329	33,693	316,714
Other .. ..	81,975	14,603	3,572	2,961	103,111
Total .. ..	1,034,082	227,198	49,196	75,675	1,386,151
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses..	146,910	95,681	17,810	18,179	278,580
Construction ..	234,359	33,776	13,036	37,453	318,624
Debt Charges ..	640,448	81,160	18,721	18,749	759,078
Other .. ..	123,367	5,133	938	3,273	132,711
Total .. ..	1,145,084	215,750	50,505	77,654	1,488,993
Surplus .. ..	-111,002	+11,448	-1,309	-1,979	-102,842
<i>Electricity.</i>					
Receipts—					
Rates and Sales ..	468,957	145,866	44,133	79,592	738,548
Other .. ..	24,433	5,313	4,035	3,803	37,584
Total .. ..	493,390	151,179	48,168	83,395	776,132
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses..	272,871	85,300	29,795	50,782	438,748
Debt Charges ..	105,500	29,205	9,989	18,178	162,872
Other .. ..	102,167	32,006	10,667	13,908	158,748
Total .. ..	480,538	146,511	50,451	82,868	760,368
Surplus .. ..	+12,852	+4,668	-2,283	+527	+15,764
<i>Railways and Tramways.</i>					
Receipts—					
Rates and Charges..	742,010	11,530	..	36,598	790,138
Other .. ..	38,399	4,279	..	20,643	63,321
Total .. ..	780,409	15,809	..	57,241	853,459
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses..	536,768	12,935	..	24,531	574,234
Debt Charges ..	158,300	2,584	..	25,081	185,965
Other .. ..	63,210	351	..	4,263	67,824
Total .. ..	758,278	15,870	..	53,875	828,023
Surplus .. ..	+22,131	-61	..	+3,366	+25,436

*Local Authorities' Loans.*—With the exception of Brisbane, most of the loan indebtedness incurred by Local Authorities has been for loans obtained through the State Treasury. Only with special approval may loans be raised from other sources. Overdrafts may be used for current expenditures, but under an amendment to the Local Authorities Act in 1936, it is provided that overdrafts outstanding from banks must be funded with provisions for gradual repayment, or be reduced annually.

The total liabilities of local authorities, at 31st December, 1935, were £29,505,446. This amount was owed by the following authorities:—

	£	£	s.	d.
Brisbane .. ..	22,919,074	or	73	19 9 per head
Other Cities and Towns	3,298,283	or	15	10 0 per head
Shires .. ..	3,288,089	or	7	5 11 per head

to the following:—

	£
State Government ..	9,376,234
Other fixed loans ..	15,965,455
Bank overdrafts ..	1,616,189
Other liabilities ..	2,547,568

Most of the fixed loans other than to the Government were debts of the Brisbane City Council which at 30th June, 1936, owed £5,500,000 in London, and £3,715,764 in New York. Of the loans from the State Government, £4,960,913 were to Brisbane which was also responsible for £974,846 of the bank overdraft. As an offset to its indebtedness the Brisbane City Council had £2,236,051 as sinking funds invested chiefly in public securities.

The fixed loans of all local authorities had been incurred for the following purposes up to the end of 1935:—

	£
Electricity Supply .. ..	1,998,787
Water and Sewerage .. ..	11,748,969
Roads .. ..	5,466,094
Tramways .. ..	2,609,138
Other .. ..	3,518,701

£25,341,689

Bank overdrafts and other liabilities were chiefly incurred in day to day expenses when revenue was insufficient to meet current expenditure.

The next table shows loan expenditure by local authorities during the year 1935 (for Brisbane 1935-36).

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1935.

Head of Expenditure.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Roads, etc. .. ..	181,084	20,692	28,289	166,590	396,655
Other Ordinary Services	52,150	77,599	16,198	50,313	196,260
Water and Sewerage ..	324,015	17,010	12,169	36,179	389,373
Electricity .. ..	264,671	13,318	4,693	15,625	298,307
Railways and Tramways	180,979	..	..	..	180,979
Total .. ..	1,002,899	128,619	61,349	268,707	1,461,574



## 8. SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES.

(OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.)

In all States certain functions are carried out by means of special statutory authorities whose finances are partly, or completely, excluded from the Government accounts. In order to obtain complete figures for comparison of different States, the Statisticians compile statistics for a specified list of these statutory authorities under the general heading "Semi-Governmental and other Public Bodies," whose gross figures are not already included in consolidated revenue, or local authority statistics. There are 12 main categories, viz.—(1) water supply and sewerage; (2) irrigation and drainage; (3) harbours; (4) tramways; (5) electricity; (6) roads and bridges; (7) trading, n.e.i.; (8) fire brigades; (9) universities; (10) hospitals and ambulances; (11) marketing and industry improvement; and (12) others. Lotteries, banks, housing, and insurance were not included, but operations of such bodies in Queensland are shown in Section 10 of this Chapter.

The activities included under these heads for Queensland are (1) 67 bore water supply boards, and the Coolangatta-Nerang Water Authority, (2) the Inkerman Irrigation Trust, (3) 7 Harbour Boards, and the Harbour Dues Fund for Brisbane, (5) Barron Falls Hydro-Electricity Board, (6) the Main Roads Commission, Story and Lamington (Maryborough) Bridges, (7) State coal mines, smelters, coke works, forestry, and other State enterprises, (8) 33 fire brigades, (9) the University, (10) 74 ambulance brigades, and 95 hospital boards and hospitals, (11) 32 marketing and industry improvement boards and (12) the Public Curator, and Central Sugar Mills Fund. The Unemployment Relief Tax Fund is also included in this category. Duplication is avoided in aggregate tables.

The following table shows the receipts of these bodies during 1935-36.

SEMI-GOVERNMENT AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS, 1935-36.

Type of Body.	Revenue Receipts.				
	Taxation.	Grants from Public Funds.	Sales and Charges.	Other.	Total.
Water and	£	£	£	£	£
Irrigation ..	44,193	131,176	19,094	1,613	196,076
Harbours ..	..	75,557	313,711	38,448	427,716
Electricity ..	..	..	46,344	7,626	53,970
Roads and Bridges	660,783	681,940	18,684	101,424	1,462,831
Trading, n.e.i. ..	648	..	953,193	45,724	999,565
Fire Brigades ..	..	42,927	..	35,262	78,189
University ..	..	25,118	22,663	24,040	71,821
Hospitals and					
Ambulances ..	..	566,890 <sup>a</sup>	217,441	138,236	922,567
Marketing, etc. ..	83,219	40,937	15,448,642	20,377	15,593,175
Other ..	2,488,041 <sup>b</sup>	6,596	43,865	48,529	2,587,031
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>3,276,884</b>	<b>1,571,141</b>	<b>17,083,637</b>	<b>461,279</b>	<b>22,392,941</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including proportion of precepts and endowments, and special grants from Golden Casket Funds, not shown as ordinary Government expenditure.

<sup>b</sup> Unemployment Relief Tax.

Expenditure from Revenue, surplus or deficit on the year's working and Loan Expenditure of the Semi-Governmental and other Public Bodies were as follows:—

SEMI-GOVERNMENT AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES, QUEENSLAND,  
EXPENDITURE, 1935-36.

Type of Body.	Expenditure from Revenue.				Revenue Surplus or Deficit.	Loan Expenditure
	Debt Charges.	Working Expenses.	Other.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Water and Irrigation	36,689	31,580	132,303	200,572	—4,496	93,117 <sup>a</sup>
Harbours ..	145,545	128,227	133,845	407,617	+20,099	267,245 <sup>b</sup>
Electricity	14,651	52,136	..	66,787	—12,817	28,860
Roads and Bridges ..	113,762	71,012	1,266,822	1,451,596	+11,235	648,054 <sup>c</sup>
Trading n.e.i.	17,983	740,804	305,451	1,064,238	—64,673	5,000
Fire Brigades	9,397	61,297	5,459	76,153	+2,036	17,835
University	..	63,713	..	63,713	+8,108	..
Hospitals and Ambulances	43,062	820,205	67,048	930,315	—7,748	91,138
Marketing	51,880	15,306,909	47,915	15,406,704	+186,471	..
Other ..	..	1,892,346	849,736	2,742,082	—155,051	..
Total ..	432,969	19,168,229	2,808,579	22,409,777	—16,836	1,151,249

<sup>a</sup> Including Stanley River Dam, £34,394.

<sup>b</sup> Including The Works Board £114,985, and Mackay Harbour Board £102,597.

<sup>c</sup> Including Main Roads Commission £419,288, and Story Bridge Board £228,766.

The Loan and Overdraft Liabilities of these bodies amounted to £9,936,382 at the 30th June, 1936, £8,927,700 being loan, and £1,008,682 overdraft. Most of the Loans are due to the State Government and amount to £7,407,260; and a number of the bodies, which operate as Trust Funds, have their overdrafts on the Treasury.

Of the fixed Loan Indebtedness £288,689 was for Water Supply Authorities, £276,731 for Irrigation and Drainage, £2,739,525 for Harbours, £217,878 for Electricity, £3,542,287 for Roads and Bridges, £362,138 for Trading bodies, £74,352 for Fire Brigades, £832,106 for Hospitals and Ambulances, and £593,994 for Marketing and Industry Improvement.

### 9. ALL STATE PUBLIC FINANCE.

An attempt is here made to show net figures for all Government and Semi-Government operations in Queensland. The following table shows totals for revenue receipts (stating taxation separately) and expenditure, and loan expenditure for the State Government, Local Governments, and Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies (including State Government Trust Funds not included in Consolidated Revenue). Details of the items included in the latter group will be found in the preceding pages.

In the totals, duplication in the form of transfers of revenue from one public account to another have been eliminated as far as information was available. Some of the more important items of this nature were transfers

from the State Government to Local Authorities for unemployment relief, etc., from the Main Roads Commission to Local Authorities for road building and maintenance, and from the Local Authorities to Hospitals, Ambulances, Fire Brigades, etc. (See tables on pages 274, 275.)

STATE PUBLIC FINANCE, QUEENSLAND, SUMMARY 1935-36.

Public Authority.	Revenue.				Net Loan Expenditure
	Receipts.		Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficit.	
	Taxation.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£
State Government	4,102,084	15,488,991	16,230,806	— 741,815	2,898,155
Local Authorities—					
Brisbane .. ..	767,958	3,667,637	3,814,312	— 246,675	1,002,899
Other Cities ..	299,087	1,207,793	1,200,699	+ 7,094	128,619
Towns .. ..	80,544	345,843	342,168	+ 3,675	61,349
Shires .. ..	892,231	2,677,678	2,678,876	— 1,198	268,707
Semi-Government and Other Public Bodies .. ..	3,276,884 <sup>a</sup>	22,392,941	22,409,777	— 16,836	1,151,249
Total (excluding duplication)	9,418,788	42,954,234	43,849,989	— 995,755	5,510,978

<sup>a</sup> Includes Unemployment Relief, Motor, and other Taxes.

#### 10. STATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

*State Enterprises.*—The financial results are noted below of certain enterprises formerly conducted by a Government corporation under special legislation. These enterprises were commenced during the years 1915 to 1920 and were in part intended to protect consumers during a period of rising prices and before the price fixing legislation of 1920 was introduced (see page 202). It was claimed that this object was achieved, and that other enterprises assisted producers, but substantial Treasury losses were incurred, especially from the cattle stations. The enterprises are now in the final stages of liquidation.

The group of enterprises here noted does not include enterprises now conducted to assist production, e.g., the various activities of the Department of Mines, for which see Section 7 of Chapter 7.

The total net investment of Treasury funds at 30th June, 1936, was £2,266,957, including all amounts written off and all investments from Trust Funds, and after deducting certain profits paid into revenue. The remaining assets were then valued at £433,993. The properties were disposed of during the depression years.

The loss on the Cattle Stations to 30th June, 1936, totalled £1,666,715 including all charges except interest. The net loss on Butchers' Shops is given as £35,798, but £30,000 was contributed from this enterprise in reduction of the debt on the Fishery business. The latter showed a net loss of £34,092 plus the £30,000 referred to. The Cannery lost £112,696, and the Produce Agency £19,528. A State Hotel at Babinda returned a profit of £44,928 subject to the collection of the sale value from its

realisation in 1930. The Hamilton Cold Stores (Brisbane) caused a loss of £37,136 to 30th June, 1936. In 1930 it was leased to a Federation of Co-operative Societies at an annual rental of £5,500.

*Agricultural Bank.*—The Bank was established in 1923 to make advances to settlers, on the security of their properties. Under an amendment of 1924, it is enabled to make advances to Co-operative Societies for certain works, and £96,285 of advances have been approved under this provision. Funds for advances to borrowers are provided by the Treasury from Loan Funds, but in 1935-36 the Bank was able to make its new advances from repayment of old advances. In the year, it advanced £268,011 while its indebtedness to the Treasury decreased by £41,251. Since its inception the Bank has made advances of £7,271,794 to 40,192 borrowers.

AGRICULTURAL BANK—"THE AGRICULTURAL BANK ACTS," QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Advances made	£	285,422	304,923	200,571	208,922	268,011
Interest paid ..	£	122,068	116,325	120,861	103,908	79,111 <sup>a</sup>
Repayments made	£	334,956	436,108	537,579	377,499	299,875
Interest outstanding	£	80,726	87,207	75,186	58,255	52,694
Principal outstanding	£	2,375,839	2,237,169	1,888,055	1,713,928	1,673,741
Borrowers at end of year .. .. .	No.	6,752	6,566	6,018	5,465	5,194
Average amount per borrower approved during year..	£	249	203	194	228	221

<sup>a</sup> The reduction in 1935-36 is due to a reduction in rates charged.

*Agricultural Bank (Discharged Soldier Settlers).*—In 1924 the Agricultural Bank took over the making of advances to Discharged Soldiers (including Group Settlers), which had been made since 1917 by the Lands Department. At 30th June, 1936, there were 1,515 borrowers with an average indebtedness of £410. The number of borrowers includes many civilians who have taken over properties from the original soldier settlers. Since the inception of the scheme £1,173,516 has been advanced, in addition to amounts advanced to Group Settlers between 1917, and 1925 by the Lands Department.

AGRICULTURAL BANK—"THE DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT ACTS," QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Advances made	£	13,633	8,913	6,385	4,020	4,670
Interest paid ..	£	39,147	35,882	35,809	32,122	26,482
Repayments made	£	37,759	56,509	71,584	65,787	45,490
Principal outstanding	£	874,646	816,779	738,720	670,508	618,921
Interest outstanding	£	44,162	42,335	40,331	30,112	27,312
Borrowers at end of year .. .. .	No.	1,977	1,871	1,717	1,602	1,515

*State Advances Corporation—Workers' Dwellings.*—This Corporation was set up by "*The State Advances Act, 1916*," to make advances to workers on the security of homes to be erected. A borrower must be the proprietor of a suitable building site, must not already own a dwelling, and must not be in receipt of an annual income in excess of £750. He must undertake to use the completed dwelling as a home for himself. The maximum advances allowable under the Act are £1,000 for a wooden building and £1,250 for a brick or concrete building, but owing to the large demand for advances and the difficulty of obtaining sufficient loan funds, the amounts were limited to £700 for 1936-37. Advances are repayable over 20 years in monthly instalments, and interest at 4 per cent. is charged. The decrease in arrears between 1933-34 and 1934-35, as shown in the following table, is due to arrears of principal and interest being funded under the provisions of "*The State Housing Relief Act of 1930*" and amendments.

STATE ADVANCES CORPORATION—"WORKERS' DWELLINGS ACTS."

Particulars.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Amount advanced during year	£ 116,611	207,999	197,747	289,771	329,973
Amount of security	£ 144,595	268,490	234,890	345,405	430,740
Dwellings erected to end of year	No. 15,170	15,524	15,865	16,354	16,916
Total amount advanced to end of year	£ 6,080,464	6,288,464	6,486,211	6,775,982	7,105,954
Dwellings remaining on books at end of year	No. 8,069	8,104	8,100	8,197	8,411
Total amount owing on dwellings on books at end of year	£ 2,902,827	2,930,550	2,920,020	3,001,799	3,107,699
Total arrears (interest and redemption) at end of year	£ 58,061	79,846	94,717	11,352	21,032

*State Advances Corporation—Workers' Homes.*—Workers' Homes are erected under "*The Workers' Homes Acts, 1919 to 1934*," by the Corporation. These homes are intended for persons on the lower grades of income who are not the owners of building sites, and advances are limited to persons with a net annual income for State taxation purposes of less than £260. The Corporation builds a home to suit the applicant's requirements, on Crown land, or on land purchased for the purpose, which is converted to Perpetual Leasehold tenure. The applicant pays 5 per cent. of the completed cost of home and land, and the balance in monthly instalments for 25 years, interest being charged at 4 per cent. This scheme is not much availed of at present, only 8 applications being approved during the last 5 years. The decrease in arrears in 1934-35 is due to funding as in the case of Workers' Dwellings. Particulars are as follow:—

## STATE ADVANCES CORPORATION—"WORKERS' HOMES ACTS."

Particulars.	1931-32. <i>b</i>	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Homes erected to end of year .. No.	2,277	2,280	2,280	2,280	2,282
Actual cost <i>a</i> £	1,283,165	1,286,115	1,288,262	1,292,913	1,302,537
Homes remaining on books at end of year No.	2,205	2,202	2,181	2,164	2,143
Total amount owing on homes on books at end of year £	1,030,793	1,027,724	1,007,758	1,000,278	979,335
Total arrears (interest and unpaid purchase money) at end of year .. .. £	67,956	89,807	102,582	38,003	47,268

*a* Including cost of improvements.*b* Applications were not received during 1931-32.

*State Advances Corporation—Building Revival Scheme.*—The *State Advances Corporation Buildings Improvement Act*, which came into operation in December 1932 provided for the administration of loan moneys set apart by the Treasury for the purpose of alleviating unemployment and assisting in rehabilitating the building industry. It was empowered to make advances for improvements to residences, up to £300, and to Schools of Arts, Show Grounds, and Public Halls up to £500.

During 1935-36 123 applications were approved, the amount advanced being £29,426. The indebtedness to the Treasury at 30th June, 1936, was £99,770. Altogether, 1,403 contracts to a total value of £149,775 had been completed under the scheme.

*Public Curator.*—The Public Curator engages in general Trustee business, and administers intestate estates when required to do so. Wills are also deposited in his Office for safe custody, the number held being 42,279 at the 30th June, 1936. Branch offices are operated in Townsville, Rockhampton, and Cairns. The next table shows the amounts held in Trust by the Public Curator for various estates. In addition to these liabilities unclaimed moneys to the extent of £242,147 were held at 30th June, 1936. Interest amounting to £7,693 from the Unclaimed Moneys Fund was paid into Consolidated Revenue during the year. The Public Curator held investments in Australian Consolidated Loans of £263,359, nearly £100,000 in premises and fittings, and £38,000 in bank balances, in addition to the mortgages shown in the next table.

## PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Amounts held at end of year					
For bankrupt estates £	12,785	16,948	..	..	..
For insolvent estates £	7,944	13,026	13,183	8,676	16,884
For intestate estates £	125,135	127,098	129,059	115,608	111,701
For wills and trusts £	440,353	458,620	578,762	492,809	495,207
For mental patients £	80,893	83,882	84,331	85,925	90,451
For miscellaneous £	167,208	162,212	146,416	135,701	111,626
Total .. .. £	834,318	861,786	951,751	838,719	825,869
Amount of mortgages held £	719,684	706,566	682,371	666,778	669,571
Wills of living persons deposited during year No.	3,993	2,687	3,317	2,549	2,458

*Golden Casket Art Union.*—This lottery was established in 1916. Its operations during the last five years were as follows:—

## GOLDEN CASKET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
<i>Receipts—</i>					
Ticket Sales £	453,750	1,080,000	1,297,499	1,335,000	1,577,500
Other .. £	6,648	2,297	3,595	2,404	1,938
Total .. £	460,398	1,082,297	1,301,094	1,337,404	1,579,438
<i>Expenditure—</i>					
Prize Money £	283,400	672,400	796,150	839,450	1,009,550
Salaries, Com- mission, &c. £	28,380	71,283	97,273	95,492	107,537
Office Expenses £	15,051	15,999	20,395	21,745	23,833
State Tax .. £	22,000	54,000	64,875	66,750	78,875
Remitted to Dept. of Health and Home Affairs .. £	103,009	233,854	313,917	302,613	335,003
Total .. £	451,840	1,047,536	1,292,610	1,326,050	1,554,798
<i>Percentage of Expendi- ture—</i>					
Prizes .. %	62.72	64.19	61.59	63.30	64.93
Administration %	9.61	8.33	9.10	8.84	8.45
Tax and Remitted to Dept. of Health and Home Affairs %	27.67	27.48	29.31	27.86	26.62

The first Casket was inaugurated for the specific purpose of assisting the funds of the Queensland War Council. The proceeds of the next five Caskets went to Anzac Cottage and Nurses' Quarters Funds. Since 30th June, 1920, the net proceeds have been distributed among the various hospitals of the State, and latterly as special seasonal relief for unemployed.

Of the profits for 1935-36, £265,863 from "ordinary" caskets, and £2,254 from unclaimed prizes, were paid into a Department of Health and Home Affairs Hospital, Motherhood and Child Welfare Trust Account, from which £158,448 was used to supplement Consolidated Revenue in making Hospital Grants, £81,329 was used for special grants to hospitals, and £54,488 was paid to other medical and charitable organisations. The profits from "special" caskets, £93,780, were paid into a Trust Fund for constructing a Women's Hospital in Brisbane.

Since 1st July, 1920, Casket profits have been used to make grants to hospitals, £2,760,364; to construct hospitals, clinics, etc., £572,149; to assist unemployed, £67,473; and to make other grants, etc., £62,453.

*Public Service Superannuation.*—Compulsory superannuation schemes are in force for Public Servants (including Teachers) and Police. The Government holds the accumulated balance of the Public Service Fund, on which it allows interest at 5% per annum.

A Railway Superannuation Scheme was commenced on 1st October, 1930, but subsequently abandoned. During 1935-36, £80,954 was spent in benefits, and a balance of £134,608 was held at 30th June, 1936.

#### STATE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1935-36.

Particulars.				Public Service.	Police.	Total.
<i>Receipts—</i>						
Contributions .. ..	£	100,180		19,355	119,535	
Interest from Government ..	£	77,247		..	77,247	
Government Subsidy ..	£	4,000		62,000	66,000	
Other .. ..	£	152		3,850	4,002	
Total .. ..	£	181,579		85,205	266,784	
<i>Expenditure—</i>						
Benefits .. ..	£	22,575		84,932	107,507	
Refunds .. ..	£	23,421		441	23,862	
Other .. ..	£	..		20	20	
Total .. ..	£	45,996		85,393	131,389	
Funds at end of year .. ..	£	1,631,131		316	1,631,447	
<i>Contributors at end of year—</i>						
Male .. ..	No.	5,621		1,282	6,903	
Female .. ..	No.	3,108		..	3,108	
Total .. ..	No.	8,729		1,282	10,011	



*Assistance to Industries.*—Under “*The Industries Assistance Acts, 1929 to 1933,*” the Government is empowered to make advances or to guarantee loans to assist the establishment of new industries in Queensland and promote employment. Conditions limit the assistance given. At 31st August, 1936, the total liabilities under this Act amounted to £40,649 plus £99,000 under guarantee for the Hornibrook Highway and £500,000 sterling for Mt. Isa Mines Ltd. Employment in the assisted industries other than the last two totalled 345 persons. These are all manufacturing industries, and their indebtedness as at 31st August, 1936, was as follows:—

Two potteries, £3,940; chains, £1,050; cardboard, £3,750; woollens, £12,041; knitting, £6,000; glass louvres, £1,118; metal parts and processing (two), £5,250; Gulf meat works, £7,500.

Securities are held over the whole of the assets, and their value is greatly in excess of the liabilities. The assistance is recommended and administered by the Bureau of Industry through an Industries Assistance Board.

*The Bureau of Industry.*—In 1930 the Government constituted a Bureau of Economics and Statistics as an investigating and advisory body under special legislation. In 1932 this legislation was repealed and the Bureau of Industry was established with additional powers as a constructing and borrowing authority. The Bureau is a co-ordinating agency and operates as an advisory body on matters referred. Since 1935 it has included the Office of Government Statistician.

The functions of a constructing authority are exercised through the following Boards:—

*The Bridge Board,* which is constructing the Story Bridge over the Brisbane River. This is to be a high level toll bridge, and its construction is being financed by a Bureau loan of £1,500,000.

*The Works Board,* which is re-constructing the river frontages at Petrie Bight near the bridge, including wharves, from funds provided by the Treasury.

*The Stanley River Works Board.* This is a joint Board representing also the municipalities of Brisbane and Ipswich through their Engineers, and is constructing a large dam for the dual purpose of water supply storage and flood reduction from funds provided by the Treasury.

*The University Works Board.* This has been constituted recently to construct University buildings at St. Lucia, and includes representatives of the University and of the Public Works Department.

The Commissioner for Main Roads is Chairman of these Boards, and other Members include the Public Service Commissioner and the Director of the Bureau.

## Chapter 14.—PRIVATE FINANCE.

### 1. MONEY AND BANKING.

The Commonwealth Government is given power by the Constitution to make laws with regard to currency, coinage, legal tender, and banking, excepting State banking confined to the limits of the State concerned. The issue of coinage for the whole Commonwealth has been the business of the Commonwealth Government since the first Australian coins were issued in 1910, and since 1911 the Commonwealth Government (later through the Commonwealth Bank) has reserved to itself the right of note issue. The tendency is for the Commonwealth Government to assume from the States complete responsibility for the control of the banking system, and the recent Report of the Royal Commission on Banking is likely to facilitate the movement.

The unit of currency in use in Australia is the Australian pound, with an exchange rate on sterling of approximately £A125 to £100 stg.

Banking in Queensland is for the most part in the hands of large Australian companies with branches in all States. All seven of the larger Australian banks (two with head offices in Sydney, two in Melbourne, and three in London) operate in Queensland; and there are two Queensland institutions with head offices in Brisbane—the Queensland National Bank Limited, and the Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co. Limited. The Queensland National Bank has the largest business in the State, followed closely by the Bank of New South Wales.

The next table gives details for separate banks of their assets and liabilities in Queensland.

CHEQUE PAYING BANKS, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN QUEENSLAND,  
2ND QUARTER, 1936. *a*

Banks.	Assets.		Liabilities.	
	Advances.	Total.	Deposits.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Bank of Adelaide ..	37,795	79,949	38,826	38,996
Bank of Australasia ..	1,939,898	2,345,448	2,467,607	2,482,814
Bank of N. S. Wales ..	7,945,637	8,758,726	9,050,088	9,079,168
Commercial Bank of Aus. Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney ..	2,902,549	3,355,088	2,502,575	2,509,270
E. S. and A. Bank ..	3,398,570	4,647,666	3,985,832	4,139,952
E. S. and A. Bank ..	2,322,860	2,817,876	2,058,637	2,073,562
Nat. Bank of Australasia	5,137,568	5,828,965	3,938,323	3,957,130
Q'land National Bank	8,761,865	12,407,920	7,822,660	9,270,801
Union Bank of Australia	2,571,027	3,111,394	2,859,288	2,920,321
Brisbane Perm. Building and Banking Company	1,857,359	2,385,934	1,289,020	1,490,571
Total Private Banks ..	36,875,128	45,738,966	36,012,856	37,962,585
Commonwealth Bank <i>b</i>	1,209,374	8,872,377	7,485,600	9,296,309
Grand Total .. ..	38,084,502	54,611,343	43,498,456	47,258,894

*a* Average during the quarter ended 30th June, 1936.

*b* Exclusive of Savings Bank figures.

Figures showing the variations in the total assets and liabilities in Queensland of all banks for the last 10 years are shown in the next table.

CHEQUE PAYING BANKS, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN QUEENSLAND.

Quarter ended 30th June.	Assets.		Liabilities.	
	Advances.	Total.	Deposits.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1927 <i>a</i> .. ..	38,296,668	70,101,596	64,706,314	66,618,987
1928 <i>a</i> .. ..	35,275,256	67,972,932	66,660,282	69,024,807
1929 .. ..	36,724,031	46,226,238	46,718,361	48,777,080
1930 .. ..	36,630,243	50,810,928	44,278,123	46,931,903
1931 .. ..	32,601,293	49,151,176	43,767,910	46,470,838
1932 .. ..	30,005,447	48,246,393	43,142,827	45,628,522
1933 .. ..	31,532,392	48,511,528	44,531,668	46,916,744
1934 .. ..	32,545,768	50,260,125	44,127,652	47,127,952
1935 .. ..	35,578,874	52,712,829	44,575,704	47,331,878
1936 .. ..	38,084,502	54,611,343	43,498,456	47,258,894

*a* Includes figures for Commonwealth Savings Bank (Queensland Branch), which was not then a separate Department.

*Bank Clearings.*—There is a clearing house in Brisbane where officers from the several banks meet daily to exchange cheques and bills drawn on each other. The average weekly clearings of the aggregate transactions between the banks (including country branch bank balances) are shown in the next table for each of the years since 1927, and for each month of 1936. These figures may be taken as a guide to the trend of business generally, but they are inflated and disturbed to some extent by the inclusion of Government Loan transactions and mere book-keeping exchanges.

BANK CLEARINGS, BRISBANE.

Year.	Average Weekly Clearings.	Months of 1936.	Average Weekly Clearings.
	£		£
1927.. ..	3,627,812	Jan. —4 weeks ending 27th	2,933,530
1928.. ..	3,780,120	Feb. —4 „ „ 24th	4,036,038
1929.. ..	3,774,788	Mar. —5 „ „ 30th	3,514,307
1930.. ..	3,230,058	Apr. —4 „ „ 27th	3,278,421
1931.. ..	2,784,922	May —4 „ „ 25th	3,576,174
1932.. ..	2,721,361	June —5 „ „ 29th	3,367,938
1933.. ..	2,852,605	July —4 „ „ 27th	3,841,966
1934.. ..	3,183,759	Aug. —5 „ „ 31st	3,506,327
1935.. ..	3,497,860	Sept. —4 „ „ 28th	3,958,905
1936.. ..	3,632,807	Oct. —4 „ „ 26th	3,940,372
		Nov. —5 „ „ 30th	3,679,765
		Dec. —4 „ „ 28th	3,753,356

*Savings Banks.*—The only Savings Bank operating in Queensland is the Savings Bank department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. This Bank commenced business in Queensland on 16th September, 1912, and on 1st October, 1920, it took over the Queensland State Savings Bank. At the time of amalgamation, the Commonwealth bank held depositors' balances amounting to about £3½ m., while the State bank held about £15 m. for depositors. At 30th June, 1936, its deposits were £27 m. or £60 6s. 5d. per account, and it had 31 branches and 665 agencies in the State. The next table shows particulars for the last ten years.

SAVINGS BANKS QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Accounts at End of Year.	Deposits during Year. <i>b</i>	Withdrawals during Year. <i>b</i>	Amount to Credit at end of year.	
				Total.	per head of Population.
	No.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1926-27 ..	438,282 <i>a</i>	24,373,113	25,495,862	22,452,749	25 14 3
1927-28 ..	458,060 <i>a</i>	24,318,669	24,192,404	23,324,829	26 5 7
1928-29 ..	480,160 <i>a</i>	24,620,863	24,715,159	24,075,503	26 15 0
1929-30 ..	501,074 <i>a</i>	24,602,900	25,674,136	23,901,136	26 4 0
1930-31 ..	510,831 <i>a</i>	20,966,572	23,364,638	22,354,325	24 2 3
1931-32 ..	394,698	19,750,082	19,783,300	22,951,758	24 9 5
1932-33 ..	397,038	21,108,453	21,163,829	23,453,017	24 14 11
1933-34 ..	404,089	23,144,787	22,318,074	24,834,274	25 18 6
1934-35 ..	418,727	24,828,016	23,972,440	26,196,599	27 1 3
1935-36 ..	431,964	27,623,290	27,190,157	27,131,659	27 13 3

*a* Includes inoperative accounts.

*b* Includes transfers between branches of Bank.

The following table shows savings bank operations in the States of Australia as at 30th June, 1936. All States had Government Savings Banks when the Commonwealth Savings Bank was founded; but all have been transferred to the Commonwealth Bank except those of Victoria and South Australia. The only non-Government Savings Banks are 2 Trustees Banks, one in Hobart and one in Launceston.

SAVINGS BANKS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30TH JUNE, 1936.

Where Situated.	Separate Accounts.	Amount to Credit.			Amount to Credit per Head of Population.
		Commonwealth Bank.	State Banks.	Total.	
	No.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
N.S.W. ..	1,163,713	79,999,948	..	79,999,948	30 0 3
Vic. ..	1,714,060	9,487,318	64,402,802	73,890,120	40 0 2
Q'land ..	<b>431,964</b>	<b>27,131,659</b>	..	<b>27,131,659</b>	<b>27 13 3</b>
S. Aus. ..	622,609	2,702,422	22,606,164	25,308,586	43 1 10
W. Aus.	208,990	11,517,220	..	11,517,220	25 11 7
Tasmania	178,159	1,981,090	4,837,210 <i>a</i>	6,818,300	29 14 1
N. Ter. ..	1,724	57,700	..	57,700	10 17 2
F. C. Ter.	4,964	238,685	..	238,685	24 8 1
Total	4,326,183	133,116,042	91,846,176	224,962,218	33 4 2

*a* Trustees Savings Banks. There is no State Savings Bank.

## 2. BANKRUPTCY.

Under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, power to legislate with respect to Bankruptcy and Insolvency was vested in the Commonwealth Parliament. In 1924 legislation was passed to deal with the matter. The Act provides for the establishment of Registries in the various districts with their appropriate offices. The Supreme Courts of the various States have original jurisdiction conferred on them under the Act.

A Bankruptcy Petition may be presented by either a creditor or the debtor himself, and the estates of persons dying insolvent can be administered under Part X.

Part XI. of the Act makes provision for compositions, schemes of arrangement and deeds of assignment, without sequestration, while Part XII. dealing with deeds of arrangement is similar in effect: the two parts side by side are an anomaly and were inserted so that the continuity of systems existing in the various States, prior to the Commonwealth legislation, could be preserved.

After sequestration the bankrupt may make a composition or scheme of arrangement with his creditors under Division 5 of Part IV.

The Act does not deal with the winding up of companies which is covered by the Companies Acts of the various States.

## BANKRUPTCY, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Sequestrations on—					
Debtors' petitions No.	115	108	88	71	97
Creditors' .. No.	65	48	42	37	39
Total .. No.	180	156	130	108	136
Liabilities .. £	198,033	666,217	157,575	76,389	112,435
Assets .. £	109,486	360,855	103,419	50,419	49,277
Compositions and schemes of arrangement <i>a</i> .. No.	2	..	1	..	..
Liabilities .. £	617	..	1,644	..	..
Assets .. £	230	..	1,000	..	..
Compositions, schemes of arrangement and deeds of assignment <i>b</i> .. No.	15	5	..	2	1
Liabilities .. £	3,223	2,003	..	787	339
Assets .. £	3,275	2,662	..	620	..
Deeds of arrangement <i>c</i> .. No.	116	109	81	46	67
Liabilities .. £	335,241	360,891	225,536	98,259	113,767
Assets .. £	321,994	378,651	217,600	80,099	104,534

*a* Part IV. (Div. 5) of the Act after sequestration.

*b* Part XI. of the Act without sequestration.

*c* Part XII. of the Act without sequestration.

## 3. COMPANIES.

The Companies Act of 1931 is closely modelled on the English Act and is a code of company law. Provision is made for public and private companies and for British, foreign and mining companies. Partnerships of more than 20 members are required to be registered as companies and no organisation carrying on the business of banking can consist of more than ten members unless registered. A public company must have not less than seven members and a private company not less than two.

## JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, QUEENSLAND.

Division.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
REGISTRATIONS DURING YEAR. (NO.).					
Southern .. .. .	173	190	171	187	158
Central .. .. .	3	2	1	5	1
Northern .. .. .	17	16	11	5	7
Total .. .. .	193	208	183	197	166
NOMINAL CAPITAL. (£1,000).					
Southern .. .. .	19,921	12,337	6,679	8,259	5,733
Central .. .. .	33	13	12	40	3
Northern .. .. .	275	177	172	48	204
Total .. .. .	20,229	12,527	6,863	8,347	5,940

At the 30th June, 1936, there were 3,052 companies on the registers of the State, with a total nominal capital of £448,313,562. The actual capital and the number of companies in active operation are smaller, but in addition there are many companies and branches of companies registered in other States.

## 4. INSURANCE.

*Life Assurance.*—At 31st December, 1935, 17 life assurance companies were operating in Queensland, 8 of them conducting Industrial Business in addition to Ordinary Business.

## LIFE ASSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1935.

Type.	Business at end of year.			New Business during year.	
	Policies No.	Sum Assured £1,000.	Bonus Additions £1,000.	Policies No.	Sum Assured £1,000.
Assurance .. .. .	95,549	30,835	6,775	8,310	3,077
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	265,571	27,791	2,722	54,315	5,143
Endowment .. .. .	18,541	1,290	31	3,843	249
Annuity .. .. .	665	46 <sup>a</sup>	..	40	9 <sup>a</sup>
Accident .. .. .	4,432	101	..	2,817	456
Other .. .. .	2,716	2,255	39	328	340
Total .. .. .	387,474	62,272 <sup>b</sup>	9,567	69,653	9,265 <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Amount per Annum. <sup>b</sup> Excludes Annuity.

The 12,445 discontinuances of ordinary policies during the year included 83 transfers out of the State, and the other discontinuances were made for the following reasons:—death, 1,205; maturity, 2,252; surrender, 2,663; forfeiture, 6,242. Industrial discontinuances included 1,721 by death, 3,690 by maturity, 3,382 by surrender, 19,302 by forfeiture, while transfers caused a net gain of 178 to Queensland.

The assets of the companies at 31st December, 1935, were worth £19,056,000, including £10,664,000 in government and municipal securities, £3,083,000 in mortgages, £3,023,000 in loans on policies, and £1,011,000 in premises.

*Assurance other than Life.*—The law requires companies conducting general insurance business in Queensland to make a return each year to the State Insurance Office. The information in the following table has been compiled from this source.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1935.

Department.	State Government Insurance Office.	Australian Companies (31).	New Zealand Companies (5).	British and Foreign Companies (63).	Total Companies (99).
PREMIUMS RECEIVED (£).					
Fire .. .. .	184,288	167,410	145,259	426,252	923,209
Marine .. .. .	5,305	21,739	9,000	43,664	79,708
Personal accident .. .. .	1,646	54,576	9,147	8,335	73,704
Guarantee .. .. .	7,307	1,438	973	2,757	12,475
Plate glass .. .. .	544	2,834	2,071	6,260	11,709
Public risk .. .. .	2,617	1,737	1,165	4,505	10,024
Burglary .. .. .	82	1,307	517	5,337	7,243
Live stock .. .. .	..	611	36	1,394	2,041
Motor car .. .. .	11,957	58,444	33,857	130,498	234,756
Sprinkler leakage .. .. .	..	94	63	513	670
Consequential loss .. .. .	7	246	..	5,068	5,321
Householders' comprehensive .. .. .	..	1,217	427	3,193	4,837
All other .. .. .	30	3,934	15	6,351	10,330
Total .. .. .	213,783	315,587	202,530	644,127	1,376,027
CLAIMS PAID (£).					
Fire .. .. .	50,039	40,282	45,622	120,900	256,843
Marine .. .. .	880	605	505	6,499	8,489
Personal accident .. .. .	808	24,549	4,962	3,219	33,538
Guarantee .. .. .	883	182	75	1,252	2,392
Plate glass .. .. .	189	558	563	2,462	3,772
Public risk .. .. .	209	338	229	836	1,612
Burglary .. .. .	114	112	233	598	1,057
Live stock .. .. .	..	91	..	364	455
Motor car .. .. .	5,898	31,498	17,510	59,549	114,455
Sprinkler leakage .. .. .	..	..	..	24	24
Consequential loss .. .. .	..	..	..	1,363	1,363
Householders' comprehensive .. .. .	..	97	29	201	327
All other .. .. .	..	2,419	..	3,641	6,060
Total .. .. .	59,020	100,731	69,728	200,908	430,387

For information about Workers' Compensation Insurance see page 236, and for Unemployment Insurance see page 237.

## 5. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The first society was formed in 1878, and at the 30th June, 1935, the number of societies was 22, with 611 branches, excluding District Councils. Medical, Sickness, and Funeral benefits are allowed, most of the members contributing for all these benefits, but provision is made for those who desire to contribute for medical benefits only. The majority of societies allow sick benefits for 26 weeks at a full rate, 26 weeks at half rate, and the remainder of the sick period at quarter rate; the general full rate being £1. An actuarial valuation of each society's financial position is made every 5 years, and the valuator can recommend, if advisable, either the raising of rates or the lowering of contributions. Societies desiring to alter their rates at times other than valuations must obtain permission to do so. Funds may be invested as prescribed under the Act, usually in Government and municipal securities, and mortgages. The tendency is to have them in mortgages, as the return is greater; at 30th June, 1936, £1,659,571 out of £1,843,595 was held in mortgages or in banks.

Acting in unison the Friendly Societies have also established Medical Institutes and Dispensaries at each of the important towns of the State.

The next table shows details of the societies for 5 years. The membership was 67,653, or 7.0 per cent. of the population, at 30th June, 1935, but as members' families usually participate in medical benefits, the percentage benefiting is somewhat higher. Females are counted as  $\frac{1}{2}$  members in calculating the number of members sick and period of illness.

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.			1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Branches	..	No.	609	613	615	609	611
Members—							
Male	..	No.	58,682	56,845	55,614	55,957	57,127
Female	..	No.	9,058	9,321	9,606	10,120	10,526
Total	..	No.	67,740	66,166	65,220	66,077	67,653
Deaths of Members—							
Male	..	No.	518	519	557	614	607
Female	..	No.	60	70	78	91	79
Total	..	No.	578	589	635	705	686
Sickness—							
Male cases	..	No.	10,757	11,476	11,095	13,119	12,319
Duration	..	Weeks	114,010	123,605	123,508	127,232	126,920
Female cases	..	No.	1,047	1,148	1,163	1,448	1,438
Duration	..	Weeks	10,324	10,631	11,073	12,156	12,269
Receipts—							
Members' dues	£		232,289	226,336	223,867	229,878	235,341
Investments	£		90,701	89,917	79,617	77,992	79,674
Total	£		322,990	316,253	303,484	307,870	315,015
Expenditure—							
Sick pay	£		87,308	93,963	87,649	88,805	87,025
Death benefits	£		31,069	32,105	31,657	35,619	36,351
Medical	£		102,959	95,877	91,203	93,814	96,178
Management	£		54,519	53,808	54,427	54,429	55,557
Total	£		275,855	275,753	264,936	272,667	275,111



Particulars of membership and finances during 1934-35 of the various Orders of Friendly Societies are shown in the next table.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1934-35.

Society.	Branches.	Members. a	Receipts	Expenditure.			Total Funds.
				Sick Pay and Death Benefits.	Medical.	Total.	
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
A.N.A. .. ..	20	1,391	6,335	2,285	2,052	5,686	35,959
A.O.F.—							
N. Q'land Dist.	5	387	2,278	1,107	588	2,105	23,859
R'hampton Dist.	16	1,174	4,952	2,362	1,465	4,863	29,816
United Bris. Dist.	38	4,795	20,714	8,683	6,491	18,670	106,215
G.U.O.O.F. ..	37	3,511	16,390	7,238	4,807	14,537	105,191
H.A.C.B.S.—							
N. Q'land Dist.	17	735	4,650	2,257	1,004	4,285	23,556
R'hampton Dist.	15	1,172	5,822	2,396	1,811	5,039	34,694
S. Q'land Dist.	57	6,035	31,077	14,761	9,719	29,303	176,155
I.O.O.F. .. ..	30	2,221	9,801	3,107	3,275	9,224	50,423
I.O.R. .. ..	71	6,424	30,477	8,866	8,194	21,520	221,972
M.U.I.O.O.F.—							
N. Q'land Branch	26	1,944	10,352	4,606	3,193	10,245	85,729
Q'land Branch	164	18,882	88,297	31,987	27,206	76,220	478,022
P.A.F.S. .. ..	72	11,974	56,155	20,917	18,010	47,291	356,974
U.A.O.D. .. ..	35	5,527	24,706	11,098	7,909	23,574	110,301
Other .. ..	8	1,481	3,009	1,706	454	2,549	4,729
Total .. ..	611	67,653	315,015	123,376	96,178	275,111	1,843,595

a Including unfinancial members.

6. BUILDING SOCIETIES.

The operations of building societies in Queensland are shown in the next table. It should be noted that in addition to the advances of these societies, home builders owe about £4 m. to the Government "State Advances Corporation." (See page 278.) Other home building is financed by the Banks and the Insurance and Friendly Societies.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.			1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Societies ..	No.		13	15	15	16	14
Shareholders ..	No.		8,789	9,361	9,095	9,483	11,279
Borrowers ..	No.		6,054	6,129	6,306	6,363	6,414
Income—							
Repayment of Loans	£		251,141	276,773	307,585	348,738	371,612
Other .. ..	£		106,129	97,845	100,962	100,551	98,946
Total .. ..	£		357,270	374,618	408,547	449,289	470,558
Loans Granted	£		153,889	233,405	219,621	263,816	296,439
Total Advances on							
Mortgages at 30th							
June .. ..	£		1,539,928	1,559,998	1,610,087	1,606,493	1,588,528

## 7. GENERAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

The information in this section has been compiled and published by the Bureau of Industry. A graph showing the Business Index is on page 16.

*The Business Index.*—The Composite Business Index is a weighted average of the nine component indexes, and it is adjusted for increasing population and for price movements. The components are unadjusted, but all the indexes are relative to normal seasonal fluctuations. They measure conditions as percentages of pre-depression levels.

The following table shows the composite index and its components. The latest indexes are published each month in "Economic News."

## BUSINESS INDEX FOR QUEENSLAND.

Period.	The Business Index.	Bank Debts.	Bank Current Deposits.	Ratio of Current to Total Bank Deposits.	Direct Oversea Exports.	Retail Trade.	Railway Traffic.	Brisbane Tramway Traffic.	Brisbane Building Permits.	Unemployment Insurance Contributions.
<b>Yearly Averages—</b>										
1928 ..	100.5	97.9	101.8	101.5	104.0	99.6	101.6	100.7	96.1	99.7
1929 ..	99.9	102.6	102.4	96.1	98.6	102.4	102.5	100.3	91.5	96.9
1930 ..	88.6	91.9	89.6	85.6	79.9	93.5	93.0	97.1	48.4	90.6
1931 ..	82.4	79.5	84.4	81.1	80.4	81.9	83.4	90.4	31.8	78.6
1932 ..	83.6	80.9	90.0	83.7	75.6	81.0	83.6	86.5	35.1	78.8
1933 ..	84.8	81.0	94.3	88.2	76.5	79.2	84.1	86.7	30.0	81.9
1934 ..	92.3	89.6	102.9	94.4	95.7	83.2	95.9	89.7	39.0	92.0
1935 ..	95.1	95.8	111.4	101.5	91.3	84.2	99.8	96.5	61.3	99.1
1936 ..	97.2	101.3	116.3	105.7	98.7	83.8	99.5	101.3	80.3	103.9
<b>1936— Three Months ended—</b>										
January ..	95.8	99.0	114.9	104.7	84.6	86.0	100.3	98.7	75.8	103.0
February ..	95.6	99.5	116.0	105.7	89.2	84.6	100.9	99.7	66.9	101.4
March ..	96.1	101.1	118.9	107.5	92.8	82.4	96.5	99.8	71.9	101.4
April ..	97.6	101.7	118.1	107.4	96.8	84.2	98.4	100.7	77.4	101.4
May ..	97.2	102.5	116.0	106.3	100.1	83.3	93.0	101.1	77.7	100.8
June ..	97.3	101.2	114.3	105.8	101.5	84.6	92.3	102.5	88.1	100.8
July ..	97.3	102.0	114.5	105.2	102.2	80.8	93.6	102.0	88.1	102.0
August ..	97.9	103.1	115.6	105.2	101.1	82.2	99.1	102.1	86.5	106.7
September ..	98.3	102.6	116.0	105.1	103.6	81.9	104.4	102.2	82.8	108.2
October ..	98.5	101.4	118.1	106.0	104.1	85.7	106.1	102.7	83.6	107.8
November ..	97.5	99.5	117.7	105.9	103.8	85.1	105.5	101.8	84.3	107.2
December ..	96.7	102.4	115.3	104.0	104.3	84.7	104.1	102.1	80.2	106.4

*Share Prices Index.*—This index, which is divided into “Industrial” and “Financial and Trading” sections, measures share values on the Brisbane Stock Exchange as a percentage of those in April, 1928. It gives the value, in pounds, of a parcel of representative Queensland shares that was worth £100 in that month.

The onset of the depression was immediately reflected in share values, the complete index falling from 109.0 to 98.4 during the last five months of 1929. The decline was steep throughout 1930, but values steadied in 1931, the low point for the depression being 65.8 in September of that year. A sharp recovery then took the index to 77.3 for January, 1932, but a relapse ensued, and 72.1 was recorded in the following April. There was little change for three months, followed by a steep rise to 83.3 for November, 1932. Values remained steady around this level until the middle of 1933. Increases in nine successive months were then recorded, lifting the index to 99.9 for March, 1934. It reached 103.1 in October of that year, and subsequently declined to 98.5 for April, 1935. With two exceptions the remaining months of 1935 witnessed a recovery which continued to February, 1936, when 106.0 was recorded. During the last nine months of 1936 the index was very steady around 104, but increases for each of the first five months of 1937 took it to a new post-depression peak of 108.1 for May last, followed by declines to 107.0 for July.

The yearly averages of the complete index and its component sections have been as follows:—

SHARE PRICES INDEX.

Year.					Complete Index.	Industrial Section.	Financial and Trading Section.
1929	..	..	..	..	106.5	108.7	104.3
1930	..	..	..	..	83.2	80.1	86.3
1931	..	..	..	..	69.6	67.2	72.0
1932	..	..	..	..	76.5	77.2	75.8
1933	..	..	..	..	87.2	89.9	84.4
1934	..	..	..	..	100.5	105.1	95.8
1935	..	..	..	..	101.6	108.3	94.9
1936	..	..	..	..	104.4	112.7	96.2

The industrial is the more sensitive of the two sections. Its fall during the depression was from 112.6 to 64.0, while the financial and trading section declined from 105.5 to 66.5. By July, 1937, the industrials had risen to 115.8, but the other group stood at 98.1.

*Interest Yield on Australian Consols.*—This is the net return per cent. to purchasers of bonds at the time, and is calculated on the market price plus brokerage, less accrued interest, with an allowance for the discount or premium on redemption.

Yearly averages have been as follows:—

1929	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.38
1930	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.23
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.82
1932	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.43
1933	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.72
1934	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.33
1935	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.55
1936	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.81

The figures cover all bonds prior to the 1931 conversion, and, subsequently, are averages for the ten 4 per cent. issues.

The highest point was registered in May, 1931 (just before the "Premiers' Plan"), when the average rate was about £9 5s. per cent. The lowest level was recorded in November, 1934, when the average for the month was £3 2s. 9d. For July, 1937, it was £3 13s. 0d.

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